

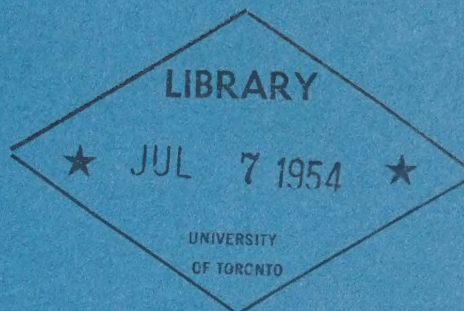
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CANADA



REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE
CALENDAR YEAR, 1953

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
International Trade Division

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International Trade Division

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE
CALENDAR YEAR, 1953

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FOREWORD

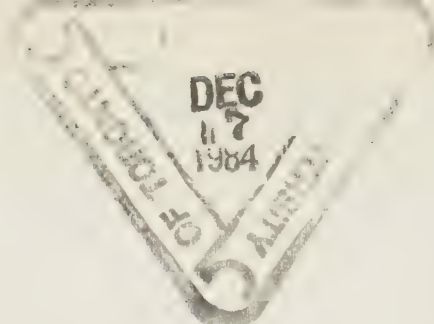
The *Review of Foreign Trade* is a semi-annual publication designed to provide summary information on Canadian trade for the general reader, together with some analysis of the material included in the trade statistics. Both textual commentary and summary tables are presented. Those interested in obtaining more detailed statistics on any phase of Canada's foreign trade should consult the monthly, quarterly and annual Trade of Canada publications issued by the External Trade Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Some preliminary estimates of the quantitative importance of exports of grains and imports of investment goods in the expansion of trade in recent years appear in this issue. The publication of the Bureau's current-weight (Paasche's) indexes of export and import prices will be a regular feature of annual issues of this *Review*.

This report was prepared by Mr. L.A. Shackleton, under the direction of Mr. C.D. Blyth, Director of the Bureau's International Trade Statistics Division. The basic statistics of Canadian trade were compiled under the direction of Mr. L.A. Kane, Chief of the External Trade Section.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics,
May 7, 1954.

HERBERT MARSHALL,
Dominion Statistician.



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CHAPTER I

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1953

Leading Developments

Another large increase in the volume of imports caused a sizable import balance on Canada's foreign trade in 1953. The volume of exports was slightly lower than in the record year 1952, and for the first time since 1949 average export and import prices did not differ significantly from those of the preceding year. As a result, the value of imports increased to a record \$4,383 million, while that of exports was moderately lower at \$4,173 million, and a passive balance of \$210 million was incurred on merchandise trade.

The change in the commodity trade balance from 1952 to 1953 was greater than occurred between any two previous peacetime years. It totalled \$536 million, and made the principal contribution to the change from the current account surplus in Canada's balance of payments in 1952 to the deficit of 1953. The high terms of trade ratio which prevailed in 1952 did not fall much in the year; price changes accounted for only some \$85 million of the change

in the trade balance. The remainder resulted from contrasting changes in import and export volume, and of this remaining change about \$392 million was due to the increase in import volume, and only about \$59 million to the easing of export volume.

The inflow of investment capital to Canada, principally from the United States, continued to increase in 1953, and made an important contribution to the financing of the trade deficit. Also important was the sharp reduction in the outflow of short-term funds, which had been especially large in 1952. New gold production available for export in 1953 was slightly lower than in 1952 because of strikes at several mines in the second half-year, but nevertheless totalled \$144 million. These factors were important in preventing the trade deficit from significantly depressing the exchange value of the Canadian dollar, which remained at a premium over the United States dollar throughout the year.

TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canada's Foreign Trade

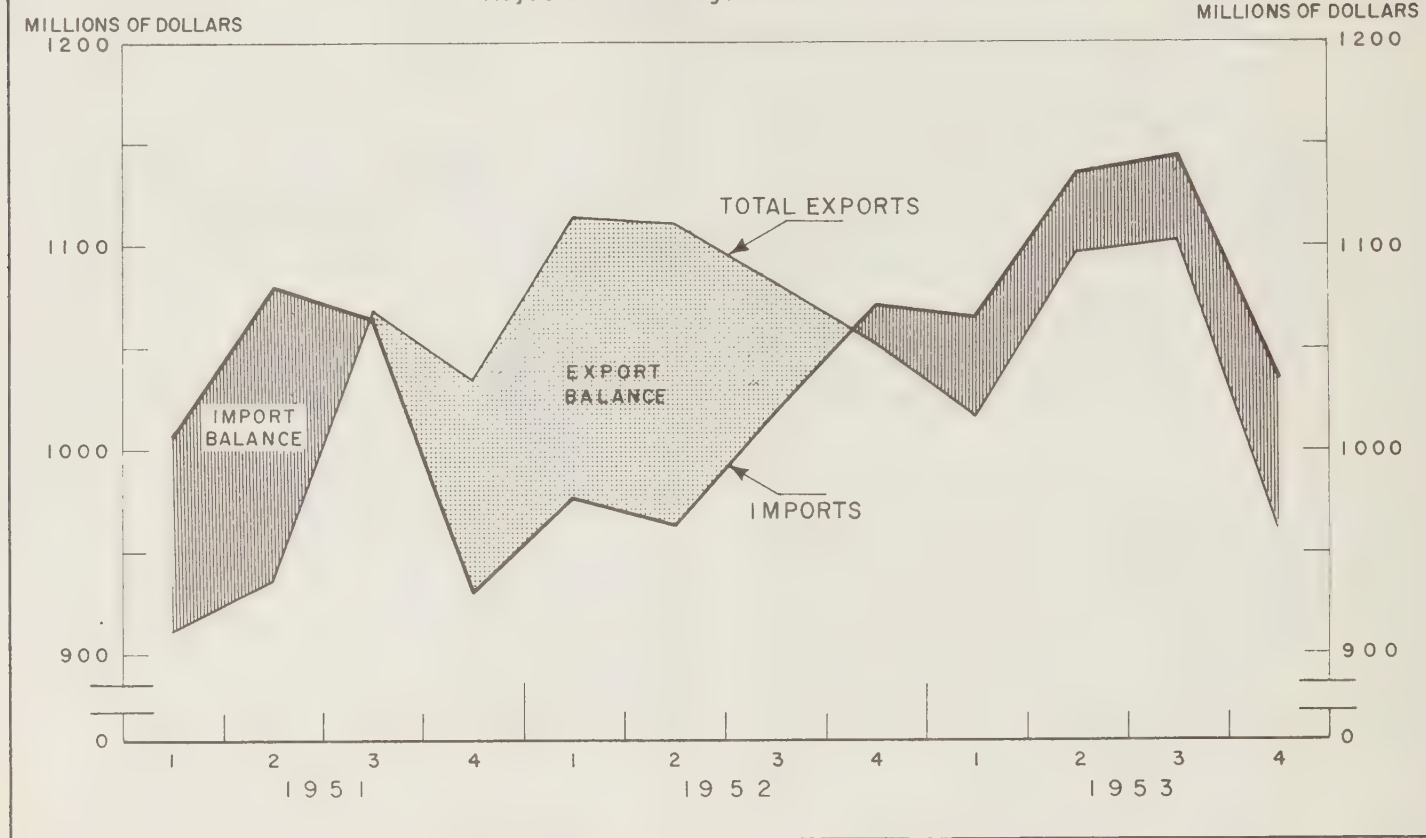
	Calendar Year					Percentage Change	
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1949 to 1953	1952 to 1953
	\$'000,000					%	%
Value of Trade:							
Total Exports ¹	3,022.5	3,157.1	3,963.4	4,356.0	4,172.6	+ 38.1	- 4.2
Domestic Exports	2,993.0	3,118.4	3,914.5	4,301.1	4,117.4	+ 37.6	- 4.3
Re-Exports	29.5	38.7	48.9	54.9	55.2	+ 87.1	+ 0.5
Imports	2,761.2	3,174.3	4,084.9	4,030.5	4,382.8	+ 58.7	+ 8.7
Total Trade	5,783.7	6,331.3	8,048.2	8,386.5	8,555.4	+ 47.9	+ 2.0
Trade Balance	+ 261.2	- 17.2	- 121.5	+ 325.5	- 210.2	—	—
Price Indexes:	1948 = 100						
Domestic Exports	103.3	108.3	123.0	121.8	118.3	+ 14.5	- 2.9
Imports	102.6	110.3	126.2	110.4	109.4	+ 6.6	- 0.9
Terms of Trade ²	100.7	98.2	97.5	110.3	108.1	+ 7.3	- 2.0
Volume Indexes:	1948 = 100						
Domestic Exports	94.2	93.6	103.5	114.9	113.2	+ 20.2	- 1.5
Imports	102.0	109.2	122.7	138.0	151.0	+ 48.0	+ 9.4
Constant Dollar Values:	\$'000,000 of 1948						
Total Exports	2,926.1	2,914.5	3,221.3	3,581.0	3,531.0	+ 20.7	- 1.4
Imports	2,691.2	2,877.8	3,236.8	3,650.8	4,006.2	+ 48.9	+ 9.7
Total Trade	5,617.3	5,792.3	6,458.1	7,231.8	7,537.2	+ 34.2	+ 4.2

1. Exclusive of transfers of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act, which were as follows: 1950, \$56.8 million; 1951, \$109.1 million; 1952, \$100.9 million; 1953, \$182.0 million.

2. Export price index divided by import price index. This ratio measures the extent to which export prices have increased more or less rapidly than import prices.

CHART I
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, BY QUARTERS, 1951-1953

Adjusted for Average Seasonal Variation



The basic influences on Canada's imports showed little change from 1951 to 1953. Domestic investment and consumer expenditure increased steadily throughout this period, and defence expenditures were at record levels for a period of relative peace. Rising industrial activity and growing consumption have both required an increasing volume of imports, and imports of defence material seem to have increased in each year since 1950. Also important for much of 1953 was the rebuilding of inventories of some imported goods in Canada; these had been reduced during the period of falling import prices from early 1951 to mid-1952, but grew again after import prices stabilized in the third quarter of 1952.

Investment goods and consumers' durables led the increase in imports in 1953. Such commodities as machinery, tractors, tools, automobiles, refrigerators and stoves showed especially large gains. Imports of components for Canadian industry, such as automobile parts and radio and television tubes also rose substantially, as did those of some items of defence equipment. Textiles and textile manufactures increased even more in volume than they did in value, but these imports were considerably smaller in the second half-year than in the first.

Continued prosperity in the United States during the greater part of 1953 kept markets for most Canadian goods relatively firm in that country, and

was chiefly responsible for the minor extent of the decline in the overall volume of exports. Overseas markets for many important products were smaller or less accessible than in 1952. Many Commonwealth countries tightened their trade controls during the first half of 1952 in a concerted effort to rebuild the sterling area's exchange reserves. The effects of these controls did not become apparent until the latter part of that year, but throughout 1953 they seriously restricted many Canadian exports to these countries. Brazil was also forced by balance of payments considerations to severely restrict her imports late in 1952, and exports to this market in 1953 were more than halved. Some other Latin American countries suffered business recessions during the year. Both Latin American and European markets for grains were reduced by better crops in most importing countries and in other traditional exporting countries. Intensified Scandinavian competition limited overseas markets for Canadian wood pulp and newsprint, and some other forest products, and demand for lead and zinc proved weaker than in 1952.

Exports were not uniformly lower than in 1952 throughout 1953, as is illustrated by the chart. When export values are adjusted for average seasonal variation it can be seen that they began to decline after the first quarter of 1952, having risen steeply during the preceding year. Their dip was exceptionally sharp during the first quarter of 1953

due in part to the effect on grain exports in that quarter of the strike of grain handlers in Vancouver. The recovery of exports in the second and third quarters reflected in part heavy exports of grains to compensate for the reduction of shipments during the strike, and in part especially heavy shipments of several forest products and some other commodities to the United States. In the fourth quarter demand in the United States market weakened, and most overseas countries reduced imports of Canadian grains as they harvested a large home crop for the second consecutive year. These countries had still required sizable grain imports after the recovery of their home crops in 1952 in order to rebuild stocks, but this process was completed during the summer of 1953.

Imports also dropped sharply in the fourth quarter. The value of imports began to increase after the inventory reductions of the latter half of 1951, and increased steadily until the third quarter of 1953. In the fourth quarter inventory accumulation

in Canada appears to have ceased, and industrial production and consumer spending showed signs of levelling. To some extent too, the market for many imports may have been temporarily saturated during the preceding months.

The values in the chart also indicate that a passive balance characterized Canadian trade throughout 1953 when allowance is made for the differing seasonal behaviour of exports and imports, and that the rate at which that balance was being accumulated changed relatively little during the year. It is not always appreciated that Canadian trade has a strong seasonal tendency to a deficit in the first half-year and to a large surplus in the fourth quarter. The actual export balance in the fourth quarter was short of that which would be recorded in that period in a year of balanced trade by somewhat more than the deficits in the first three quarters differed from the results to be expected in a year of balanced trade.

Direction of Trade

Changes in the direction of Canada's trade in 1953 were quite pronounced, and generally tended to bring trade into somewhat closer bilateral balance than had existed in 1952. These changes were more pronounced in exports than in imports. Exports to the United States were somewhat greater than in 1952, and that country's share in total exports increased from 54% to 59%. This change was especially pronounced in the case of forest products, base metals, and metal products. Exports to the United Kingdom, to the Commonwealth, to Europe and to Latin America all declined, as did their shares in the total. Grain exports to all principal areas except the United Kingdom and Japan (included in the "others" group of Table 2) were lower than in 1952. Sales of forest products to overseas countries declined sharply, especially those of planks and boards and wood pulp, but greater sales to the United States offset most of these declines.

Overseas shipments of aluminum, copper and zinc fell sharply in quantity, but these drops were also offset by an increase in the volume of shipments to the United States. Controls in the Commonwealth and Latin America bore especially heavily on manufactured goods, especially vehicles, while sales of manufactures to the United States showed less reduction. However sales of farm implements even to the United States were lower than in 1952 chiefly because of a continued decline in agricultural income in that market.

Imports from each of the principal countries and trading areas shown in Table 2 were greater in value in 1953 than in 1952 except in the case of the Commonwealth. Purchases from the United Kingdom and from European countries showed an especially marked increase, and the share of these areas in Canada's trade grew substantially. In each of the

TABLE 2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas

	United States	United Kingdom	Europe	Commonwealth and Ireland	Latin America	Others
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total Exports:						
1950	65.0	15.0	6.1	6.3	4.6	3.0
1951	58.9	16.0	8.7	6.7	5.3	4.4
1952	53.9	17.3	10.9	6.6	6.3	5.0
1953	59.0	16.0	8.9	6.0	4.8	5.3
Imports:						
1950	67.1	12.7	3.3	7.6	6.7	2.6
1951	68.9	10.3	4.3	7.5	6.7	2.3
1952	73.9	8.9	3.8	4.6	7.0	1.8
1953	73.5	10.3	4.0	3.9	6.6	1.7
Total Trade:						
1950	66.0	13.8	4.7	7.0	5.7	2.8
1951	64.0	13.1	6.5	7.1	6.0	3.3
1952	63.5	13.2	7.5	5.6	6.7	3.5
1953	66.4	13.1	6.4	4.9	5.7	3.5

latter cases fibres and textiles and iron and steel products played an especially important role in these gains. Purchases of most textiles from these areas increased, and in the case of iron and steel products gains in imports of machinery and vehicles were very large. Europe's share in Canada's imports of tin also increased in 1953; this latter change was paralleled by a decrease in imports from the Commonwealth.

Because imports increased more than did exports the passive balance on trade with the United States increased in 1953, and the overall import balance with Latin America also increased in large part because of a smaller export balance on trade with Brazil and a larger import balance on trade with Venezuela. Export balances on trade with the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth and Europe were smaller than in 1952, and there was relatively little change in the trade balance with other countries. This reduction in the bilateral imbalance of trade was characteristic of the whole of 1953, and in the last quarter even the import balance on trade with the United States was reduced.

The extent of this reduction in the bilateral imbalance of trade can be measured by comparing the sum of the export or import balances with all individual countries with total trade. In 1953 the

sum of these balances was \$1,779 million, 20.8% of total trade with all countries. In 1952 their sum was \$2,014 million, 24.0% of the trade total of that year. While the reduction in the bilateral imbalance of trade was considerable, it remained much more pronounced than in 1950, when the sum of these balances was only \$691 million, 10.9% of total trade in that year.

While the terms of trade ratio for Canadian trade with all countries declined moderately in 1953, this movement cannot be applied to trade with individual countries and areas. The ratio of export prices to import prices declined somewhat more sharply in the case of trade with the United States, and possibly also of trade with Europe. This tended to stimulate the growth in the trade balance with the United States, and to aid in the reduction of that with Europe. The terms of trade ratio with Latin America appears to have been higher than in 1952, and the ratio for trade with the Commonwealth was perhaps 12% higher than in 1952. The volume of imports from the Commonwealth, like that of imports from other areas, actually increased in 1953, but further declines in the prices of many Commonwealth goods reduced the value of imports from that area, and limited the reduction in the balance of trade with these countries.

Government Policy and Foreign Trade

Throughout the post-war period the Canadian government has worked for the reduction of existing barriers to international trade. Economic assistance was extended to overseas countries in the reconstruction period, and Canada has taken an active part in bilateral and multilateral negotiations on tariffs and trade practices. Canada is one of the few countries in the world today which has almost no significant barriers to imports other than tariffs, and the Canadian tariff has been considerably reduced since the war.

Negotiations over the years have produced trade agreements with most of Canada's important trading partners. At the end of 1953 Canada was exchanging most-favoured-nation or preferential tariff treatment with all but 23 of the 127 territories distinguished in Canadian trade statistics. Of these remaining countries only 9 had exports to or imports from Canada to the value of \$500,000 or more in the year; these were Arabia, the eastern zone of Germany, Honduras, Libya, Japan, Korea, Portuguese Africa, Thailand and the U.S.S.R. The trade

TABLE 3. Foreign Trade and Population

	Unit	1937	1947	1950	1951	1952	1953
Population	'000	11,045	12,551	13,712	14,009	14,430	14,781
Current Dollar Comparisons:							
Domestic Exports Per Capita	\$	90.30	221.09	227.42	279.42	298.07	278.56
Imports Per Capita	\$	73.24	205.08	231.49	291.59	279.31	296.52
Total Trade Per Capita	\$	164.87	429.11	461.74	574.51	581.18	575.08
Constant Dollar Comparisons:							
Domestic Exports Per Capita	\$'48	169.10	241.36	209.99	227.17	244.72	235.47
Imports Per Capita	\$'48	144.17	233.04	209.88	231.05	253.00	271.04
Total Trade Per Capita	\$'48	315.90	477.75	422.43	460.99	501.16	509.92

of these 23 countries with Canada accounted for 3.4% of total exports in 1953, and 0.5% of imports. If Japan is excluded from the group (negotiations for a new trade agreement with Japan were under way at the end of 1953), the remaining 22 countries accounted for only 0.6% of exports and 0.2% of imports in the year.

During 1953 Canada participated in the eighth session of the member countries of the General

Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. At this session it was decided to extend until July 1, 1955, the tariff concessions negotiated at previous G.A.T.T. meetings. Belgium, the Netherlands and the Union of South Africa announced important relaxations of controls on dollar imports at this meeting; these may be of particular importance to Canadian trade in 1954.

International Trade and the Domestic Economy

Canada is one of the world's chief trading nations in spite of her relatively small population. Early statistics published by the International Monetary Fund¹, and adjusted to approximately the same valuation basis for all countries, show that in 1953 Canada again ranked third among trading nations as to both exports and imports and accounted for some 6.3% of the trade of the non-Soviet world. The six leading world traders in 1953 were:

Country	Total Exports U.S. \$'000,000	Imports
United States	15,768*	11,836
United Kingdom	7,524	9,366
Canada.....	4,616	4,842
Federal Republic of Germany	4,389	3,771
France	3,788	4,007
Belgium and Luxembourg	2,238	2,395

*Including military aid.

The value of world trade (excluding the trade of the iron curtain countries) declined by a further 2% in 1953 apparently because of a lower average price level than prevailed in 1952. The volume of world trade may actually have expanded moderately in the year. Of the six leading world traders three increased the value of their trade in 1953; these were the United States, Canada and Germany. The increase in United States trade was due chiefly to much heavier military aid exports than in previous peacetime years, while that in Canadian trade was entirely due to the rapid growth of imports. Germany's trade was greater than that of France in 1953 for the first time in the post-war period.

Canada's per capita trade is normally much greater than that of most other leading world traders. In earlier post-war years Canada has ranked third or second in trade per capita, behind New Zealand and, in most years, Hong Kong. The trade of Hong Kong declined sharply after 1951 due to political conditions in that part of the world, and in 1952 Canada's per capita trade was greater than that of the crown colony. New Zealand's imports in 1953

were almost 30% lower in value than in the preceding year due to her stiffened import controls, and her exports were also moderately lower than in 1952. As a result, Canada's trade per capita in 1953 seems to have exceeded that of New Zealand, and Canada appears to have ranked first in trade per capita for the first time in the post-war period.

These facts indicate that not only is Canada a larger world trader than are most other countries, but this country also derives a larger per capita income from trade than do other countries. The importance of trade to the Canadian economy is emphasized by comparing it with gross national expenditure and national income. Of total spending on Canadian-produced goods and services in 1953 some 22% was spent by other countries for the purchase from Canada of goods and services, and more than 75% of this amount was accounted for by commodity trade. Merchandise exports in 1953 equalled about 22% of national income.

The level of Canada's per capita trade throughout the post-war period has been considerably greater than before the war, whether expressed in current or constant dollars. In 1953 the current dollar value of per capita trade was 3.5 times as great as in the relatively prosperous pre-war year 1937, and its constant dollar value, or volume, was three-fifths greater than in the pre-war year. There has been a trend towards a larger volume of per capita trade throughout most of the post-war period, which is obscured in part because of the union of Newfoundland and Canada in 1949 which caused less increase in Canadian trade totals than in Canada's population.

In the post-war period the growth of Canadian trade has been generally comparable with that in gross national product or in industrial production, though less rapid in the recent post-war years than that in private investment. However there are some indications that the long-term rate of increase in foreign trade may be less than that in Canadian production. In the period 1926-29 exports of goods and services accounted for some 29% of gross national expenditure, in 1936-39 this proportion was about 28%, in 1950-53 about 23%. The growth in Canada's population and in the domestic market seems slowly to be reducing the proportion of Canada's resources devoted to direct production for the foreign market.

1. International Monetary Fund: *International Financial Statistics*, Washington, U.S.A., monthly. Data quoted are from the May, 1954 issue, but are subject to revision.

TABLE 4. Indexes of Foreign Trade and Domestic Economic Activity
1948 = 100

	1937	1947	1950	1951	1952	1953
Value Indexes:						
Domestic Exports	32.4	90.2	101.4	127.3	139.9	133.9
Imports	30.7	97.6	120.4	154.9	152.8	166.2
Total Trade	31.7	93.7	110.2	140.0	145.9	148.9
Gross National Product	34.3	88.2	116.6	137.8	148.7	155.9 p
Private Investment in Plant, Equipment and Housing....	24.1	79.0	119.8	141.9	158.8	175.1 p
Cheques Cashed	43.6	92.3	124.7	139.0	155.2	170.3
Bank Deposits	37.5	95.6	111.7	115.7	121.1	128.9
Price Indexes:						
Domestic Exports	53.4	91.6	108.3	123.0	121.8	118.3
Imports	50.8	88.0	110.3	126.2	110.4	109.4
Wholesale Prices	55.7	84.4	109.2	124.2	116.9	114.1
Consumers' Prices	64.9	87.4	106.1	117.2	120.1	119.1
Volume Indexes:						
Domestic Exports	60.7	98.5	93.6	103.5	114.9	113.2
Imports	60.4	110.9	109.2	122.7	138.0	151.0
Total Trade	60.7	104.3	100.8	112.4	125.8	131.2
Gross National Product	55.1	97.1	109.5	115.9	123.8	128.4 p
Industrial Production	55.0	96.7	107.7	115.4	118.6	126.6 p
Persons with Jobs	83.9	98.9	101.9	104.2	105.6	106.9
Railway Revenue Freight Ton Miles	45.6	101.8	94.0	108.8	115.8	110.0

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CHAPTER II

TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES

The United States and the United Kingdom remained Canada's leading trading partners in 1953 by a wide margin. The former country increased her share of Canadian exports to 59%, a proportion exceeded only in 1950, and supplied more than 73% of imports. The latter took 16% of Canada's exports, and supplied more than 10% of imports. Together these two countries accounted for 79.5% of Canada's trade in 1953, an increase from 76.7% in 1952.

Trade with all other countries formed a smaller proportion of the total in 1953 than in any post-war year except 1950. Better grain crops in many importing countries in 1952 and 1953, together with larger supplies in other exporting countries, reduced the requirements of many importers for Canadian grains, although greater shipments to the United Kingdom and Japan kept total exports of Canadian grains at a high level. Most forest products and base metals were also in plentiful supply in 1953, and again there was some turning from Canadian to other traditional suppliers on the part of overseas countries. Both dollar-saving controls and competition restricted opportunities for Canadian exporters more than in other recent years. And many of Canada's principal imports from overseas countries were still available at relatively low prices, which limited the value of purchases of these goods.

These and other influences were reflected in a drop from ten to six in the number of countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom accounting for more than 1% of Canada's exports or imports. As in 1952 only Venezuela also provided more than 1% of imports; her share in 1953 imports was 3.6%, a slight increase over the 1952 proportion of 3.4%. Five other countries absorbed more than 1% of total exports, their shares ranging from Japan's 2.9% to the Netherlands' 1.1%. The number of countries accounting for such a share of exports increased from 1950 to 1952, but in 1953 this trend was reversed.

The index of market concentration of Canadian trade showed a sharp increase in 1953 chiefly because of the greater share of exports sent to the United States and of the smaller number of countries accounting for a moderately large share of exports. There was no significant change in the market concentration of imports, but this remained much more pronounced than is characteristic of exports. The indexes for the United States, influenced by many of the same factors as affected Canadian trade, show a similar movement to those representing Canadian trade. The indexes for the United Kingdom showed no significant change, that country's trade remaining much more diversified as to markets than that of either the United States or Canada.

TABLE 5. Index of Market Concentration of Trade¹

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Concentration of Domestic Exports:							
Canada	46.6	54.0	55.7	66.6	61.1	56.7	61.2
United States	21.5	21.7	21.7	23.8	22.0	26.5	29.3
United Kingdom	18.2	18.4	18.8	19.4	19.8	17.5	18.0
Concentration of Imports:							
Canada	77.2	69.6	71.7	68.5	69.8	74.5	74.3
United States	25.5	26.4	28.0	26.5	25.5	26.6	26.8
United Kingdom	25.1	20.4	20.6	18.6	18.2	19.0	19.5
Concentration of Total Trade:							
Canada	59.1	60.6	62.8	67.6	65.4	65.0	67.8
United States	22.1	22.8	23.3	24.8	23.9	26.3	27.8
United Kingdom	20.8	18.6	18.9	18.5	18.1	18.0	18.4

1. The index measures the extent to which a country's trade is concentrated on particular markets, rather than widely distributed among many markets. See Ch.V, p. 43. Comparison between the series for Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom is affected by the varying number of "countries" with which each records trade, but the resulting distortion is probably not serious.

Although Canada remained the third ranking world trader in 1953, and accounted for more than 6% of the non-communist world's exports and imports, nevertheless trade with Canada is not a major part of the trade of most other countries. Canada's share in the trade of the United States is much larger than in that of most other countries; in 1953 Canada provided almost 23% of United States imports and received more than 20% of United States exports (almost 26% of United States exports excluding "special category" strategic exports). United States exports to Canada were more than

four times as great as those to that country's second ranking export market, United States imports from Canada more than three times those taken from the second ranking supplier. Canada's share in the trade of the United Kingdom was also substantial; in 1953 some 6% of that country's exports were sent to Canada, and more than 9% of her imports came from Canada. But in the case of most other countries these proportions are much lower, and as is true of their share in Canadian trade so Canada's share in their trade frequently is less than 1% of the total.

TABLE 6. Canada's Rank in Trade of the United States and the United Kingdom

Note: Countries ranked horizontally according to importance in 1953

United States Trade (U.S. Statistics ¹ , Values in U.S. \$'000,000)							
	Total ²	Canada	Japan	Mexico	United Kingdom	Venezuela	Cuba
Exports (including re-exports):							
1951	13,462.5	2,587.5	597.7	712.1	901.0	455.5	539.8
1952	12,587.8	2,795.9	621.7	666.2	676.6	500.9	515.9
1953	11,632.2	2,995.1	669.5	644.4	589.3	512.9	426.6
	Total	Canada	Brazil	United Kingdom	Colombia	Venezuela	Cuba
General Imports:							
1951	10,967.3	2,275.3	910.6	465.9	362.1	323.6	417.8
1952	10,717.5	2,386.5	808.4	485.3	384.1	396.5	439.8
1953	10,873.7	2,461.3	768.4	545.6	465.5	440.6	431.0
United Kingdom Trade (U.K. Statistics ³ , Values in U.K. £'000,000)							
	Total	Australia	United States	Canada	Union of South Africa	India	New Zealand
Exports (including re-exports):							
1951	2,706.7	325.7	153.1	140.1	166.8	115.9	111.2
1952	2,725.8	221.8	180.7	132.4	145.8	113.2	115.7
1953	2,687.4	214.1	172.1	161.0	159.2	115.1	100.7
	Total	Canada	Australia	United States	New Zealand	Kuwait ⁴	Denmark
General Imports:							
1951	3,903.8	260.9	252.1	379.8	164.7	—	114.7
1952	3,479.0	319.8	225.1	314.5	165.7	136.0	118.1
1953	3,344.9	304.2	294.4	253.8	169.6	129.7	128.5

1. U.S. Dept. of Commerce: *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, March 29, 1954, and *Quarterly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States*, January-December, 1952.

2. Excluding "special category" exports for which country detail is not published.

3. U.K. Board of Trade: *Trade and Navigation Accounts*, December, 1953.

4. A small oil-producing country in the Arabian peninsula not separately distinguished in Canadian statistics or in U.K. statistics prior to 1952.

Trade with the United States

The total trade of the United States increased in 1953. The value of that country's imports (in United States dollars) gained little more than 1%, but their volume was 6% greater than in 1952, import prices averaging some 4% below the 1952 level. Total exports were almost 4% higher in value (in United States dollars), but this increase was due entirely to sharply higher shipments under the mutual security program. Excluding these shipments, the value of United States exports was reduced by more than 7% in the year, and their volume showed a corresponding decline. The commercial export balance on United States foreign trade was only about 55% of that recorded in 1952, and less than 46% of that registered in 1951.

Canada's trade with the United States showed a sharper increase than did United States trade with all countries. Exports to the United States increased almost 5% in Canadian dollar value to reach \$2,463 million, and were up some 8% in volume, as the average prices received for these exports showed about the same decline as did those of Canadian exports to all countries. Imports from the United States, at \$3,221 million, were 8% greater in value than in 1952, and the quantity of these imports showed almost as great an increase as their value. The increased exchange value of the United States dollar during 1953 seems to have been a principal factor tending to raise slightly the average prices of United States shipments to Canada.

The import balance on trade with the United States increased to \$758 million in 1953, and was especially heavy in the first half-year. This balance has been exceeded only by that of 1947, which reached \$918 million. But while in the earlier period

the balance amounted to 30% of total trade between the two countries, in 1953 the proportion of the year's much larger trade total was only 13%. In addition, in the earlier period there was no heavy net inflow of investment and other private capital from the United States such as occurred in 1953, but instead large outflows on capital account both to the United States and to overseas countries. Thus, while the heavy balance of 1947 contributed to a sharp reduction in Canadian foreign exchange reserves and to the adoption of emergency exchange conservation controls, that of 1953 was accompanied by little change either in the high exchange value of the Canadian dollar or in Canadian holdings of gold and foreign exchange.

During the year there was a noticeable change in the level of trade with the United States. Imports reached their peak in the second quarter, and fell off in both the third and fourth quarters. Exports also reached a peak in the second quarter, declined moderately in the third, and failed to show their usual seasonal increase in the fourth quarter. The levelling down of exports seems to have resulted chiefly from the lower levels of income and business activity in the United States in the latter half of 1953. The decline in imports from their high second quarter level was related to the levelling off of inventories, industrial production and consumers' expenditures in Canada in the second half-year. Markets for some imported goods may also have been temporarily saturated during the preceding year. However, in both countries defence production and consumption requirements were high during 1953, and provided the basis for a level of trade which remained high by the standards of earlier years.

TABLE 7. Trade of Canada with the United States, by Quarters

	1952				1953			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	\$'000,000							
Domestic Exports	541.8	571.5	556.3	637.3	564.3	624.1	612.0	618.5
Re-Exports	9.8	9.0	11.9	11.4	10.6	10.5	12.0	11.0
Imports	694.0	763.8	714.5	804.6	763.1	909.4	799.3	749.5
Total Trade	1,245.7	1,344.2	1,282.7	1,453.4	1,338.0	1,544.0	1,423.3	1,379.0
Trade Balance	- 142.3	- 183.4	- 146.3	- 155.9	- 188.1	- 274.7	- 175.3	- 120.1

Domestic Exports to the United States¹

There was no major change in the structure of exports to the United States in 1953. Seven of the nine main commodity groups shared in the increase in sales to that market. Exports of agricultural and vegetable products, which formed an unusually large proportion of the total in the two preceding years,

showed some decline because of more ample supplies of feed grains and other fodders in that country, which reduced the need for imports from Canada. Exports of textile products also continued to decline. The sharpest increase occurred in exports of non-ferrous metals and resulted from the diversion of a large part of exports of aluminum, copper and zinc from overseas markets to the United States.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table IX.

Wood products remained by far the most important group of commodities in exports to the United States, and accounted for 45% of the 1953 total. Newsprint paper accounted for more than half of these exports of wood products, sales of this commodity increasing to \$564 million chiefly under the influence of slightly higher average prices than prevailed in 1952. The United States took 91% of Canada's exports of newsprint paper during the year, and Canada supplied 80% of United States newsprint requirements. Both proportions were about 1% greater than in the preceding year. The increase in newsprint exports was in response to a further growth in advertising lineage in United States newspapers and to an increase in the average size of daily and Sunday newspapers. In spite of the increase in newsprint exports, United States publishers' stocks of newsprint were reduced during the year.

Planks and boards and wood pulp ranked second and third among commodities exported to the United States in 1953. The construction industry was active in the United States, housing starts showing a marked gain over 1952 in the first six months, although they declined later in the year. The number of board feet of lumber exported to the United States increased by 9%, and the average quality of this lumber also seems to have been higher than in 1952. The value of pulp exports to the United States was reduced by lower average prices; the quantity of these exports showed a small gain. Pulpwood exports to the United States declined by more than one-quarter, and shipments of shingles showed a small decline in volume, although higher prices raised their value. One of the sharpest changes in this group was the increase in exports of hardwood veneers, which gained almost one-third in quantity and more than 40% in value. For the group as a whole the declines in wood pulp and pulpwood largely offset increases in the other major items, and the value of exports in the group rose only 1%.

The non-ferrous metals group ranked second in exports to the United States in 1953. Average prices of these exports declined by more than 5%, and

their quantity increased by between 20% and 25% in the year. The United States took a sharply higher proportion of Canada's exports of aluminum, copper and zinc than in 1952. The increase in aluminum exported represented in part the agreed diversion to the United States of aluminum contracted for by the United Kingdom, and in part the purchase by American firms of the 1953 increase in Canadian aluminum output. In the cases of copper and zinc overseas markets were less ready to bid for Canadian supplies than in 1952, and a greater proportion of production was diverted to the United States. Exports of zinc increased by about one-quarter in quantity under the stimulus of higher Canadian production and the lack of alternative markets, but in the latter part of the year both Canadian production and exports to the United States fell off because of the relatively unprofitable price at which the metal had to be sold. Lead was the only major non-ferrous metal of which exports to the United States were cut sharply in volume; better market conditions overseas caused the diversion of a considerable part of Canada's lead exports to the United Kingdom and Europe.

There was some recovery in exports of animals and animal products to the United States in 1953, but these remained well below the level prevailing from 1948 to 1951. When the United States removed its embargo against Canadian livestock and fresh meats early in March, Canadian cattle were priced at about the level prevailing in major United States markets, and this situation continued throughout the rest of 1953. With no difference in price levels no substantial movement of beef cattle and beef developed between the two countries—for the year exports of these commodities to the United States totalled little more than \$10 million. However exports of pure-bred and dairy cattle recovered to half their 1951 value, and there were also substantial exports of canned meats and fresh pork. The chief exports in the animal products group were again fresh and frozen fish and molluscs and crustaceans, which have remained relatively constant at a high level for the past three years while shipments of livestock and meats have fluctuated violently.

TABLE 8. Composition of Trade with the United States, by Main Groups¹

Group	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1950	1951	1952	1953
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	8.8	11.5	13.1	11.2	8.5	7.4	7.4	6.8
Animals and Animal Products	12.5	11.6	6.4	7.4	2.7	2.6	1.7	1.7
Fibres, Textiles and Products	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	7.1	7.8	6.6	6.0
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	50.3	48.5	46.9	45.1	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.6
Iron and its Products	6.7	7.4	7.5	7.6	38.1	40.8	41.3	41.1
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	13.2	12.1	15.2	16.9	6.4	6.8	6.7	8.1
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.4	20.2	15.5	14.1	12.9
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.5	6.3	5.9	5.6	6.0
Miscellaneous Commodities	1.0	1.3	2.8	3.3	6.4	8.7	12.5	12.8

1. For the values from which most of these percentages are derived see Part II, Tables IX and X.

In the other groups the general trend of exports was upward, although a few declines occurred. Chief among these were a sharp drop in exports of farm implements, which resulted from declining agricultural prices and farm incomes in the United States. Exports of asbestos showed a moderate decline in value in spite of prices averaging slightly higher than in 1952. Sales of ferro-alloys were

affected by a reduced demand for specialty steels. Most other products showed moderate to large increases. Among the largest were those in military guns and in ammunition, chiefly representing deliveries on defence contracts placed in Canada by United States authorities. A considerable proportion of the increase in exports of electrical apparatus also represented equipment for military use.

Imports from the United States¹

There was relatively little change in the structure of imports from the United States in 1953. Imports in six of the nine main groups increased in both value and volume, and the lower totals of imports of agricultural and vegetable products and of fibres, textiles and products were due solely to the fact that prices of these imports averaged respectively some 4% and 10% lower than in 1952. The only group in which imports declined in volume was the non-metallic minerals group. Imports in this group are chiefly fuels, and Canada's reliance on imported fuels has been steadily lessening since the discovery of large new oilfields in western Canada in 1947.

Iron and steel products remained the most important group in imports in 1953, and investment goods continued to account for a major portion of these imports. Non-farm and farm machinery, including tractors, remained the most important categories of producers' equipment imported, and these imports showed moderate increases of 6% to 8% in value due chiefly to increases in their volume. Much sharper increases affected tools and railway cars, but these form a much smaller proportion of total imports than do the other items of producers' equipment. Imports of some producers' materials declined. Those of rolling mill products were off 6% to 8% in volume in spite of a sharp increase in the share of these imports drawn from the United States, and those of iron ore fell some 3% in volume and were lower in grade than in the previous year. The higher value of iron ore imports was due to an advance of about 10% in the price of this ore in the spring—this was the only important commodity in the group affected by a substantial price increase. Imports of aircraft engines were also lower than in 1952 because of the replacement of imported by Canadian-made engines in some military aircraft produced in this country.

Among the largest increases in imports in the iron and steel group were those shown by automobile

parts, automobiles, and cooking and heating apparatus. These imports reflect chiefly heavy purchases by Canadian consumers of new and improved durable goods. Personal income and savings in Canada have been at record levels for some years, and Canadians have tended to increase the proportion of their incomes spent on goods of this type. Refrigerators, books and newspapers are other imports which have increased in response to the improving Canadian standard of living, and Canadians have also tended to increase their expenditures on foreign travel and to bring in increased quantities of goods under the special tourist customs exemption.

Imports of defence goods from the United States also showed substantial advances in 1953. The greatest increase in this category was in imports of electronic equipment, which more than doubled their already high 1952 level and accounted for more than half of the gain in the value of imports of electrical apparatus and in the non-ferrous metals group. Non-defence electrical apparatus imports also increased substantially, but their rate of increase averaged only about 15% to 20%. Imports of aircraft parts, also chiefly for defence purposes, showed a substantial gain.

Fibres and textiles were most affected by the moderate decline of imports in the latter part of 1953. These imports were particularly heavy in the first half-year, when their volume was considerably greater than in any other recent six-months period. But after midsummer they fell off, the drop affecting raw cotton and cotton fabrics being especially sharp. In the second half-year they were substantially lower in volume than in the corresponding period of 1952, and were probably lower than in the first half of that year as well. The decline in imports of textiles from the United States in this period was considerably sharper than that affecting imports from either the United Kingdom or European countries, and the share of these imports drawn from the United States dropped from 53% in the first six months to 47% in the latter half-year.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table X.

Trade with the United Kingdom

The export and import trade of the United Kingdom with all other countries was lower in sterling value in 1953 than in 1952. This decline was due solely to lower average export and import prices. The United Kingdom's imports dropped 4% in sterling value but increased by 9% in volume,

import prices in terms of sterling averaging 12% below their 1952 level. Exports were reduced by slightly more than 1% in sterling value, a price decline of more than 3% outweighing a 2% increase in the quantity of goods shipped to other countries. The average price movements affecting the trade

of the United Kingdom in 1952 and 1953 differed from those affecting the trade of Canada and the United States. Canadian and United States import prices dropped substantially in 1952, and only slightly in 1953, but those of the United Kingdom showed little decline in 1952 and a sharp drop in 1953. Canadian and United States export prices declined in both 1952 and 1953, but those of the United Kingdom increased in 1952 and fell back to their 1951 level in 1953.

The United Kingdom's trade balance with all countries improved further in 1953, and the deficit with the dollar area was reduced by one-third. The greater part of this change was due to a reduction in imports from dollar countries, in part reflecting the effects of trade restrictions tightened early in 1952 but not fully effective until the latter half of that year. Exports to dollar countries also contributed to the deficit reduction by rising in sterling value in 1953.

Canadian statistics show changes in trade with the United Kingdom which correspond with this picture of trade between the United Kingdom and the dollar area. Exports to that country totalled \$669

million in 1953, 11% below the value registered in 1952. The prices of exports to the United Kingdom seem to have averaged some 3% lower than in 1952, and the volume of these shipments declined about 8%. Imports from the United Kingdom increased by 26% to reach a record value of \$453 million. As the prices of these imports showed little average change from those prevailing in 1952 the whole of this gain was due to the larger volume of goods received in the year. Canada's export balance on this trade, \$215 million, was only 55% of that recorded in 1952.

Trade with the United Kingdom did not show the same changes during 1953 as did that with the United States. The reduction in exports was concentrated in the first half-year, those of the second half-year being slightly greater than in 1952. Imports from the United Kingdom were greater in each quarter than in the corresponding quarters of 1952; the contraction which characterized imports from the United States in the third and fourth quarters was hardly noticeable. And in the second half of 1953 the United Kingdom accounted for a higher proportion of Canada's imports than in any half-year since 1950.

TABLE 9. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom, by Quarters

	1952				1953			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	\$'000,000							
Domestic Exports	156.4	244.5	185.6	159.3	123.9	190.3	192.5	158.5
Re-Exports	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1
Imports	68.2	93.2	98.0	100.4	95.3	124.3	119.8	114.0
Total Trade	225.7	338.9	285.2	261.0	219.9	315.4	313.3	273.6
Trade Balance	+ 89.2	+ 152.6	+ 89.2	+ 60.3	+ 29.4	+ 66.8	+ 73.7	+ 45.6

Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom¹

The composition of domestic exports to the United Kingdom was considerably different in 1953 than in 1951 and 1952. Agricultural and vegetable products—chiefly wheat and wheat flour—accounted for 46% of the 1953 total as opposed to 34% and 37% in 1952 and 1951 respectively. Wood products accounted for only 17% of the 1953 total as opposed to 22% in 1952, and animals and animal products for 3% instead of 5%. Of the forty leading commodities included in these exports 28 showed a value change exceeding 25%, and most of these changes were due primarily to fluctuations in export volume rather than average price.

The value of wheat exported to the United Kingdom increased by 9% in 1953, but there was little gain in the quantity of wheat shipped, and the quantity of flour exported declined by 20%. Better crops in Australia and some other exporting countries enabled the United Kingdom to obtain a more normal proportion of her wheat requirements from other sources than in 1952 and 1951. Exports of barley increased from less than \$3 million to \$33 million, as United Kingdom imports of this grain from other suppliers were sharply reduced in 1953, and there were also sizable shipments of beans, Indian corn and oats, which have not been important in exports to the United Kingdom since the immediate post-war period. Tobacco exports fell to their 1951 level, and shipments of flax seed were only half their 1952 value, although their quantity

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table XI.

declined less than 20%. This latter reduction was offset by much greater shipments of linseed oil. For the group as a whole the value of exports increased by 19%, and most of this increase was due to larger shipments of commodities other than wheat and flour, although these two remained the largest single commodities in the group.

Non-ferrous metals and products were again second in importance in exports to the United Kingdom, although their value fell 19% in the year and their quantity was perhaps 15% lower than in 1952. The largest decline was in exports of zinc, which were little more than half as great in volume as in 1952 and which also suffered a price decline of more than two-fifths, sharper than any other of these leading commodities. The average price of lead exported to the United Kingdom fell almost as far as that of zinc, but the quantity of lead exported almost doubled, and the value of these exports showed a moderate increase. Exports of copper were also substantially greater in quantity than in 1952, and those of nickel showed a moderate gain. Aluminum shipments were reduced by the agreed diversion to the United States of much metal for which the United Kingdom had contracted.

Exports of wood and paper to the United Kingdom declined by 33% in value and some 30% in quantity. The largest reduction was in shipments of planks and boards; the number of board feet exported declined by 30%, and the average grade of this lumber was also poorer than in 1952. Another sharp cut was in exports of pit props, which fell from \$13.5 million to only \$3.5 million. In both these cases the bulk of the United Kingdom's requirements in 1953 was procured from Baltic sources. The value of exports of wood pulp was reduced solely by lower

average prices than prevailed in 1952, and shipments of newsprint paper and railway ties increased in quantity quite substantially. Most of the decline in exports of wood products occurred in the first half-year, and there was some recovery in the latter months of 1953.

The decline in exports of animal products to the United Kingdom resulted from the completion of beef shipments to that country under the inter-governmental arrangement made after the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada. Exports of other products in this category were greater than in 1952, with especially large increases in shipments of canned salmon and cheese, although neither of these commodities recovered to its 1951 level. Relatively high Canadian prices have prevented regular commercial shipments of most animal products to the United Kingdom in recent years.

Most other principal exports were lower than in 1952. An exception was scrap iron and steel; low Canadian prices caused dealers to ship a considerable quantity of scrap to the United Kingdom in search of better returns. Exports of aircraft parts also increased substantially, as did those of non-commercial items, especially settlers' effects. Canada also provided a number of aircraft to the United Kingdom; these were financed under the Defence Appropriation Act and therefore do not appear in Canadian statistics. They were included in United Kingdom statistics of imports of aircraft from Canada and valued at some £35 million, and this factor was chiefly responsible for the much smaller drop in United Kingdom statistics of imports from Canada (Table 6) than in Canadian statistics of exports to the United Kingdom.

TABLE 10. Composition of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Main Groups¹

Group	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1950	1951	1952	1953
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	48.7	36.7	34.4	45.9	6.9	5.1	6.6	5.8
Animals and Animal Products	11.4	4.7	4.8	2.8	2.4	3.0	2.8	3.0
Fibres, Textiles and Products	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	27.9	33.0	24.0	25.0
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	8.7	22.4	22.1	16.6	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.1
Iron and its Products	2.1	3.1	5.1	4.1	36.8	30.1	34.1	35.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	25.0	28.8	29.9	27.1	9.5	10.1	12.0	11.5
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.3	7.5	7.8	7.6	6.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.3	3.5	3.9	3.4	4.1
Miscellaneous Commodities	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	4.6	6.0	8.3	7.2

1. For the values from which most of these percentages are derived see Part II, Tables XI and XII.

Imports from the United Kingdom¹

The structure of imports from the United Kingdom showed relatively little change in 1953. Each of the nine main groups reflected the increase in Canadian purchases of British goods, and of the forty leading commodities included in these imports only seven failed to surpass their 1952 value, and twenty-one showed increases of more than 25%. The United Kingdom's share in Canada's imports also increased steadily throughout the year, although remaining below the level prevailing from 1948 to 1950.

Iron and steel products again held first place in imports from the United Kingdom. Machinery led the increase in imports in this group; purchases of British machinery rose from \$34 million to \$47 million, and that country's proportion of Canada's machinery imports from 9.3% to 11.6%. Most of the gain in these imports came in the second half-year. Imports of British passenger automobiles also increased sharply, but this increase seems to have swelled dealers' stocks in Canada. There was apparently no increase in retail sales of new British cars in Canada in 1953. Imports of aircraft engines almost doubled, and those of rolling mill products gained moderately in the face of a decline in total Canadian imports of this commodity. Imports of several other iron and steel manufactures also moved upward. As there seems to have been no significant increase in the average prices of these imports the value gains were matched by closely comparable volume gains.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table XII.

Imports of fibres and textiles increased in value at about the same rate as those of iron and steel products, but as prices in this group averaged somewhat below their 1952 level the increase in volume was even sharper. The largest value increases were shown by wool products where the effects of increased import volume were magnified by some recovery of prices from their low 1952 level. But most other important textile products also showed substantial increases in value and even greater increases in volume. The United Kingdom's share in Canada's imports of fibres and textiles rose from 24% in 1952 to more than 29% in 1953. The growth in these imports was most rapid in the first half-year; in the second half there was some recession from this high level although much less than that shown by imports of fibres and textiles from all countries.

Purchases of other British goods also moved strongly upwards, and were generally higher in the second half-year than in the first. Those of electrical apparatus—chiefly heavy goods such as generators, transformers and electric motors—increased by one-quarter in value. Imports of both British aircraft and aircraft parts showed even sharper gains. And the United Kingdom's share in Canada's imports of chemicals also showed a substantial increase. In the past five years products of the iron and steel, engineering and chemical industries have become increasingly important in imports from the United Kingdom, and have accounted for a major part of the gain in imports from the United Kingdom in this period. It is in these fields, rather than in such traditional items as textiles, coal, cutlery and pottery, that the Canadian market for imported goods is growing most rapidly.

Trade with Other Leading Countries¹

The six other countries which individually accounted for 1% or more of Canada's exports or imports are listed in Table 11, and the remainder of this chapter will recount briefly the principal changes in trade with these countries in 1953. A detailed discussion of trade with other countries is not possible here, but Table XIX gives the leading commodities exported to and imported from the thirty countries ranking highest in Canada's trade in 1953. Complete commodity detail of trade with the 127 countries distinguished in Canada's trade statistics can be obtained from the quarterly reports referred to in Chapter V.

Because changes in Canadian trade with many countries were especially large in 1953, it may be well to note some principal factors in these changes before proceeding with the more detailed discussion. Besides Belgium, which is discussed below, Canadian exports to Brazil, India, Italy, France and

Cuba showed especially large declines. Brazil was forced to restrict her imports severely late in 1952 because of a serious deterioration in her exchange reserves which resulted from very heavy imports for economic development and for a rising level of consumption. These restrictions continued in 1953, but in the autumn were modified by the adoption of an auction system of rationing foreign exchange which had the effect of raising steeply the prices which Brazilians had to pay for most foreign goods. Grain crops in India, Italy and France increased substantially in 1953, and most of the reduction in shipments to these countries was due to this factor. Cuba suffered from an economic recession in 1953 related to the low world price and weak demand for sugar and molasses, and most exports to that market suffered from these conditions.

The extraordinary increase in exports to Pakistan resulted from a severe shortage of food in that country. Large shipments of wheat, financed in part under the Colombo plan, formed the bulk of these

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table XIX.

TABLE 11. Trade of Canada with Six Leading Countries, by Quarters

	1952				1953			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	\$'000,000							
Venezuela:								
Total Exports	8.0	11.4	8.9	7.6	7.5	10.1	7.0	12.0
Imports	29.8	30.4	38.7	36.9	34.9	36.2	45.4	38.6
Trade Balance	- 21.7	- 19.0	- 29.9	- 29.3	- 27.4	- 26.1	- 38.4	- 26.7
Japan:								
Total Exports	18.6	22.8	22.7	38.7	20.1	17.3	32.3	49.1
Imports	2.3	3.3	3.6	4.0	2.9	2.9	3.8	4.1
Trade Balance	+ 16.3	+ 19.6	+ 19.2	+ 34.6	+ 17.2	+ 14.4	+ 28.5	+ 45.0
Germany, Federal Republic:								
Total Exports	6.0	11.7	41.8	35.5	7.4	26.8	16.8	33.4
Imports	4.8	4.8	6.1	6.9	5.6	8.6	10.3	11.0
Trade Balance	+ 1.2	+ 6.8	+ 35.7	+ 28.6	+ 1.9	+ 18.2	+ 6.5	+ 22.4
Belgium and Luxembourg:								
Total Exports	21.3	19.6	30.6	33.2	12.5	19.4	19.7	18.3
Imports	8.2	9.8	7.4	7.8	5.4	9.0	7.8	6.8
Trade Balance	+ 13.1	+ 9.8	+ 23.1	+ 25.4	+ 7.1	+ 10.4	+ 11.9	+ 11.4
Netherlands:								
Total Exports	5.6	7.1	14.0	15.0	5.0	16.2	11.5	10.3
Imports	2.5	4.1	4.9	5.0	3.2	7.0	6.6	5.5
Trade Balance	+ 3.1	+ 3.0	+ 9.1	+ 10.0	+ 1.9	+ 9.2	+ 4.8	+ 4.8
Union of South Africa:								
Total Exports	15.4	15.4	10.4	6.8	7.9	16.0	16.2	10.9
Imports	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.2
Trade Balance	+ 14.5	+ 14.4	+ 9.2	+ 5.7	+ 6.8	+ 14.7	+ 15.0	+ 9.7

exports. Deliveries of ships to Colombia accounted for the increase in exports to that market. Two substantial reductions in Canadian imports also deserve special mention: purchases from Mexico were cut sharply because of limited Mexican cotton supplies and an unfavourable relation between Mexican and United States cotton prices, and smaller imports of sugar together with lower sugar prices caused the decline in Cuban sales to Canada.

VENEZUELA again ranked third in Canada's total trade in 1953. Exports to that country totalled \$36.6 million, only 2% above their value in 1952, but imports increased by 14% to reach \$155.1 million. The range of Canadian imports from Venezuela remained narrow: crude petroleum alone accounted for 93% of the total, and fuel oils and coffee for most of the remaining 7%. Each of these imports increased in value and in volume over the level of 1952.

Exports to Venezuela cover a wide range of goods; foods, industrial materials and manufactures are all important. Venezuela's huge oil production has kept the country's currency hard throughout the post-war period, and as a result exporters to the Venezuelan market face stiff competition. Most

of Canada's principal exports to Venezuela were lower in 1953 than in 1952. The increase in the total was due chiefly to two sales of ships to Venezuela together valued at \$5.8 million. Exports of wheat flour increased, but those of other foodstuffs fell off, and a large increase in the value of passenger automobiles shipped to Venezuela was more than offset by an even larger decline in exports of trucks. Exports of machinery and of aluminum and copper manufactures were also reduced by growing foreign competition.

JAPAN rose to fourth place in Canada's trade in 1953. Exports to Japan far outweighed imports from that country. They totalled \$118.7 million, while imports reached only \$13.6 million, a smaller value than the *increase* in exports to Japan from 1952 to 1953. Foodstuffs and industrial materials formed the bulk of these exports, with wheat alone accounting for more than 44% of the total. Japan ranked second only to the United Kingdom as a market for Canadian wheat in 1953. Exports of both wheat and wheat flour were greater than in 1952, but these increases were more than offset by a sharp reduction in exports of barley. The net increase in exports to Japan was in sales of industrial materials, with copper, scrap iron, wood pulp and iron ore showing the largest gains.

Imports from Japan showed less change from 1952 to 1953 than in most earlier post-war years. Purchases of steel rolling mill products were only a fifth as great as in 1952, but most other principal imports from Japan increased, with especially large gains in wearing apparel and toys, each of which passed the million dollar mark in the year. Other imports were varied, including fruit, fish, and a wide variety of manufactures, but in no cases did imports from Japan supply a substantial fraction of the Canadian market.

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY again ranked fifth in Canada's trade in 1953. Exports to that country were 11% below their 1952 level, reaching only \$84.5 million, while imports rose 57% to reach \$35.5 million. Although it was sharply reduced in the year, the export balance on this trade remained heavy. Smaller shipments of grains, reflecting better domestic supplies and more alternative sources of imports, accounted for most of the net reduction in exports to Germany. Exports of all important wood products were also lower than in 1952 because of intensified Scandinavian competition. Exports of most non-ferrous metals were greater than in 1952, with especially large gains in sales of copper and lead, and shipments of iron ore, scrap iron and pig iron were very much greater than in other recent years.

Imports from Germany include a wide variety of manufactured goods. As in the case of Japan, the only important import to show a very sharp decline in 1953 was steel rolling mill products. German shipments of machinery and tools to Canada gained substantially in the year, and German exporters began a serious bid for a share in the Canadian market for automobiles, shipping 1,527 cars, 310 trucks and 7 buses to Canada in the year. All but a few of these vehicles fall into the "small car" category supplied chiefly by imports from the United Kingdom. Imports from Germany have been increasing steadily during the past two years; their level in the last half of 1953 was especially high, amounting to almost 1% of total imports in that period.

BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG, which was Canada's fourth ranking trading partner from 1950 to 1952, dropped to sixth place in 1953. Both exports to and imports from Belgium declined. The drop in exports was especially sharp; they fell 33% below their 1952 level, reaching only \$69.8 million in total. Again lower shipments of grains were chiefly responsible for this change, better domestic supplies and alternative sources of imports the factors behind it. Exports of wheat to Belgium reached 75% of their 1952 value, those of barley 27%, those of oats only 21%. The drop in exports of these three commodities totalled \$30.9 million, that in total exports to Belgium \$34.9 million. Other large declines were in exports of flax seed, due in part to smaller Canadian exportable supplies, and of wood pulp, due primarily to Scandinavian competition. Passenger automobiles

were among the few commodities to show a substantial increase, and this gain was partly offset by lower exports of trucks. Exports of lead rose 27% in quantity, but lower prices for this metal kept its value below the 1952 total. Exports of zinc also increased substantially in volume but declined sharply in value.

Imports from Belgium and Luxembourg totalled \$29.1 million, 12% below their 1952 value and 26% below their 1951 peak. The major role in this decline was played by steel rolling mill products; their value fell from \$16.5 million in 1952 to \$7.1 million in 1953, chiefly because of readily obtainable supplies at better prices offered by North American mills, and of a reduction in Canadian demand. Imports of cement also declined sharply, as did those of jute fabrics. Most other principal imports from Belgium increased in value, the gains in wool carpets, cut diamonds and glass being especially large. Belgian exports to Canada, like those of Germany and Japan, are quite diversified, but fall largely into the categories of textiles and industrial products in which competition has been increasing in recent years.

Both exports to and imports from **THE NETHERLANDS** increased in 1953, and this country rose from thirteenth to eighth rank among Canada's leading trading partners. The increase in imports was much larger, both absolutely and proportionately, than that in exports; imports rose 35% to \$22.3 million, exports 3% to \$43.0 million. The Netherlands was among the few countries that increased its imports of Canadian grains in 1953. Exports of wheat rose by \$3.7 million to \$26.6 million, and those of rye also gained, but more than half of these gains were offset by a drop in exports of barley. Exports of brass and flaxseed showed sharp declines, and those of aluminum a moderate reduction, but gains were shown by a number of other items. Non-commercial exports were also high in 1953; these were chiefly supplies donated for flood relief.

The increase in imports from the Netherlands resulted from moderately higher sales of a large number of commodities rather than from a few outstanding gains. Fruits and vegetables, cocoa products, florist stock, textiles and industrial goods all showed increases. Among the largest increases were those in refined tin and animal bristles. Non-commercial imports from the Netherlands totalled \$4.5 million in 1953; these were chiefly settlers' effects. If non-commercial items were excluded from Canadian statistics the total of trade with the Netherlands in 1953 would have been \$59.7 million rather than \$65.3 million, and the export balance on this trade \$24.1 million rather than \$20.7 million. The proportionate distortion of statistics of Canadian trade with the Netherlands by these non-commercial items is unusually great.

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA has been one of Canada's best export markets in every year since the war in spite of the restrictive trade controls

which that country had to impose after 1949. Exports to this market were moderately higher in 1953 than in 1952, but changes affecting individual export commodities were quite varied. Sales of lumber, severely cut in 1952, were greater in value in 1953 than in any year since 1948. Exports of automobiles and trucks also increased sharply, and those of wheat were moderately higher than in 1952. Among the sharpest reductions were those in newsprint paper, steel rolling mill products, linseed oil and cotton fabrics. The import control system in force in the Union in 1953 gave importers a relatively wide degree of freedom in the use of their exchange allocations, and to a greater extent than is true of most countries with import controls it can be as-

sumed that the changes in exports to the Union in 1953 represent changes in the demand for goods in that market, rather than decisions by government officials.

Imports from the Union of South Africa have never been large, and in 1953 were only moderately higher than in 1952. Sharp declines in imports of industrial diamonds and manganese oxide largely offset smaller increases in several products. Chrome ore, wool, and gem diamonds were among the imports which increased in value in 1953, and Canadian purchases of South African wines and brandy remained at about the level of 1952.

CHAPTER III

TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

Exports to Europe, to the Commonwealth and to Latin America were considerably smaller in 1953 than in 1952. Declines in exports to these areas ranged from 14% to 27% in value, and from about 14% to about 30% in volume, with the sharpest drop affecting sales to Latin America. The combined shares of these areas in exports fell from 23.8% in 1952 to 19.7% in 1953, and the share of each individually was lower than in 1952. Exports to these areas in the second half of 1953 reached about the same value as in the first half-year, and there was little further change in their share of the total.

The volume of imports received from each of these areas increased in 1953, although the value of imports from the Commonwealth was lower than in 1952. However the shares of Latin America and of the Commonwealth in Canada's imports declined, and the combined shares of these areas in imports fell from 15.4% to 14.5%. Imports from each area were slightly higher in the second half-year than in the first half-year, and the proportion of imports drawn from these areas showed some increase.

The export balances on trade with Europe and the Commonwealth were substantially reduced in 1952, but nevertheless amounted to 37% and 18% respectively of total trade with these areas. The import balance on trade with Latin America increased sharply, because of a large reduction in

the export balance on trade with Brazil, and a sizable increase in the import balance on trade with Venezuela. Canada's customary import balance on trade with Latin America is the result of huge oil imports from Venezuela; the balance on trade with this country in 1953 was \$118.5 million, 62% of trade between the two countries. With the rest of Latin America Canada had an export balance of \$27.5 million in 1953.

Exports to these areas were influenced by improved supplies of grains in many importing countries and in other exporting countries. Forest products and metals were also more readily available from other sources than in 1951 and much of 1952, and demand for these products proved somewhat weaker than in 1952. The import controls strengthened by many Commonwealth countries in the first half of 1952 but not fully effective until the latter part of that year prevented many Canadian exports to this area from matching their earlier level, and controls also limited access to some Latin American markets, especially Brazil. Other important Latin American markets were affected by business recessions in the year, associated with low prices and weak world demand for their principal exports. Canadian imports from all three areas increased because of continued prosperity in this country and the resulting active demand by producers and consumers for most types of goods.

Trade with Europe¹

Exports to Europe in 1953 were valued at \$372.7 million, 22% below those of the previous year, while imports reached \$173.2 million, an increase of 14% over their 1952 value. The active balance on this trade remained very large, but was only 61% of that incurred in 1952. The average prices of exports to Europe seem to have declined somewhat more than those to all countries, but it is unlikely that this decline exceeded 5%, and the volume of exports to Europe was therefore some 18% lower than in 1952. The prices of imports from Europe averaged little lower than in the preceding year, and the volume of these imports probably increased by about 15%.

Exports to most of the countries of Europe were lower than in 1952, but the declines affecting shipments to Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Yugoslavia were especially severe. In each of these cases smaller shipments of grains, due in large part to better crops in most of Europe, played an important part in the contraction of exports. Spain was the only country in

this area which sharply increased its purchases from Canada; the Spanish wheat crop in 1953 was less than three-quarters as great as in 1952.

Imports from most European countries increased in 1953, with especially large gains in purchases from Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland. Belgium was the only western European country whose sales to Canada were severely reduced. Steel rolling mill products were extremely important in imports from Belgium in 1952, but Canadian demand for these goods fell off in 1953, and their decline far outweighed increased imports of many other Belgian goods. Imports from the iron curtain countries, especially Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., were also sharply reduced in 1953. The iron curtain countries together provided less than 3% of imports from Europe in 1953, as opposed to nearly 5% in 1952.

Exports to Europe were somewhat more diversified in 1953 than in 1952. Wheat remained the leading commodity in these exports, and accounted for a slightly greater proportion of the total than in the preceding year, but the forty leading exports of 1953 accounted for only 90.5% of total domestic exports to Europe in the year whereas the forty

1. Except Commonwealth countries and Ireland. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables V, VI, XIII, XIV and XIX.

leading exports of 1952 had accounted for 93.4% of total domestic exports in that year. This change reflects both the decreased need for grain imports by many European countries and relaxations in trade controls by some countries.

The relative importance of foods, producers' materials and other goods in exports to Europe showed much less change in 1953 than in the preceding year. Nine of the forty principal exports in 1953 were again foods, 21 were producers' materials compared with 20 in 1952, and 10 were in the "others" category compared with 11. However the only one of these categories to increase in value was the "others" category; it covered 8.5% of the value of the forty leading exports as compared with only 5.7% in 1952. The following statement indicates the relative importance of these three categories in the forty leading exports of each of the past three years. These figures also indicate some increased diversification in exports to Europe.

Year	Foods	Producers' Materials	Others
		\$'000,000	
1951	171.0	117.8	22.1
1952	298.0	120.6	25.5
1953	211.5	95.0	28.4
	% of forty leading exports		
1951	55.0	37.9	7.1
1952	67.1	27.2	5.7
1953	63.1	28.4	8.5

Exports of grains to Europe in the first half of 1953 were greater than in the comparable period of 1952, but in the second half-year were substantially lower than a year earlier. Shipments of wheat were 23% lower in volume than in 1952, those of barley down 47%, of rye 41%, of oats 74%. The average prices received for all but wheat were also lower than in the preceding year. There was a substantial further decrease in exports of cured fish to Italy and Portugal but those of canned fish to Belgium and France continued to increase, and shipments of canned fish to Italy recovered somewhat in 1953.

Base metals and forest products comprised the bulk of exports of producers' materials to Europe in 1953, and were chiefly responsible for the decrease in the total of these exports. Exports of nickel for refining in Norway continued to increase, and sales of aluminum to European countries showed only a moderate contraction. But exports of copper to France, Sweden and Denmark in particular declined very substantially, and shipments of zinc, especially to France, also fell sharply. Sales of these metals to Europe were lower in volume than in 1952 by 24% and 11% respectively. Average prices received for both metals were lower than in 1952, especially in the case of zinc. Exports of lead increased 45% in quantity, but lower prices held the value gain to a relatively modest 12%.

Exports of forest products to Europe were less than half as great as in 1952. Competition from other suppliers, especially those in Scandinavia, prevented Canada's supplying more than a small fraction of this market. The only substantial increase in this group was in sales of lumber to Belgium and the Netherlands. Exports of wood pulp, pulpwood, newsprint and pit props showed the sharpest drops; shipments to France, Germany, Belgium and Switzerland were most affected by these declines.

Among the largest increases in exports to Europe was the sharp rise in sales of passenger automobiles, chiefly shipped to Belgium. Shipments of trucks to this same market fell off, but this decline was much smaller in value. Sales of farm implements and of non-farm machinery remained at a relatively low level.

Iron and steel products remained the largest category of imports from Europe, but for the second consecutive year a major reduction in imports of rolling mill products caused a decline in this group total. Imports of most other leading products in this group increased, with especially substantial gains in imports of machinery from Germany, Switzerland and Italy, of well casing from Germany, Italy and Belgium, and of automobiles from Germany. Non-ferrous metals and their products showed substantial increases. Switzerland and Germany increased their sales of clocks and watches to Canada—the value for this commodity reached a post-war high in 1953—and Switzerland and the Netherlands were the chief sources of increased imports of electrical apparatus. There was a large increase in the quantity of tin received from smelters in Belgium and the Netherlands; Europe provided 45% of Canada's tin imports in 1953.

There was also a very substantial increase in imports of fibres and textiles from Europe in 1953. The value of these imports increased by almost 26%, and as average prices were lower than in 1952 it seems likely that the volume of these imports increased by at least one-third. Most of the leading commodities in the group showed increases, the largest gains being in imports of wool carpets from Belgium, and in imports of cotton fabrics from Belgium and the Netherlands. The only substantial declines in this group of commodities were in imports of synthetic fibres, which affected Austria in particular, and in purchases of flax, hemp and jute fabrics from Belgium and the Netherlands. The price declines affecting these latter goods were especially large, and their fall in volume was much less than the decline in value.

Agricultural specialties are another important class of imports from Europe. Imports of preserved fruits from the Netherlands and of nuts from France showed especially large increases in the year. Imports of cheese from Switzerland declined, but those of Danish, Dutch and Italian types held up well. European countries supplied 89% of Canada's

TABLE 12. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland), by Quarters

	1952				1953			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	\$'000,000							
Domestic Exports	80.1	101.4	143.9	148.5	57.2	111.9	103.0	98.0
Re-Exports	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.7
Imports	32.6	37.8	37.1	43.8	30.9	49.1	45.4	47.7
Total Trade	113.1	139.7	181.4	192.9	88.8	161.4	149.2	146.4
Trade Balance	+47.9	+64.1	+107.2	+105.3	+26.9	+63.2	+58.4	+51.0

cheese imports in 1953. Wines, brandy and florist stock are other specialty items drawn largely from Europe.

Except for these specialty items Europe's share of the Canadian market for imports of most commodities is not large. Of the forty leading commodities imported from Europe in 1953 that region

supplied more than half the market for only six, and between one-quarter and one-half of an additional eight. Many European goods are directly competitive with commodities now imported chiefly from the United States. There is therefore considerable room for the expansion of European sales to Canada if prices and other factors are kept competitive with those of other foreign producers.

Trade with the Commonwealth and Ireland¹

Exports to the Commonwealth and Ireland decreased to \$247.8 million in 1953, 14% below the value recorded in 1952. Some six per cent of this total was financed through Canada's contribution to the Colombo plan. Imports were also lower but their decline was less severe; they totalled \$171.2 million, only 8% below the previous year's value. The active balance on this trade remained large, but formed only 18% of trade with these countries in 1953, as opposed to 22% in 1952. The average prices of exports to these countries showed little change in 1953, and the reduction in export value was therefore paralleled by a decrease in export volume. But import prices dropped more than 11% below their low 1952 level, and this price decline was solely responsible for the lower value of imports from the Commonwealth and Ireland. The volume of these imports actually increased by more than 4% in 1953.

Exports to most of the countries of the Commonwealth were lower than in 1952, the largest reductions affecting shipments to Australia, New Zealand, India and Ireland. The tighter trade controls imposed by many sterling area countries in 1952 in an effort to rebuild their exchange reserves were in force for most of 1953, and were a major influence on these export declines especially in the cases of Australia and New Zealand. Exports to India and Ireland were also affected by a reduction in these countries' needs for imported grains. Exports to Pakistan, the Union of South Africa and Jamaica showed substantial gains during the year. Famine conditions in Pakistan necessi-

tated large imports of wheat which were financed in part under the Colombo plan. Wheat flour and cured fish played the chief role in exports to Jamaica, while wheat, lumber and automotive products accounted for the increase in sales to the Union of South Africa.

Changes in imports from Commonwealth countries were more varied in 1953. Those from Australia, Jamaica and Ceylon showed substantial increases. Sugar played the chief part in the increase in imports from the first two countries, cocoanut oil showed the largest gain in imports from Ceylon. Sugar was also the chief influence on the drop in imports from British Guiana and Barbados in 1953, while Malayan sales of rubber and tin were affected by lower prices and imports from New Zealand were cut because of adequate Canadian supplies of butter and cheddar cheese.

Foods comprise a major part of Canadian exports to the Commonwealth. Shipments of wheat to Commonwealth countries increased in 1953 with India and Pakistan the chief markets for this wheat. Again part of these wheat exports was financed under the Colombo plan. In 1952 and 1953 wheat shipments financed through Canada's contribution to the plan amounted to \$25 million. The British West Indies remained the principal Commonwealth market for wheat flour and cured fish. Shipments of canned fish to the British West Indies and the Union of South Africa fell off during the year, and sales of processed milk and pickled meats were also reduced.

Exports of metals and metal manufactures were substantially lower in 1953 than in either of the two preceding years. Exports of passenger cars and trucks to Australia showed an especially pronounced decline, and shipments of cars to New Zealand and

1. Except the United Kingdom. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables V, VI, XV, XVI, and XIX.

TABLE 13. Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland, by Quarters

	1952				1953			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	\$'000,000							
Domestic Exports	84.5	73.5	67.0	59.8	57.8	67.6	68.4	51.8
Re-Exports	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.3
Imports	42.0	50.1	50.7	42.4	29.4	47.3	49.6	44.9
Total Trade	127.6	124.1	118.3	102.8	88.0	115.3	118.6	97.0
Trade Balance	+43.6	+23.9	+16.9	+18.0	+29.1	+20.8	+19.5	+7.3

Malaya were also reduced. These cuts more than offset the increase in sales to the Union of South Africa. Exports of farm implements and of non-farm machinery to the Union showed sizable decreases, and shipments of non-farm machinery to Malaya also fell off. Australia and Pakistan reduced purchases of electrical apparatus from Canada. Shipments of copper, brass and zinc to Commonwealth countries, which were important in 1952, were negligible in 1953, and exports of copper products were also much lower than in 1952.

Except for planks and boards, where lower sales to Ireland were more than offset by increased shipments to the Union of South Africa and Australia, exports of all the principal forest products to the Commonwealth were substantially lower than in 1952. Sales of newsprint to the Union, Australia and New Zealand and of wood pulp to Australia showed especially marked declines. More of these countries' requirements for paper and pulp could be met by soft currency suppliers than in 1952.

Lower prices seem to have been solely responsible for the decline in the value of imports from the Commonwealth in 1953. To illustrate this fact the following statement shows, for Canada's ten leading imports from the Commonwealth in 1952 and 1953, the value of trade recorded in 1952, the quantity of goods imported in 1953 valued at 1952 prices, and the value of trade recorded in 1953. Changes from column 1 to column 2 indicate equivalent percentage quantity changes in imports, those from column 2 to column 3 equivalent percentage price changes. The eleven commodities included in the sample cover 75% of imports from the Commonwealth in 1952 and 1953.

Commodity	'52 Quantity at '52 Prices	'53 Quantity at '52 Prices	'53 Quantity at '53 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Sugar, unrefined	42.8	46.4	36.8
Rubber, crude etc.....	21.6	24.9	17.7
Tea, black.....	17.7	16.7	17.2
Wool, raw.....	13.0	11.5	13.1
Bauxite ore	10.6	9.9	11.2
Jute fabrics, etc.	10.7	12.9	9.3
Petroleum, crude etc.....	5.8	4.8	5.5
Cocoa beans	4.8	5.5	5.0
Vegetable oils ..	0.9	4.5	4.8
Fruits, dried	5.0	3.9	4.2
Tin blocks, etc.	5.8	3.9	3.4
Total	138.7	144.9	128.3

Only five of the commodities included in the sample displayed price declines from 1952 to 1953, but these declines were quite substantial, ranging from 10% in the case of cocoa beans to 29% in that of rubber. Six showed price increases, but these were much more moderate, ranging from 3% in the case of tea to 15% in that of petroleum. The weighted average price decrease for the eleven commodities was 11.5%. Only five of the eleven commodities showed a quantity increase between the two years, but again these increases outweighed the six declines, and the weighted average quantity increase was 4.5%. As the 7.5% decline in import value shown by the sample corresponds almost exactly to the 7.6% decline in total imports from the Commonwealth it may be assumed that the total import value reflects price and quantity changes closely approximating those shown by the sample.

Agricultural and vegetable products formed 61% of imports from the Commonwealth in 1953, almost the same ratio as in the two preceding years. Most of these are tropical or semi-tropical products which cannot be produced in Canada, and in a number of cases the bulk of Canadian imports are drawn from these countries. A majority of the principal imports in this group increased in value in 1953, but the commodities which declined included the three largest items in the group, and the group value fell 7% below its 1952 level.

Fibres and textiles rank second among these imports; this group also showed a moderate decline in value although the value of a majority of the leading commodities in it increased. Wool imports remained at about their 1952 value but decreased some 12% in quantity. As in 1952 the bulk of these imports was drawn almost equally from Australia and New Zealand. Also as in 1952 there was a very substantial increase in the quantity of imports of jute fabrics, and an even greater decline in their price. Since 1951 imports of jute fabrics have increased by 55% in quantity but their price has fallen to only 44% of its former level, and the value of these imports has declined by 32%. This trend depressed severely the value of imports from India during 1952 and 1953.

Other imports from the Commonwealth exhibited the same mixed trends. A significant feature was the decline in the proportion of tin imported directly

from the Commonwealth to 41% of the total, from 55% in 1952. European smelters greatly increased their share in this trade in 1953. Another feature was the import of some 5200 tons of blister copper

from Northern Rhodesia for further refining in Canada. Copper has not been a normal import from this country in the past and it seems unlikely to remain a major import.

Trade with Latin America¹

Exports to Latin America in 1953 fell to \$199.0 million, 27% below the record value of 1952. Imports from this area continued to increase, rising 2% to a new record of \$290.0 million. The import balance resulting from this trade in 1953 was larger than any that has been incurred since 1948, but as was noted in the opening section of the chapter this balance is due solely to Canada's huge oil imports from Venezuela. The average prices of exports to Latin America seem to have been somewhat higher than in 1952, and the decrease in the volume of these exports may have approximated 30%. Import prices showed little change in the year, and the quantity of these imports probably increased in about the same measure as their value.

Brazil accounted for a major part of the decline in exports to Latin America. Sales to this country fell from \$81.9 million in 1952 to \$37.7 million in 1953. Brazilian imports were extremely large in 1951 and 1952 due to a heavy capital investment programme and to a rising standard of consumption. By the middle of 1952 these heavy imports had seriously strained Brazil's balance of payments and resulted in a heavy accumulation of short-term debts to foreigners. A stringent import control programme was adopted in the latter part of 1952, and these controls were chiefly responsible for the severe reduction in Canadian exports to Brazil in 1953. Most of Canada's chief exports to that market shared in this decline, automotive products and rubber tires being especially hard hit. In part the reduction in these exports also reflected the completion of some investment projects; lower exports of electrical apparatus to Brazil resulted in part from this factor.

Other large declines affected exports to Mexico, Cuba and Chile. Business conditions in Mexico and Cuba were less favourable than in the preceding

years, and the decrease in exports to these markets affected most of the principal commodities sold there. Smaller exports of wheat played the chief role in the decline of exports to Chile; better crops in Argentina permitted that country to resume her role as supplier of wheat to Chile and several other Latin American markets. One of the few large increases in exports to Latin America was in sales to Colombia, but this resulted almost solely from sales of ships to that market valued at \$5.8 million. Such sales are unlikely to be a regular feature of this trade.

Changes in imports from various Latin American countries were more mixed, with substantial increases in purchases from Venezuela, Colombia and Argentina, and declines in imports from Mexico, Cuba and Peru. Petroleum was chiefly responsible for the Venezuelan increase, coffee for the Colombian. Raw cotton and raw wool played the leading role in the increase in imports from Argentina. Canada has not imported Argentine cotton since 1950, and the quantity imported then was small. The decline in imports from Mexico was due chiefly to the limited supplies of cotton available for export and to the relatively high price of Mexican cotton in 1953 which directed purchases to other sources of supply. Cuban sales of raw sugar to Canada were sharply reduced in the year, shipments of Peruvian ores to Canada for refining were far below their 1952 level.

Exports of iron and steel products and of non-ferrous metals and products to Latin America showed the sharpest cuts in 1953. Shipments of automobiles to Mexico and Venezuela, as well as to Brazil, were considerably lower than in 1952. Several countries, notably Mexico and Colombia, sharply reduced purchases of Canadian machinery, which more than offset somewhat greater sales to Brazil. Lower exports of farm machinery to Argentina and Brazil more than offset increased sales to Chile. Sales of electrical apparatus to Brazil and

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables V, VI, XVII, XVIII and XIX.

TABLE 14. Trade of Canada with Latin America, by Quarters

	1952				1953			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	\$'000,000							
Domestic Exports	78.5	69.8	53.9	70.2	47.9	51.7	45.1	53.6
Re-Exports	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Imports	65.2	71.7	73.7	73.7	64.1	73.6	82.8	69.4
Total Trade	143.9	142.0	127.8	144.1	112.1	125.4	128.1	123.3
Trade Balance	+ 13.5	- 1.4	- 19.6	- 3.3	- 16.1	- 21.9	- 37.5	- 15.6

Mexico fell substantially, and those of copper and aluminum manufactures to Venezuela, Colombia and Cuba were much lower than in 1952.

Exports of wood pulp to Brazil and Mexico fell sharply in 1953 due to lower demand, lower prices and greater competition from other suppliers. But sales of other important forest products held up well. Shipments of wheat to Latin America fell off sharply in the second half of 1953 as Argentine wheat tended to displace Canadian wheat in the markets of Brazil, Chile and Peru. Sales of cured fish to several markets showed a sharp decline, and those of canned fish were also lower than in 1952. Another important reduction which will in considerable measure be permanent was in sales of rubber tires to Venezuela. A company producing rubber tires for the home market in Venezuela has expanded greatly in recent years, and it is likely that this firm will continue to supply the greater part of Venezuelan requirements.

The average prices of imports from Latin America showed little overall change in 1953, although the prices of a number of important commodities fluctuated considerably in the year. In illustration of these effects the following statement presents statistics for the ten leading imports from Latin America in 1952 and 1953 for which fairly reliable unit values could be obtained. As in the preceding statement, changes from column 1 to column 2 indicate equivalent percentage quantity changes, those from column 2 to column 3 equivalent percentage price changes. The eleven commodities included in this sample accounted for 87% of imports from Latin America in 1952, 91% of the 1953 total. The nine commodities other than crude petroleum and fuel oils accounted for 75% and 81% respectively of total imports excluding these two commodities.

Commodity	'52 Quantity at '52 Prices	'53 Quantity at '52 Prices	'53 Quantity at '53 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Petroleum, crude etc.....	127.2	141.5	145.2
Fuel oils	7.9	8.5	8.8
Sub-total	135.1	150.0	154.1
Coffee, green	45.0	50.9	52.6
Bananas, fresh ..	20.9	22.3	22.8
Sugar, unrefined	16.8	11.9	10.7
Nuts	5.3	6.2	5.8
Cotton, raw	9.2	6.4	5.6
Wool, raw.....	1.0	4.4	4.4
Vegetables, fresh	3.1	3.6	2.9
Manila, sisal, etc.....	7.9	5.0	2.7
Meats, canned....	2.8	2.0	2.1
Sub-total	112.0	112.7	109.5
Total	247.0	262.7	263.6

Crude petroleum and fuel oils both displayed a moderate increase in price and a sizable gain in quantity in 1953. On the average, prices of these commodities increased 2.7% in the year, their quantity 11.1%. Of the nine other commodities four showed price increases, five showed quantity increases. The price declines outweighed the price increases, and on the average prices of these commodities fell by 2.8%. There was a negligible average quantity increase of 0.6% for these nine commodities. The eleven commodities together showed an average price increase of 0.4%, an average quantity gain of 6.3%.

The value change from 1952 to 1953 shown by these eleven commodities was a gain of 6.7%, considerably more than that shown by total imports from Latin America. It seems likely that the commodities not included in the sample more closely approximated in price change the nine commodities other than petroleum, than they did petroleum and fuel oils. If a price decline of about 3% is assumed to apply to all commodities other than petroleum products, and a price increase of 2.7% to petroleum and fuel oils, then the average change shown by prices of imports from Latin America in 1953 was a negligible decline of 0.1%, the net change in the volume of these imports a gain of some 2.1%.

Many of the important changes in the value of imports from Latin America were mentioned above in the survey of changes affecting imports from particular countries in the area. Other important changes included the continued increase in imports of bananas from this area. Guatemala and Costa Rica supplied most of the increase in these imports, with shipments from some other Central American republics declining. Imports of both nuts and fresh vegetables increased in volume but fell in price, and in the latter case the price decline outweighed the value increase. Peanuts and tomatoes from Mexico formed the bulk of these imports in 1953. Imports of cocoa beans and other cocoa products from Brazil also increased substantially in 1953. This increase was concentrated in the last half-year, when a shortage of these products began to develop in the Gold Coast. Imports of hard tropical fibres from Latin America declined in both price and quantity. In 1953 the quantity of these imports dropped to only 45% of the 1951 volume, and their price to 53% of the level of that year.

CHAPTER IV

THE STRUCTURE OF CANADIAN TRADE

Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade

In most statistical work dealing with a wide range of commodities some form of commodity classification is required. A commodity classification serves the dual purpose of facilitating the orderly and systematic tabulation of incoming information, and of providing a framework within which meaningful summaries of this information may be compiled. It also serves as a guide to the use of information compiled within its framework, indicating the treatment given to all commodities included, whether these are separately specified or not.

Even the most complete of commodity classifications is unlikely to specify individually each of the multitude of products and grades of product that lies within its sphere. The longer and more complex a classification becomes, the more difficult and expensive becomes the task of applying it. Therefore no classification is likely to include detail not required by its purpose. But because of this the classification's items must be so described that their content is clearly indicated to users of the classification, and it is usually necessary to provide some items in the classification for the single purpose of ensuring that commodities not important enough to be specified can be segregated away from those which are required to be specified.

It is normally possible to classify any considerable range of commodities in several ways. The system of classification chosen in any particular instance will be determined largely by the purpose for which the classification is required, by the use to which the statistics to be compiled are to be put. No one classification is able to serve satisfactorily all the purposes for which commodity statistics are required. But, on the other hand, to tabulate and compile a given set of statistics according to several commodity classifications is likely to be very expensive. Therefore commodity statistics are

usually compiled according to one general-purpose classification, and for specific purposes the statistical items of the general classification may be re-arranged according to other systems of classification. While such re-groupings of statistical items will provide less accurate and complete information than would a re-tabulation and re-compilation of the original data, the loss of accuracy is usually of much less significance than the saving in expense.

For thirty years the basic classification used for commodity trade statistics at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has been a classification according to component material. In this system of classification commodities are assigned to statistical items according to the material of which they are composed or chiefly manufactured, and the statistical items are summed to sub-group and group totals representing related categories of materials and commodities fabricated from these materials. For example, in the export statistical classification the item "wheat" includes all grades of wheat from No. 1 Northern to feed wheat. This item is summed with similar items for other grains, milled products, bakery products and other products derived from grains to obtain a total for the sub-group "grains and farinaceous products". And this sub-group is in turn summed with other sub-groups for fruits, vegetables, sugar and other classes of commodity to form the group total "agricultural and vegetable products". The nine main component material groups derived in this manner are listed in Table 15, together with the proportion of trade included in each in recent years. Brief summaries of Canadian trade statistics are usually presented on the basis of these nine component material groups. Detailed statistics of Canadian export and import trade are also published within the framework of these groups.

TABLE 15. Composition of Trade with All Countries, by Main Groups

Group	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1950	1951	1952	1953
	% of total				% of total			
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	20.4	22.8	27.5	26.6	15.3	13.3	12.1	11.1
Animals and Animal Products	11.7	8.9	5.5	6.1	2.7	3.1	2.1	2.0
Fibres, Textiles and Products	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	11.5	11.8	8.9	8.8
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	35.7	35.7	31.8	31.5	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.7
Iron and its Products	8.1	8.7	9.5	8.7	30.9	32.6	34.9	35.0
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	14.7	14.6	16.4	16.6	6.8	7.1	7.4	8.3
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.6	19.3	16.8	15.9	15.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.3	5.0	4.7	4.7	5.1
Miscellaneous Commodities	1.9	1.6	2.4	3.0	5.4	7.3	10.6	11.0

Besides this primary classification, summaries of Canadian trade statistics have been presented on three alternative classifications for more than twenty years. One is a classification of trade by industrial origin; it assigns commodities to categories on the basis of the primary activity which provided the materials for the commodity. This classification resembles closely the component material classification in its structure, in the principles on which commodities are assigned to categories, and in its uses. A second classifies trade by degree of manufacture. This classification groups together all raw (unprocessed) materials in

one category, all materials which have undergone some processing but must be further processed before final use in a second, and all materials processed to the stage at which they can be finally used, together with fully manufactured products, in a third category. The other of these alternative classifications provides statistics on the purpose which the commodities in trade are intended to serve, so far as this can be determined with reasonable accuracy. Table 16 presents the main groups of each of these classifications, together with the value and proportion of trade included in each.

TABLE 16. Trade of Canada Classified by Origin, by Degree of Manufacture, and by Purpose¹

Classification and Group	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
	\$'000,000		% of total		\$'000,000		% of total	
By Origin:								
Farm Origin	1,302.3	1,225.6	30.3	29.8	858.2	877.7	21.3	20.0
Wild Life Origin	24.5	22.4	0.6	0.5	11.2	12.0	0.3	0.3
Marine Origin	116.8	113.8	2.7	2.8	9.2	11.6	0.2	0.3
Forest Origin	1,366.9	1,295.5	31.8	31.5	138.5	165.0	3.4	3.8
Mineral Origin	1,296.3	1,229.2	30.1	29.8	2,421.7	2,640.0	60.1	60.2
Mixed Origin	194.4	230.9	4.5	5.6	591.7	676.6	14.7	15.4
By Degree of Manufacture:								
Raw Materials	1,399.4	1,327.8	32.5	32.2	856.4	812.1	21.2	18.5
Partially Manufactured	1,241.2	1,189.2	28.9	28.9	233.2	217.7	5.8	5.0
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured	1,660.5	1,600.4	38.6	38.9	2,940.9	3,353.1	73.0	76.5
By Purpose:								
Producers' Materials	3,282.3	3,135.0	76.3	76.1	1,341.7	1,360.3	33.3	31.0
Producers' Equipment	243.1	215.9	5.6	5.3	815.1	906.0	20.2	20.7
Fuel, Electricity and Lubricants	28.2	18.2	0.7	0.4	277.8	273.5	6.9	6.3
Transport	180.2	149.8	4.2	3.6	473.4	552.9	11.8	12.6
Auxiliary Materials for Commerce and Industry	14.9	8.9	0.3	0.2	37.8	45.6	0.9	1.0
Consumers' Goods	432.7	428.8	10.1	10.4	769.8	827.6	19.1	18.9
Live Animals for Food	2.8	6.7	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.5	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Miscellaneous and Unclassified	116.9	154.1	2.7	3.8	314.0	416.6	7.8	9.5

1. For further detail of these subsidiary classifications see *Trade of Canada, 1953*, Volume 1, Tables 27-33.

2. Negligible.

The meaning of the origin and purpose classification groups is reasonably clear, and the groups of these classifications are comparable between imports and exports. More caution must be exercised in using the degree of manufacture classification. Because processed materials such as wheat flour, newsprint paper, shelled nuts, and thread are included in the "fully or chiefly manufactured" category as well as finished goods such as automobiles, farm machinery and refrigerators, it is easy to draw a false meaning from these totals if only their description is noticed and not their content as well. In particular, it should be kept in mind that the value added by manufacture to the goods in this category is, on the average, much greater in the case of imports than in the case of exports. The

degree of manufacture classification is most useful in indicating the extent to which trade is still carried on in completely unprocessed materials, and in materials at an early stage of processing. In these two groups its figures for exports and imports are fairly comparable in meaning.

A fourth re-grouping of the items in Canadian trade statistics within the framework of the Standard International Trade Classification¹ has been prepared since 1951. The S.I.T.C. was created at the request of the United Nations Statistical Commis-

1. Statistical Office of the United Nations: *Standard International Trade Classification*, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 10, New York. The fullest edition is the indexed edition published in April, 1953.

sion by an international group of experts on classification. It was intended to help in overcoming the difficulties in comparing the commodity trade statistics of different countries which result from the use of different classifications by individual countries, and also to reduce the burden of reporting statistical data to international agencies in the often differing forms required by various agencies. To these ends the Statistical Commission urged member nations to make their trade statistics available for international use on the basis of the S.I.T.C. either by adopting the S.I.T.C. in the compilation of their statistics or by converting their national statistics to the S.I.T.C., and also urged international agencies to use the S.I.T.C. in framing requests to individual countries for statistical data.

Summary statistics of Canadian trade by sections (main groups) of the S.I.T.C. appear in Table 17.

Adoption of the S.I.T.C. has been widespread. By mid-1953 nineteen important trading countries were supplying current trade statistics according to the S.I.T.C. to the United Nations Statistical Office for publication in its *Commodity Trade Statistics*¹ series, and other countries were themselves publishing statistics on this basis. Already use of the S.I.T.C. has greatly simplified the task of making many international comparisons of trade statistics.

1. Statistical Office of the United Nations: *Commodity Trade Statistics*, Statistical Papers, Series D, New York (quarterly).

TABLE 17. Trade of Canada by Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification¹

Section Title	Total Exports				Imports			
	1952 ²	1953	1952 ²	1953	1952 ²	1953	1952 ²	1953
	\$'000,000		% of total		\$'000,000		% of total	
Food	1,246.4	1,177.6	28.6	28.2	375.6	376.1	9.3	8.6
Beverages and Tobacco	79.3	82.4	1.8	2.0	25.5	25.7	0.6	0.6
Crude Materials, Inedible	1,073.9	1,021.1	24.7	24.5	384.1	351.7	9.5	8.0
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity	27.3	20.4	0.6	0.5	503.2	500.8	12.5	11.4
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	8.0	8.2	0.2	0.2	24.2	28.0	0.6	0.7
Chemicals	146.5	171.5	3.4	4.1	199.7	236.9	5.0	5.4
Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	1,326.2	1,300.4	30.4	31.2	816.1	888.9	20.3	20.3
Machinery and Transport Equipment	400.8	340.2	9.2	8.1	1,261.1	1,460.7	31.3	33.3
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	27.3	29.2	0.6	0.7	257.0	324.6	6.4	7.4
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities..	20.0	21.8	0.5	0.5	181.7	189.3	4.5	4.3

1. For further detail of trade on this basis see Part II, Tables XXIX and XXX, and *Trade of Canada, 1953*, Volume I, Table 45.

2. Revised on the basis of the Bureau's new Convertibility Indexes.

Each of the alternative classifications of Canadian trade has its special merits, and serves certain purposes better than do the others. But a study of even the summary information contained in Tables 15-17 emphasizes the desirability of examining the structure of a classification carefully before making too free use of its group totals. For example, the total for "Fuel, Electricity and Lubricants" in the purpose classification (Table 16) might from this title be expected to correspond closely to the total for "Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity" in the S.I.T.C. (Table 17), whereas in fact they differ sharply in magnitude and some-

what in year-to-year movement as well. This difference arises chiefly from the treatment of crude petroleum as a producers' material in the Canadian purpose classification (since it must be processed in Canada before use) and as a fuel in the S.I.T.C., and from the treatment of fuelwood as a crude material in the S.I.T.C. and a fuel in the purpose classification. It is hoped that the foregoing description of the nature of these alternative classifications of Canadian trade, and of some characteristics of each, will aid in the correct interpretation of the information which they provide.

Price Indexes and the Structure of Trade

Canada's export and import price indexes are calculated within the framework of the component material commodity classification, although some adjustments are made to this classification to simplify the pricing problem¹. Within each main group of the adjusted classification a sample of commodities is priced, and these prices are expressed as relative numbers and averaged with fixed weights. The sample average for each main group is used to represent all commodities in that main group, the fixed-weighted average of the sample averages for the eight adjusted main groups to represent the total of exports or imports.

To prevent the indexes from becoming unrepresentative both the commodities included in the sample and the weights used to combine them must be checked regularly. The sample must be checked to ensure that it does not overlook commodities

which have increased sharply in importance since it was established, or contain too many commodities which have declined sharply in importance since that time. Should either of these conditions apply, adjustments in the sample must be made. Similarly, the fixed weights used in averaging the sample prices must be checked to ensure that they do not vary persistently from weights calculated from the current trade pattern.

Currently-weighted indexes of export and import prices are computed annually to check the validity of the weights used in the fixed-weight index. These calculations employ the same price relatives and the same method of imputation for items not covered directly in the sample as are used in the fixed-weight indexes. The only cause of difference between the two series therefore lies in the weighting system, and differences between the series can be used to assess the continued representativeness of the fixed weights.

1. See Chapter V, p. 39.

TABLE 18. Fixed-Base-Weight and Moving-Current-Weight Indexes of Canadian Export and Import Prices
(1948 = 100)

Index and Group	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1950	1951	1952	1953
Agricultural and Animal Products:								
Fixed Weights	105.6	114.8	107.6	103.5	108.2	122.4	102.3	97.4
Current Weights	(105.8)	(109.7)	(103.0)	(99.4)	(108.3)	(121.1)	(101.9)	(97.5)
Fibres and Textiles:								
Fixed Weights	112.8	139.8	120.0	114.1	109.3	158.6	108.5	100.4
Current Weights	(112.2)	(135.4)	(119.8)	(113.4)	(111.0)	(154.0)	(110.5)	(99.4)
Wood Products and Paper:								
Fixed Weights	105.0	122.4	122.4	118.3	111.6	118.4	115.3	117.1
Current Weights	(104.9)	(122.4)	(122.0)	(117.3)	(111.9)	(118.3)	(114.7)	(115.6)
Iron and Steel and Products:								
Fixed Weights	113.7	126.2	131.4	134.2	116.1	122.5	117.3	120.1
Current Weights	(112.9)	(126.2)	(129.7)	(131.8)	(115.9)	(122.0)	(117.2)	(119.6)
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:								
Fixed Weights	115.1	137.9	142.6	135.0	106.9	121.2	120.5	119.7
Current Weights	(113.9)	(137.7)	(140.3)	(131.9)	(106.1)	(121.1)	(120.0)	(119.7)
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products:								
Fixed Weights	120.4	131.7	143.1	149.5	104.4	108.8	101.7	104.8
Current Weights	(123.2)	(135.6)	(147.4)	(154.7)	(104.1)	(108.2)	(101.1)	(104.1)
Chemicals and Fertilizer:								
Fixed Weights	104.2	116.7	119.3	117.1	102.8	117.2	109.0	109.4
Current Weights	(102.4)	(115.1)	(116.0)	(114.0)	(100.9)	(116.3)	(110.3)	(108.9)
Miscellaneous:								
Fixed Weights	112.0	132.3	129.7	123.7	121.5	166.6	123.5	111.0
Current Weights	(115.5)	(133.2)	(125.9)	(119.8)	(117.2)	(142.5)	(110.9)	(105.6)
Total:								
Fixed Weights	108.3	123.0	121.8	118.3	110.3	126.2	110.4	109.4
Current Weights	(107.8)	(120.8)	(118.6)	(114.8)	(110.1)	(123.4)	(110.7)	(109.8)

It should be noted that not all differences between current weights and fixed weights are significant. They become significant only when there is a considerable degree of dispersion among the levels of the various item price relatives included in the index. If all individual price relatives included in the index were the same in any year it would make no difference whether fixed weights, current weights, or no weights at all were used: the average of all items would necessarily be the same as the relative for each individual item. Because in fact the price relatives do differ, the extent to which each is allowed to influence the average of all becomes important, and this is governed by the weight assigned to each relative.

Another point worth emphasizing is that the danger of the index weights becoming unrepresentative cannot readily be avoided by using current weights in the regularly published indexes. The use of fixed weights reduces the time and the labour required to calculate the indexes. In addition fixed-weight indexes for successive short time periods (months and quarters) are comparable with each other, current-weight indexes are properly comparable only with the base period, although in fact year-to-year comparisons with such indexes may usually be made. But for many uses of the indexes comparability between successive short time periods is essential.

Table 18 presents the annual fixed-base-weight and moving-current-weight indexes of export and import prices, by main groups, for the past four years. In the import indexes the only serious discrepancy at the total level occurred in 1951 when wool and rubber and some other strategic materials rose rapidly in price. As the increase in the prices

of these commodities was accompanied by a relative decline in the quantity of these imports, the influence of the higher prices in the current-weight index was much less than in the fixed-weight index. The quantity of rubber imports has not yet shown a proportionate recovery from its 1951 drop, and as a result the miscellaneous group total in the fixed-weight index has remained above that in the current-weight index. However, this has not noticeably affected the total index in 1952 and 1953, and in the other groups the fixed-weight and current-weight indexes have remained closely comparable.

There has been a moderate but persistent difference between the two export indexes for three years. Of particular importance in creating this discrepancy has been the high level of grain shipments in recent years, together with relatively low grain prices, and also the decline in exports of meats and livestock, together with relatively higher prices for these commodities. The export group index for iron and steel products has been affected by the sharp decline in exports of ferro-alloys in 1952 and 1953, that for non-ferrous metals by the more rapid increase in the quantity of lead and zinc exports at relatively low prices than of nickel exports at relatively high prices in these years, that for non-metallic minerals by the steadily declining importance of coal in exports. But none of the discrepancies between the levels of the fixed-weight and current-weight export groups was as great as 5% in 1953, and the discrepancy at the total level was only 3%. While the existence of these discrepancies indicates that a change of weights in the fixed-weight series may shortly become necessary, the discrepancies do not yet seem sufficiently great to invalidate the fixed-weight index.

Factors Affecting the Volume of Trade

Appropriate price indexes are a useful aid to the analysis of commodity trade. In particular they permit the separate assessment of the effects on the trade totals of changes in either the prices at which trade is transacted or the volume of commodities shipped. With the aid of the price indexes volume indexes can be calculated which clearly illustrate the proportionate change over time in the quantity of a single commodity traded, or of a group of commodities, or even of total exports or imports. Such indexes also permit ready comparisons of relative change as between different groups of commodities, or between export and import totals.

An alternative to the index number expression of changes in export or import volume is the expression of these changes in the form of constant dollar values. These are derived from the same data as are volume indexes, and in a similar manner. A volume index is calculated by taking a value series, dividing it by the base-year value of the series and expressing the results as percentages of the base-year total (these results form a value index), and then dividing again by an appropriate

price index with the same base period and expressing the results in percentage form. A constant dollar value series is calculated by taking a value series, and dividing directly by an appropriate price index adjusted to a base year value of 1. Constant dollar values are often clumsier to use than are volume indexes, and the use of the dollar sign with such figures has probably more tendency to promote unjustified inferences from the data than would be the case with a series of index numbers. But constant dollar values have one important advantage which volume indexes do not possess: they permit a ready assessment of the impact of changes in the volume of individual components of a total on the total itself.

Tables 19 and 20 respectively present constant dollar values for total domestic exports and for total imports, together with some important components of these totals. These values have been calculated by use of the moving-current-weight price indexes rather than by use of the usual fixed-weight indexes. The reason for the use of the moving-current-weight indexes is that when a total and its

TABLE 19. Constant Dollar Values of Some Major Exports
Calculated Using Moving-Current-Weight Price Index

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
	\$'000,000 of 1948					
Total Domestic Exports	3,075.4	2,891.8	2,892.8	3,240.4	3,626.5	3,586.6
Principal Grains	315.1	450.2	347.3	538.5	817.4	788.2
Wheat	243.0	375.8	291.5	406.9	576.3	518.6
Barley	26.9	24.8	21.5	62.8	146.7	156.4
Oats	22.6	20.1	16.1	52.8	72.1	71.6
Rye	22.6	29.5	18.2	16.0	22.3	41.5
Other Agricultural and Animal Products	730.3	589.7	588.9	567.5	545.4	559.3
Principal Forest Products	790.7	777.6	944.4	991.4	970.0	985.9
Newsprint paper	383.1	416.8	437.2	452.6	472.3	476.2
Wood pulp	211.6	187.6	224.0	268.5	235.6	241.2
Planks and boards	196.0	173.2	283.2	270.3	262.1	268.5
Other Wood Products and Paper	163.0	112.9	116.5	151.6	150.3	118.5
Principal Metals and Minerals	359.8	368.7	387.4	388.7	438.7	460.0
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	92.7	87.8	99.0	105.8	126.0	137.8
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	75.2	83.5	79.0	62.6	70.1	80.2
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	34.3	41.8	42.0	39.2	48.8	49.8
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	73.8	71.2	68.2	73.6	79.4	81.4
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	42.3	52.5	49.1	51.2	58.4	57.3
Asbestos, unmanufactured	41.4	31.8	49.9	56.2	56.0	53.6
All Other Commodities	716.5	592.7	508.2	602.8	704.6	674.8

components are deflated by such an index and its components, then the deflated components will sum to the deflated total. With a fixed-weight index there will always be some difference between the deflated total and the sum of the deflated components, the difference varying with the extent to which current weights depart from fixed weights.

The volume of exports reached a peak in 1948, then fell off in the next two years. The decline of emergency reconstruction and relief demands played an important part in the moderate contraction of exports. This decline affected Canada's staple exports relatively little. Its impact was concentrated on the goods included in the "other" categories in the table. In some cases Canadian supplies were replaced by those of more economic producers who were again able to sell on the world market. In other cases efficient Canadian suppliers lost markets to foreign suppliers because of the exchange and trade restrictions associated with the severe "dollar shortage" of that period. It is noteworthy that Canada's secondary exports together have never regained their 1948 level.

Grains played an especially important role in the increase in the volume of Canadian exports after 1950. Canadian crops of the major Canadian grains were consistently large from 1950 to 1953, and in consequence exportable supplies of these grains were also large. In 1950 world production of these grains was still below world demand, and in 1951 several important world exporters and importers suffered a reduction in their own crops. As a result

Canadian exports of the major grains expanded very sharply in both 1951 and 1952. Although crops in other countries increased in 1952, exceptionally heavy exports of Canadian grains continued in 1953 as many importing countries rebuilt their stocks. In 1953 grain crops in most countries were again good and available world supplies of most grains reached their highest level since before the second world war.

In 1952 and 1953 Canadian exports of the four major grains were 470-440 million 1948 dollars greater than in 1950. Total domestic exports showed a gain of only 730-700 million 1948 dollars in these years. Some two-thirds of the increase in Canadian exports in these years over their 1950 level resulted from the concurrence of large Canadian exportable supplies of grains and strong foreign demand for Canadian grains. Even if compared with 1949, when grain exports were quite large by ordinary standards, the increase in grain exports of 360-330 million 1948 dollars accounts for almost half of the total increase in Canadian exports.

Grain supplies can expand much more rapidly than can Canadian supplies of most other important Canadian exports. And this is reflected in the much slower growth in the volume of other major exports after 1950 (and in the substantial price increases affecting most of these commodities for much of the period). If production is already at or close to capacity, then further investment, often involving extended developmental or construction work, may be required for a substantial increase in production. While exports of grains could more than double in

TABLE 20. Constant Dollar Values of Some Important Imports
Calculated Using Moving-Current-Weight Price Index

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
\$'000,000 of 1948						
Total Imports	2, 636. 9	2, 704. 4	2, 883. 1	3, 310. 3	3, 640. 9	3, 991. 6
Principal Capital Goods	419. 2	435. 4	416. 7	534. 8	599. 8	682. 2
Machinery, non-farm	217. 1	204. 7	199. 2	272. 1	315. 5	344. 6
Farm implements and machinery	140. 0	164. 1	138. 6	158. 5	169. 2	177. 5
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	62. 1	66. 7	78. 9	104. 2	115. 1	160. 0
Automobiles, trucks and parts	128. 6	152. 9	214. 7	231. 5	220. 3	277. 7
Other metals and metal products	390. 3	412. 3	417. 5	565. 9	627. 5	625. 3
Principal Fuels	383. 4	327. 0	365. 1	371. 6	357. 9	341. 3
Petroleum, crude and partly refined	197. 0	191. 9	203. 6	213. 9	209. 6	206. 9
Coal	186. 4	135. 1	161. 5	157. 7	148. 3	134. 4
Other minerals and mineral products	222. 7	203. 1	222. 5	261. 1	277. 0	291. 2
All other commodities	1, 092. 7	1, 176. 8	1, 246. 5	1, 345. 4	1, 558. 4	1, 774. 0

volume in the two years after 1950 those of news-print and metals and minerals could increase only some 10% and 15% respectively.

The expansion of Canadian imports has not been seriously affected by limitations of capacity. Canadian demand is but a small fraction of total world supply of most commodities, and Canadian buyers are in a much stronger position than those of most other countries if competition for supplies occurs. Thus while only a few Canadian exports could increase in volume as rapidly as demand for them increased, most imports could expand as rapidly as required.

Imports cannot be summarized as neatly and briefly in constant dollar terms as can exports because of their much greater variety, and because of the difficulty of obtaining sufficient deflators at the item level. A few important aspects of the increase in imports since 1948 can nevertheless be illustrated by reference to Table 20. From 1948 to 1950 the volume of imports grew at a relatively moderate rate. Most of the increase was in consumers' goods and producers' materials and components (these are mostly included in the three "others" items of the table), with automobiles and parts playing an especially important role in this increase. In considerable measure this gain reflects the relatively low level of these imports in 1948 resulting from the emergency exchange conservation controls, and the rising level of these imports in response to relaxations in the controls after that year.

After 1950 there was a marked change in the nature of the increase in imports. The investment boom in Canada resulting from resource development projects and the demands of rearmament led to a sharp increase in imports of investment goods, while purchases of consumers' goods and producers' materials and components expanded less rapidly.

From 1950 to 1953 imports of three principal categories of imports which contain chiefly capital goods expanded by 265 million 1948 dollars, or 65%, while total imports increased by 38% and those of automobiles only 29%. The behaviour of the residual items in Table 20 shows a similar pattern: the growth in "other metals and metal products" since 1950 has been more rapid than that of the other residual items, and this category also contains the highest proportion of capital and investment-related goods. That of "all other commodities" was most rapid from 1948 to 1950, and here the proportion of capital goods is lowest.

Fuels are one of the very few types of import to show no increase in volume in recent years. Oil produced in Canada has displaced imported petroleum in an increasing part of the Canadian market, and oil has also, to an increasing extent, tended to displace coal in many domestic and industrial uses. These factors have tended to produce a gradual decline in Canadian imports of both coal and petroleum; had these commodities shown the same measure of increase as did most other commodities total imports in 1953 would have been greater by more than 150 million 1948 dollars, or about 4%.

The statistics in Table 21—in current, not constant, dollars—also illustrate the more rapid growth in imports of industrial equipment in recent years. The items in this table were selected from Table VIII to illustrate the trend of imports in these three broad categories. The ten materials and components for industry taken together have shown a relatively moderate increase since 1950, and of the ten only engines and boilers (due in large part to defence requirements for aircraft engines) showed an increase comparable to that of the items of industrial equipment. The five chief items in this latter category increased by almost three-quarters over their 1950 level. Imports of consumers' durable goods

TABLE 21. Some Leading Imported Materials, Components and Equipment for Industry, and Principal Consumers' Durables

Class and Commodity	1937	1947	1950	1951	1952	1953
Values in \$'000,000						
Materials and Components for Industry:						
Automobile parts (except engines)	32.8	98.4	158.4	195.2	190.3	222.3
Petroleum, crude and partly refined	46.7	128.7	204.0	233.1	210.0	213.1
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	44.8	78.0	93.6	173.1	143.1	124.9
Engines, internal combustion, and parts	10.0	37.6	47.1	80.3	126.3	107.7
Coal, bituminous	20.1	96.1	118.8	115.3	99.6	94.7
Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	2.6	13.5	35.4	43.2	57.3	58.3
Cotton fabrics	11.0	82.6	45.9	55.0	53.2	55.9
Cotton, raw	19.9	58.7	88.5	94.3	66.0	55.5
Sugar, unrefined	17.3	46.4	77.2	77.1	59.5	47.5
Wool fabrics	12.6	29.7	31.7	38.6	32.2	41.7
Total, specified imports	217.8	669.7	900.6	1,105.2	956.5	1,021.6
Percent of total imports	26.9	26.0	28.4	27.1	23.7	23.3
Equipment for Industry:						
Business and industrial machinery ¹	43.7	189.7	213.0	316.1	348.2	382.8
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	15.5	68.8	82.6	120.1	139.6	198.3
Tractors and parts	13.4	69.4	108.3	125.6	119.3	126.4
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	3.8	36.0	53.3	69.5	78.0	82.8
Tools	2.7	11.5	13.5	19.1	22.6	31.0
Total, specified imports	79.1	375.4	470.7	650.4	707.7	821.3
Percent of total imports	9.8	14.6	14.8	15.9	17.6	18.7
Principal Consumers' Durables:						
Automobiles, passenger	13.4	57.5	75.3	56.6	49.5	79.5
Refrigerators and freezers	1.1	12.1	15.4	30.6	43.9	55.5
Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	1.6	13.6	14.9	18.9	22.4	33.5
Household machinery ¹	2.7	16.3	13.2	12.7	12.8	19.0
Total, specified imports	18.8	99.5	118.8	118.8	128.6	187.5
Percent of total imports	2.3	3.9	3.7	2.9	3.2	4.3

1. Part of "machinery, non-farm, and parts" item of Table VIII.

also increased much more rapidly than total imports—investment by consumers in durable goods intended to provide more comfortable and convenient living has been very heavy in the recent period of rapidly rising per capita income. Table 21 emphasizes much more strongly than could Table 20 the particular importance of industrial equipment and consumers' durables in raising the level of imports in the recent past.

Even in 1950—and in the pre-controls year 1947—imports of industrial equipment and con-

sumers' durables formed a more important part of the total than they had before the war. Limited markets for goods and existing excess capacity minimized the incentive for producers to invest in new equipment even in the relatively prosperous year 1937. And most consumers had relatively little income to spare for durable goods. The change in the composition of Canadian imports since 1937 illustrated by Table 21 is one of the many which have accompanied the change from the limited prosperity of the late 1930's to the record prosperity of the post-war period.

CHAPTER V

STATISTICAL NOTES

Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics — Methods and Concepts

Canadian foreign trade statistics are derived from information recorded when goods move through customs ports across the frontiers of the country. These movements are recorded in terms of value and, where possible, of quantity. The statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions behind the movement of goods, the method and time of payment being affected by many other factors. The source of the data on values and quantities is the documents received by the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue, and for the correct interpretation of the statistics the following definitions and explanations of terms as used in Canadian trade statistics should be kept in mind:

- (1) **Values and Quantities.** These are based upon the declarations of exporters and importers as subsequently checked (and sometimes revised) by customs officials.
- (2) **Domestic Exports.** "Domestic Exports" or "Exports of Canadian Produce" includes all Canadian products exported, and also all exports of commodities of foreign origin which have been changed in form or increased in value by further processing in Canada. These exports are valued at the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges. In effect this method gives values f.o.b. original point of shipment of the goods for export.
- (3) **Re-Exports.** "Re-Exports" or "Exports of Foreign Produce" includes any goods previously "imported for consumption" which are exported from Canada in the same state as when imported. Their value is the actual amount received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other changes.
- (4) **Imports.** "Imports" or "Imports Entered for Consumption" includes all goods which enter Canada and are cleared for domestic sale or use by the customs officials: in plain language, imports on which all duties have been paid and which have passed from customs warehouses into the possession of the importer. Canadian import statistics do not include goods **entering** customs warehouses, only those **released** for domestic consumption. If the goods are re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption then they enter neither the import statistics nor the re-export statistics.

It must be emphasized that the fact that imports have been "entered for consumption" does not imply that the goods will all be consumed in Canada. The term means only that they are free to be consumed in Canada without further customs formalities.

The statistical value of imports is the value as determined for customs duty purposes. This is basically the fair market value at which equivalent goods would be sold for home use in the country from which the goods were received. These values therefore exclude all costs of transporting the goods to Canada, as well as any export duties or import duties which must be paid on them; they represent only the cost of the goods alone, f.o.b. original point of shipment to Canada.

In most cases the customs value of imports corresponds to the invoice value of the goods. However, in 1953 some goods from Czechoslovakia and Poland were appraised under section 38 of the Customs Act at much higher values than were shown on the respective invoices (up to 50% higher). And under an amendment to section 35 of the Customs Act passed in December, 1953, low end-of-season or end-of-run invoice values for manufactured goods may be replaced by values based on the average price of the goods over a preceding period (not to exceed six months).

In cases where goods are invoiced in a currency other than Canadian dollars, that currency is converted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and orders-in-council. These rates generally correspond to the commercial rates prevailing on the date that the goods were shipped to Canada.

- (5) **Countries to which Trade is Credited.** Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned, whether or not that country possesses a seaboard. The country of consignment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are, at the time of export, intended to pass without interruption of transit save in the course of trans-shipment from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are classified as received from the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the

countries from which the goods have come without interruption of transit save in the course of trans-shipment from one means of conveyance to another. These countries are not necessarily the countries of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be imported by a firm in another country and later re-sold to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.

There is one exception to this rule. In the case of imports an attempt is made to classify by country of origin all goods produced in Central and South America. The effect of this procedure, which has been in force since 1946, is to slightly reduce imports credited to the United States, and to increase those credited to Central and South American countries.

- (6) **Time Periods.** The terms "month" and "year" in Canadian trade statistics are not precisely the same as calendar months and years. The trade recorded for any calendar period is that trade for which the relevant customs forms have been received at the Bureau of Statistics during that calendar period. Actual commodity movements lead by a few days (but rarely more) the receipt of the customs forms. However as the overall effect of this procedure on different months and years is approximately constant, the statistics generally give an adequate picture of goods' movements in given calendar periods.

- (7) **Changes in Coverage of Statistics.** There has been a change in the treatment of im-

provement and repair trade in Canadian statistics. In the past the practice was to attempt to include this trade in the statistics at added value only. Thus if a machine was returned to the United States for repairs then brought back into Canada, no entry would appear in the export statistics and the import statistics would record only the cost of the repair work done. Or if ore was exported from Canada for refining and the refined metal returned, the only entry would be in the import statistics, and would equal the difference in value between the ore and the refined metal. While it is relatively easy to trace the international movement of articles in the repair trade, it is extremely difficult to apply the added value principle to improvement trade on the basis of data available to customs officers. As a result the greater part of Canada's improvement trade actually had to be recorded in the statistics at full value.

From January 1, 1953, all improvement trade has been recorded in the statistics at its full value. Thus ore exported from Canada for refining is now included in the export statistics at its actual value and when the metal is returned to Canada it is entered in the import statistics at its actual value. Parallel treatment is given to goods imported for processing and later re-exported. This change is in keeping with a suggestion made by the United Nations Statistical Office. However repair trade continues to be recorded in Canadian statistics at added value only.

Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume¹

Canada's export and import price indexes attempt to measure average period-to-period price change affecting commodities in trade in order to isolate the respective contributions of price and volume variations to changes in the value of trade. The price indexes are based on unit values calculated from the trade statistics. Where inadequate quantity reporting in the trade statistics or non-homogeneous trade statistics items prevent the calculation of desired unit values, selected wholesale or other prices are substituted. When the price indexes have been calculated they are then divided into indexes of the declared values of exports and imports to produce the volume indexes. Price and volume indexes are currently computed from the original data for months, quarters and calendar years.

The export and import price indexes are of the Laspeyres' type, the weights used in their computation being those of the base year (1948). The short

formula for this index is $\frac{\sum(P_1Q_0)}{\sum(P_0Q_0)}$ where P_1 and P_0

represent the prices of an individual commodity in the current period and the base period respectively and Q_0 represents the quantity of that commodity in the base period. The \sum sign indicates summation over the whole range of commodities priced. The volume indexes derived by deflating indexes of declared values by these price indexes are therefore of the currently weighted (Paasche) type whose formula, were they computed directly, would reduce to $\frac{\sum(Q_1P_1)}{\sum(Q_0P_1)}$.

In computing the price indexes certain adjustments to the grouping of commodities used in the trade statistics have been made. For the calculation of the volume indexes it was therefore necessary to adjust the declared value statistics to correspond to the price groupings, and the resulting volume indexes also appear on the basis of the price-adjusted groups rather than the conventional trade statistics groups.

1. For a more detailed discussion of these indexes see: *Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July 1945-June 1950 (1948 = 100)*, D.B.S., 1950.

TABLE 22. Values of Domestic Exports and Imports by Adjusted Groups¹

Commodity groups	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953
\$'000,000						
Agricultural and Animal Products	1, 213. 2	1, 403. 7	1, 339. 3	583. 7	522. 6	526. 0
Fibres and Textiles	36. 9	27. 7	24. 3	483. 5	359. 4	387. 1
Wood Products and Paper	1, 399. 1	1, 366. 8	1, 295. 4	132. 4	129. 4	154. 4
Iron and Steel and Products	350. 4	417. 5	376. 9	1, 328. 1	1, 402. 2	1, 521. 0
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	569. 9	706. 7	682. 2	297. 4	304. 2	376. 2
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	131. 5	143. 5	147. 4	681. 4	638. 8	654. 5
Chemicals and Fertilizer	131. 7	124. 6	137. 9	195. 0	190. 8	225. 8
Miscellaneous	81. 9	110. 5	114. 0	375. 7	464. 1	508. 0
Adjusted total	3, 914. 5	4, 301. 1	4, 117. 4	4, 077. 1	4, 011. 6	4, 353. 1
Deductions ²	—	—	—	7. 8	18. 9	29. 7
Published total	3, 914. 5	4, 301. 1	4, 117. 4	4, 084. 9	4, 030. 5	4, 382. 8

1. These totals are used in calculating indexes of the value, price and volume of Canada's trade.

2. From imports only: articles for British or N.A.T.O. governments.

The differences involved in this adjustment are relatively minor. The groups usually designated in the trade statistics as agricultural and vegetable products and animals and animal products have been combined into one group: agricultural and animal products. From this group the sub-group of rubber and its products has been transferred to the miscellaneous commodities group. Ships have been transferred from the miscellaneous commodities group to iron and steel and their products, phosphate

rock from non-metallic minerals to chemicals and fertilizer, advertising matter from wood products and paper to miscellaneous commodities, and a few other changes designed to improve group classification by component material have been made. Imports of merchandise into Canada for use of the United Kingdom government or our N.A.T.O. allies have been deducted from total imports because of their special nature; otherwise the totals are the same as usually presented for Canadian trade.

Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics

Canadian trade statistics include certain items for which no payment at all is made by the country receiving the goods, and others for which payment is not made by residents of the recipient country, as well as movements of goods arising out of commercial transactions. Examples of the first of these types of item are settlers' effects (the property of immigrants or emigrants), and donations and gifts. Examples of the second type are articles imported for the use of foreign diplomats and paid for directly or indirectly by foreign governments, and the military equipment and stores which the United Kingdom and our N.A.T.O. allies have from time to time sent to Canada, these stores being and remaining the property of the foreign governments concerned.

Besides the clearly non-commercial transactions, certain other items in trade are of a special character, and for some purposes must be distinguished from the regular trade content. Motion picture films, for example, are valued in the statistics at the

value of the print, but frequently the real consideration received for films is a rental payment which may have no close relation to this value. Advertising matter is likewise valued at the cost of the material, although in many cases no payment for this material is made. And tourist purchases are not a regular commercial-type transaction and for such purposes as the national accounts or the balance of payments are best considered separately from other commodities.

Not all the special and non-commercial items in trade can be distinguished in the trade statistics, but an indication of the magnitude of the chief of these items is given by Table 23. Except in the calculation of the price and volume indexes, where imports for the United Kingdom government and N.A.T.O. governments are deducted from the total used, no adjustment for these special and non-commercial items is made in the trade figures used in this *Review*.

TABLE 23. Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics

Items	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953
Values in \$'000,000						
Non-Commercial:						
Settlers' effects	\$ 12,758	14,788	16,095	22,892	25,744	28,987
Bequests, donations, gifts	\$ 4,620	3,932	4,200	627	775	621
Contractors' outfits	\$ 0	0	0	2	2	2
Articles for Governor-General and diplomatic representatives	\$ 3	3	3	1,252	1,663	1,579
Articles for British or N.A.T.O. governments....	\$ —	—	—	7,773	18,913	29,736
Special:						
Motion picture films	\$ 1,989	1,909	1,749	1,849	2,286	3,267
Advertising matter	\$ 2	2	2	4,663	5,143	6,507
Tourist purchases	\$ 2	2	2	47,071	66,682	73,840
Total, non-commercial items	\$ 17,378	18,721	20,295	32,544	47,095	60,923
Percent of total domestic exports or imports %	0.44	0.44	0.49	0.80	1.17	1.40
Total, special and non-commercial items \$	19,367	20,629	22,044	86,127	121,207	144,537
Percent of total domestic exports or imports %	0.49	0.48	0.54	2.11	3.01	3.32

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Not available.

3. Not included in domestic exports.

Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics

The general use of gold as a money metal gives it peculiar attributes which distinguish it from other commodities in trade. In particular, international movements of gold are determined largely by monetary factors and therefore may fluctuate widely from period to period owing to other than ordinary trade or commercial considerations. And gold is generally acceptable; it does not have to surmount tariff barriers and is normally assured a market at a fixed minimum price.

Furthermore, physical movements of gold between countries have no direct or normal relation to sales and purchases. International transactions in gold often take place without gold's moving across any frontier, the sales or purchases in such cases being recognized by simply setting aside or "earmarking" the gold in the vaults of a central bank. As trade statistics deal only with physical movements of commodities, they would not record all changes in stocks of gold under earmark. Yet such gold transactions would not be different in their economic nature from many physical shipments.

For these reasons movements of gold in a primary or semi-fabricated state are excluded from the statistics of Canada's commodity trade. Since January 1, 1952, the standard of exclusion in use has been that suggested by the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations Statistical Office; all gold

and gold products in which the value of the gold is 80% or more of the total value are excluded. Before this date, shipments of newly-mined gold and of monetary gold were excluded; but comparatively small commercial shipments of old gold, and shipments of all gold products were included. The effect of this change in statistical practice on the trade totals has been negligible; shipments of commercial gold were small in previous years as were shipments of gold products. The only exception to the above mentioned international criterion remaining in Canada's statistics is in the items of jewellers' sweepings, where the gold content can not readily be separated from the other metals.

Since gold is produced in Canada primarily as an export commodity, a series showing new gold production available for export is published regularly as a supplement to the trade statistics. This series is the equivalent of gold production in Canada exclusive of gold held by producers before the refining stage (whether at the mine, in transit, or at the Mint) and less any gold consumed by industry in Canada out of current production. Since November 1, 1951, the series has also excluded increases in commercial gold stocks held in safekeeping by the Mint for the account of the mines. In practice, most gold produced in Canada becomes available for export (or for use in Canada's official reserves) as normally only a minor part is consumed by Canadian industry (some 3.7% in the period 1949-1953).

Because the value of new gold production available for export is a production series, a breakdown of the figures into transactions with individual countries is not possible. Much of this gold is offset in the balance of payments accounts by an increase in the Canadian government's stocks of monetary gold,

rather than by the receipt of exchange from another country. To the end of 1951, the United States had been for many years the chief market for Canada's gold production, but such commercial exports of gold as now occur are normally directed to other markets.

F.O.B. and C.I.F. Values of Canadian Trade

The most widely used of the many principles of trade valuation is that of valuing exports f.o.b. port of exit from the country and imports c.i.f. port of entry to the country. To aid in comparing Canadian trade with that of other countries, estimates of the total value of Canada's trade on this basis are published annually in this *Review*. These estimates are calculated by adding to the f.o.b. point of consignment values recorded for exports and imports the freight and other costs incurred in transporting these

goods to the Canadian border. The information on freight and other costs is compiled from returns received by the Balance of Payments Section of the Bureau.

Values adjusted to the f.o.b.-c.i.f. basis are used in the statistics of world trade published by the International Monetary Fund. However in its balance of payments statistics the Fund values imports on an f.o.b. basis where these data are available.

TABLE 24. Estimated F.O.B. and C.I.F. Values of Canadian Foreign Trade

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	Average 1949-53
Values in \$'000,000						
Total Exports:						
Recorded value of total exports	\$ 3,022	3,157	3,963	4,356	4,172	—
Additional cost of transport to Canadian border ¹ \$	140	142	177	201	178 ²	—
Estimated value of total exports f.o.b.	\$ 3,162	3,299	4,140	4,557	4,350	—
Percent added by freight and other charges	% 4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.5
Imports:						
Recorded value of imports	\$ 2,761	3,174	4,085	4,030	4,383	—
Additional cost of transport to Canadian border ¹ \$	240	297	335	354	365 ²	—
Estimated value of imports c.i.f.	\$ 3,001	3,471	4,420	4,384	4,748	—
Percent added by freight and other charges	% 8.7	9.4	8.2	8.8	8.3	8.7

1. Estimated from freight and shipping records of Balance of Payments Section.

2. Subject to revision.

"General Trade" Values of Canadian Trade¹

Two main systems of recording international commodity trade are at present in use by important trading countries. These are usually described as the "General Trade" system and the "Special Trade" system. Under the General Trade system all commodities are recorded in statistics at the time when they enter the national territory (imports) or leave the national territory (exports). Under the Special Trade system those imports are recorded which pass through the hands of national customs officials and on which all duties are paid so that the goods are free to circulate within the country. Those exports are recorded which were either produced within the country or were previously imported and cleared through customs for domestic use. The two types of record differ in coverage and in timing.

The difference in timing affects imports, and arises from the fact that commodities may be landed in a country under customs supervision and remain for some time under customs supervision without payment of customs duties. These goods are not free to enter the domestic economy of the country until customs requirements are met, and for some purposes may best be considered as not in the country at all. Under the General Trade system these goods would be included as imports at the time they were landed, under the Special Trade system only when duties were paid. This trade might enter General Trade records several months before it would enter Special Trade records.

The difference in coverage affects both exports and imports, and arises from the same type of transaction. Some of the goods which are landed under customs supervision may never be cleared for domestic consumption but may be re-exported instead,

1. For a further discussion of General and Special Trade see *Review of Foreign Trade, First Half-Year 1952*, pp. 35-36.

or occasionally may suffer destruction while in bond. All landed goods enter General Trade import statistics, but only those later cleared for domestic use enter Special Trade records. Goods re-exported without having been cleared for domestic consumption enter General Trade export statistics but not Special Trade statistics. General Trade records thus give a more complete picture of the movement of goods into or out of a country, Special Trade records of the movement of goods into or out of the country's economy.

Canadian statistics are compiled on the Special Trade system, but since this country's entrepot trade is small they differ only slightly in total from what

General Trade records would show. To obtain a General Trade export total the value of goods exported from customs warehouses must be added to the recorded total. To obtain a General Trade import total the value of goods previously warehoused under customs supervision and later cleared through customs must be deducted from the recorded total, and the full value of all goods warehoused under customs supervision added. These adjustments have been estimated for the years 1952 and 1953 from the External Trade Section's office records, and are shown in Table 25. While the difference between General Trade and Special Trade statistics is negligible for Canada, for countries with a sizable entrepot trade such as the United Kingdom or Belgium it could be quite substantial.

TABLE 25. "General Trade" Values of Canadian Trade

		Total Exports		Imports	
		1952	1953	1952	1953
		Values in \$'000,000			
Recorded values of trade	\$	4, 356	4, 172	4, 030	4, 383
Goods entered into Customs warehouse ¹	\$	—	—	120	122
Goods cleared from Customs warehouse ¹	\$	13	6	(-) 116	(-) 112
Estimated General Trade values	\$	4, 369	4, 179	4, 034	4, 393
Increase over recorded values	%	0. 3	0. 1	0. 1	0. 2
Transportation charges to Canadian border ²	\$	201	178 ³	354	365 ³
General Trade values f.o.b. — c.i.f.	\$	4, 570	4, 357	4, 388	4, 758
Increase over recorded values	%	4. 9	4. 4	8. 9	8. 6

1. Estimated from ledger records of External Trade Section.

2. Estimated from freight and shipping records of Balance of Payments Section.

3. Subject to revision.

The Index of Concentration¹

In assessing the concentration or dependence of a country's foreign trade on certain markets two variables must be considered. The first of these is the number of markets in which a country trades. The greater the number of markets with which trade is conducted, the less will be the concentration of trade on each (other considerations being equal). The other factor is the distribution of trade among these markets. The more nearly equal are the shares of various markets in a country's trade the less will trade be concentrated on individual markets.

Dr. Hirschman has designed an index which measures the concentration of trade with respect to both the number of markets and the distribution of trade among those markets. If P_1 represents the percentage share of the first market in a country's

trade, and a total of N markets accounts for all trade, then the index may be written:

$$I = \sqrt{P_1^2 + P_2^2 + \dots + P_N^2} \quad \text{or} \quad I = \sqrt{\sum P^2}$$

The index equals the square root of the sum of the squares of the percentage shares of all markets in trade.

The sum of the squares of a series of numbers is less than the square of the sum of the series. Therefore the larger the number of markets with which trade is conducted the smaller will the index tend to be. Given a fixed number of terms with a fixed sum, the sum of the squares of these terms will increase as the differences among the terms increase. Thus for a given number of markets the index will vary with the differences among the shares of the individual markets in trade. This shows the index to meet the requirements outlined above. The index also has the practical advantage that its limits are 0 and 100.

1. See: Hirschman, A.O., *National Power and the Structure of Foreign Trade*, University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1945, pp. 157-162.

An illustration may clarify this reasoning. If all Canada's trade were with one country the share of that country in our trade would be 100%, and the index would be $\sqrt{100^2} = 100$. If, on the other hand, our trade were evenly divided among 1,000 countries the share of each would be 0.1%, and the index would be $\sqrt{1000(0.1)^2} = 3.17$. However if the distribution of this trade were unequal, and one country took 20% of the total while 999 others took 0.08% each (approximately) the index would be $\sqrt{20^2 + 999(0.08)^2} = 20.2$. Thus the greater the number of markets the smaller does the index tend to

be, and the more uneven the distribution of trade between markets, the larger does the index tend to be.

The index can be used for several purposes. It can measure the change in market concentration of a single country's trade over time, or can compare the relative market concentration of the trade of different countries. A similar index could be computed to measure the commodity concentration of a country's trade. In this *Review* the index is used only for comparisons of market concentration.

Notes Included in Preceding Issues

- Seasonal Influences on Canadian Trade (First Half-Year 1953, p. 24)
- Discrepancies in Reciprocal Records of Foreign Trade (First Half-Year 1953, p. 32)
- Price Indexes and the Structure of Trade (Calendar Year 1952, p. 36)
- Commodity Movements and Trade Statistics (First Half-Year 1952, p. 34)
- Newfoundland and Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year 1949, p. 54)

Statistical Information on Canadian Foreign Trade

Current Publications

Monthly Summaries:

- Domestic Exports*
- Imports for Consumption*
- Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade*

Monthly Reports:

- Exports of Canadian Produce and Foreign Produce*
- Imports Entered for Consumption*

Quarterly Reports:

- Articles Exported to Each Country*
- Articles Imported from Each Country*
- Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments*

Annual and Special Publications

Annual Reports:

- Trade of Canada, Vol. I, Summary and Analytical Tables*
- Vol. II, Exports*
- Vol. III, Imports*
- The Canadian Balance of International Payments*

Special Reports:

- The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926 to 1948*
- The Canadian Balance of International Payments in the Post-War Years, 1946-1952*

PART II
STATISTICAL TABLES

A. DIRECTION OF TRADE

TABLE I. Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance with All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, 1868-1953

Year ¹	Total Exports			Imports			Trade Balance		
	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Averages:									
1868-1872	64, 128	28, 893 ²	21, 573 ²	77, 263	25, 356	44, 272	- 13, 135	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
1873-1877	81, 003	31, 471	41, 145	110, 348	47, 860	53, 848	- 29, 345	- 16, 390	- 12, 703
1878-1882	87, 033	29, 336	45, 404	88, 126	40, 352	39, 045	- 1, 093	- 11, 015	+ 6, 359
1883-1887	89, 719	37, 949	43, 746	105, 738	47, 625	43, 482	- 16, 019	- 9, 676	+ 264
1888-1892	96, 266	39, 914	48, 143	109, 629	50, 322	41, 556	- 13, 363	- 10, 408	+ 6, 587
1893-1897	118, 040	39, 371	67, 679	107, 379	52, 764	34, 570	+ 10, 661	- 13, 392	+ 33, 109
1898-1902	180, 426	56, 427	106, 894	164, 610	97, 587	41, 027	+ 15, 816	- 41, 160	+ 65, 867
1903-1907 ⁴	226, 632	78, 174	123, 995	264, 197	156, 531	66, 202	- 37, 565	- 78, 357	+ 57, 792
1908-1912	283, 954	104, 744	141, 330	397, 317	240, 191	97, 456	- 113, 362	- 135, 447	+ 43, 874
Annual:									
1913	377, 068	150, 962	177, 982	671, 207	436, 887	138, 743	- 294, 139	- 285, 926	+ 39, 239
1919	1, 289, 792	487, 618	538, 974	941, 014	739, 598	87, 659	+ 348, 778	- 251, 979	+ 451, 315
1920	1, 298, 162	581, 408	343, 217	1, 336, 921	921, 235	231, 488	- 38, 759	- 339, 827	+ 111, 729
1921	814, 144	334, 973	309, 842	799, 478	555, 091	123, 150	+ 14, 665	- 220, 118	+ 186, 692
1922	894, 224	347, 617	375, 627	762, 409	509, 909	136, 859	+ 131, 815	- 162, 292	+ 238, 768
1923	1, 015, 986	420, 328	361, 888	903, 031	610, 354	154, 479	+ 112, 956	- 190, 026	+ 207, 409
1924	1, 042, 253	394, 624	388, 434	808, 145	524, 473	148, 892	+ 234, 109	- 129, 849	+ 239, 542
1925	1, 251, 666	450, 859	493, 170	890, 193	578, 575	162, 119	+ 361, 473	- 127, 716	+ 331, 052
1926	1, 276, 599	470, 564	460, 444	1, 008, 342	668, 747	164, 707	+ 268, 257	- 198, 183	+ 295, 737
1927	1, 231, 042	483, 851	411, 527	1, 087, 118	706, 684	182, 620	+ 143, 924	- 222, 833	+ 228, 907
1928	1, 363, 788	502, 690	447, 868	1, 222, 318	825, 652	190, 757	+ 141, 470	- 322, 962	+ 257, 111
1929	1, 178, 342	515, 338	291, 829	1, 298, 993	893, 585	194, 778	- 120, 650	- 378, 248	+ 97, 052
1930	883, 148	389, 912	236, 527	1, 008, 479	653, 676	162, 632	- 125, 332	- 263, 764	+ 73, 895
1931	599, 560	249, 801	171, 660	628, 098	393, 775	109, 468	- 28, 538	- 143, 975	+ 62, 192
1932	497, 914	165, 022	179, 095	452, 614	263, 549	93, 508	+ 45, 299	- 98, 528	+ 85, 586
1933	535, 484	172, 955	211, 314	401, 214	217, 291	97, 878	+ 134, 269	- 44, 337	+ 113, 436
1934	656, 306	224, 023	271, 370	513, 469	293, 780	113, 416	+ 142, 837	- 69, 757	+ 157, 954
1935	737, 936	273, 120	304, 318	550, 315	312, 417	116, 670	+ 187, 621	- 39, 297	+ 187, 648
1936	950, 509	344, 787	396, 270	635, 191	369, 142	122, 971	+ 315, 318	- 24, 355	+ 273, 299
1937	1, 012, 122	372, 221	403, 359	808, 896	490, 505	147, 292	+ 203, 225	- 118, 284	+ 256, 067
1938	848, 684	278, 758	341, 424	677, 451	424, 731	119, 292	+ 171, 233	- 145, 973	+ 222, 132
1939	935, 922	389, 754	328, 886	751, 056	496, 898	114, 007	+ 184, 866	- 107, 145	+ 214, 879
1940	1, 193, 218	451, 944	512, 317	1, 081, 951	744, 231	161, 216	+ 111, 267	- 292, 287	+ 351, 101
1941	1, 640, 455	609, 690	661, 238	1, 448, 792	1, 004, 498	219, 419	+ 191, 663	- 394, 808	+ 441, 819
1942	2, 385, 466	896, 621	747, 891	1, 644, 242	1, 304, 680	161, 113	+ 741, 224	- 408, 059	+ 586, 778
1943	3, 001, 352	1, 166, 655	1, 037, 224	1, 735, 077	1, 423, 672	134, 965	+ 1, 266, 275	- 257, 018	+ 902, 258
1944	3, 483, 099	1, 334, 554	1, 238, 078	1, 758, 898	1, 447, 226	110, 599	+ 1, 724, 200	- 112, 671	+ 1, 127, 479
1945	3, 267, 424	1, 227, 439	971, 455	1, 555, 600 ⁵	1, 202, 418	121, 693 ⁵	+ 1, 711, 824 ⁵	+ 25, 022	+ 849, 763 ⁵
1946	2, 339, 166	908, 577	598, 799	1, 864, 564 ⁵	1, 405, 297	141, 341 ⁵	+ 471, 601 ⁵	- 496, 720	+ 457, 458 ⁵
1947	2, 811, 790	1, 056, 598	753, 664	2, 573, 944	1, 974, 679	189, 370	+ 237, 846	- 918, 082	+ 564, 294
1948	3, 110, 029	1, 522, 185	688, 697	2, 636, 945	1, 805, 763	299, 502	+ 473, 083	- 283, 578	+ 389, 195
1949	3, 022, 453	1, 524, 024	709, 261	2, 761, 207	1, 951, 860	307, 450	+ 261, 246	- 427, 836	+ 401, 811
1950	3, 157, 073	2, 050, 460	472, 536	3, 174, 253	2, 130, 476	404, 213	- 17, 180	- 80, 016	+ 68, 323
1951	3, 963, 384	2, 333, 912	635, 721	4, 084, 856	2, 812, 927	420, 985	- 121, 472	- 479, 015	+ 214, 736
1952	4, 355, 960	2, 349, 044	751, 049	4, 030, 468	2, 976, 962	359, 757	+ 325, 492	- 627, 918	+ 391, 292
1953	4, 172, 601	2, 463, 051	668, 874	4, 382, 830	3, 221, 214	453, 391	- 210, 229	- 758, 163	+ 215, 482

1. Statistics for 1868-1906 relate to the fiscal year ending June 30, those for 1908-1918 to the fiscal year ending March 31, those for 1919-1953 to the calendar year.

2. Domestic exports only; total exports not available prior to 1873.

3. Not available.

4. July 1902 to March 1907.

5. Adjusted for Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada.

TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1949-1953

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Newfoundland	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
Domestic Exports								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1949	2,992,961	1,503,459	704,956	9,229	300,838	228,008	125,623	120,849
1950	3,118,387	2,020,988	469,910	—	198,501	190,428	143,427	95,133
1951	3,914,460	2,297,675	631,461	—	261,867	345,977	208,024	169,457
1952	4,301,081	2,306,955	745,845	—	284,740	473,822	272,397	217,321
1953	4,117,406	2,418,915	665,232	—	245,708	370,136	198,254	219,160
1949 1Q	658,811	345,150	139,435	9,229	68,179	43,103	26,442	27,273
2Q	765,806	345,709	196,170	—	90,421	71,210	36,631	25,665
3Q	721,408	333,444	190,385	—	75,654	57,816	29,279	34,831
4Q	846,936	479,155	178,967	—	66,584	55,879	33,271	33,080
1950 1Q	648,863	414,008	109,101	—	41,625	34,846	21,213	28,070
2Q	781,761	490,941	126,816	—	59,367	39,336	39,610	25,690
3Q	789,906	528,133	108,152	—	44,158	47,061	40,894	21,508
4Q	897,857	587,906	125,841	—	53,350	69,185	41,709	19,865
1951 1Q	809,206	529,586	113,294	—	54,140	43,345	36,692	32,148
2Q	931,042	580,260	140,229	—	59,153	63,227	43,057	45,116
3Q	1,044,316	581,495	192,846	—	68,774	113,902	52,254	35,045
4Q	1,129,897	606,333	185,092	—	79,800	125,503	76,021	57,148
1952 1Q	989,002	541,847	156,436	—	84,452	80,074	78,491	47,702
2Q	1,107,620	571,460	244,540	—	73,454	101,396	69,836	46,933
3Q	1,053,936	556,322	185,614	—	67,015	143,871	53,853	47,261
4Q	1,150,522	637,326	159,256	—	59,819	148,480	70,217	75,425
1953 1Q	900,567	564,301	123,934	—	57,802	57,205	47,875	49,450
2Q	1,093,025	624,119	190,300	—	67,648	111,929	51,655	47,373
3Q	1,073,871	612,003	192,532	—	68,418	103,026	45,116	52,776
4Q	1,049,943	618,492	158,466	—	51,840	97,976	53,607	69,561
Total Exports								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1949	3,022,453	1,524,024	709,261	9,554	302,042	229,599	126,368	121,603
1950	3,157,073	2,050,460	472,536	—	199,982	191,833	146,619	95,642
1951	3,963,384	2,333,912	635,721	—	264,300	347,362	208,947	173,142
1952	4,355,960	2,349,044	751,049	—	287,611	475,766	273,581	218,909
1953	4,172,601	2,463,051	668,874	—	247,824	372,713	198,958	221,181
1949 1Q	665,155	349,797	139,860	9,554	68,415	43,403	26,621	27,505
2Q	773,274	350,708	197,512	—	90,726	71,678	36,865	25,785
3Q	728,572	338,382	191,788	—	75,969	58,079	29,407	34,947
4Q	855,452	485,136	180,102	—	66,932	56,439	33,476	33,367
1950 1Q	657,005	420,446	109,892	—	41,890	35,174	21,396	28,208
2Q	791,101	496,541	127,258	—	59,606	39,738	42,140	25,818
3Q	800,105	536,698	108,695	—	44,608	47,347	41,115	21,642
4Q	908,861	596,774	126,691	—	53,878	69,575	41,968	19,975
1951 1Q	819,618	538,549	113,591	—	54,387	43,594	36,838	32,659
2Q	943,012	588,343	140,589	—	59,750	63,542	43,281	47,508
3Q	1,055,576	590,260	193,526	—	69,345	114,233	52,535	35,677
4Q	1,145,179	616,760	188,015	—	80,818	125,993	76,293	57,299
1952 1Q	1,001,821	551,664	157,475	—	85,600	80,491	78,696	47,895
2Q	1,119,938	580,436	245,745	—	74,020	101,906	70,310	47,522
3Q	1,069,189	568,221	187,178	—	67,602	144,290	54,141	47,757
4Q	1,165,012	648,723	160,651	—	60,389	149,079	70,434	75,735
1953 1Q	913,905	574,945	124,661	—	58,542	57,887	48,002	49,868
2Q	1,105,793	634,649	191,128	—	68,050	112,319	51,775	47,872
3Q	1,088,965	624,005	193,488	—	69,078	103,785	45,292	53,317
4Q	1,063,937	629,453	159,598	—	52,155	98,721	53,888	70,123

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1953 are treated as Commonwealth countries in this table.

TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1949-1953 - Concluded

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Newfoundland	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
Imports								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1949	2,761,207	1,951,860	307,450	918	185,861	84,363	192,022	38,733
1950	3,174,253	2,130,476	404,213	—	241,559	103,123	213,548	81,334
1951	4,084,856	2,812,927	420,985	—	306,889	177,112	273,692	93,251
1952	4,030,468	2,976,962	359,757	—	185,167	151,284	284,225	73,072
1953	4,382,830	3,221,214	453,391	—	171,153	173,172	289,968	73,931
1949 1Q	665,708	482,570	76,666	918	37,731	20,105	41,856	5,863
2Q	743,668	526,210	86,540	—	53,680	24,598	44,595	8,037
3Q	664,550	461,801	77,498	—	47,219	18,796	48,786	10,451
4Q	687,281	481,280	66,737	—	47,232	20,864	56,785	14,382
1950 1Q	649,474	458,514	84,235	—	36,287	17,977	41,167	11,293
2Q	803,577	546,032	102,942	—	60,783	23,611	48,887	21,322
3Q	806,429	520,553	103,187	—	67,341	25,941	65,372	24,034
4Q	914,774	605,377	113,849	—	77,148	35,593	58,122	24,685
1951 1Q	943,858	678,058	92,141	—	61,978	30,108	61,504	20,068
2Q	1,158,529	793,049	132,465	—	85,210	49,218	72,309	26,278
3Q	1,039,614	675,803	110,909	—	106,703	50,513	68,630	27,057
4Q	942,855	666,017	85,469	—	52,998	47,273	71,249	19,848
1952 1Q	916,119	693,991	68,248	—	41,953	32,599	65,161	14,167
2Q	1,034,230	763,806	93,172	—	50,121	37,806	71,669	17,656
3Q	995,170	714,519	97,973	—	50,707	37,101	73,708	21,162
4Q	1,084,949	804,646	100,365	—	42,386	43,778	73,687	20,088
1953 1Q	997,964	763,054	95,279	—	29,410	30,945	64,102	15,175
2Q	1,218,599	909,359	124,312	—	47,287	49,086	73,630	14,927
3Q	1,118,161	799,283	119,816	—	49,569	45,414	82,794	21,285
4Q	1,048,106	749,518	113,985	—	44,888	47,728	69,442	22,544
Trade Balance								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1949	+ 261,246	- 427,836	+ 401,811	+ 8,636	+ 116,181	+ 145,236	- 65,653	+ 82,870
1950	- 17,180	- 80,016	+ 68,323	—	- 41,577	+ 88,710	- 66,930	+ 14,308
1951	- 121,472	- 479,015	+ 214,736	—	- 42,589	+ 170,250	- 64,746	+ 79,891
1952	+ 325,492	- 627,918	+ 391,292	—	+ 102,444	+ 324,482	- 10,644	+ 145,836
1953	- 210,229	- 758,163	+ 215,482	—	+ 76,670	+ 199,540	- 91,010	+ 147,250
1949 1Q	- 553	- 132,772	+ 63,194	+ 8,636	+ 30,685	+ 23,298	- 15,235	+ 21,641
2Q	+ 29,606	- 175,501	+ 110,962	—	+ 37,046	+ 47,080	- 7,730	+ 17,748
3Q	+ 64,022	- 123,419	+ 114,290	—	+ 28,750	+ 39,283	- 19,379	+ 24,496
4Q	+ 168,172	+ 3,856	+ 113,365	—	+ 19,700	+ 35,575	- 23,309	+ 18,985
1950 1Q	+ 7,531	- 38,068	+ 25,657	—	+ 5,603	+ 17,196	- 19,772	+ 16,915
2Q	- 12,475	- 49,491	+ 24,316	—	- 1,177	+ 16,127	- 6,747	+ 4,496
3Q	- 6,324	+ 16,145	+ 5,508	—	- 22,733	+ 21,406	- 24,257	- 2,392
4Q	- 5,913	- 8,603	+ 12,842	—	- 23,269	+ 33,981	- 16,154	- 4,710
1951 1Q	- 124,240	- 139,509	+ 21,449	—	- 7,590	+ 13,486	- 24,666	+ 12,590
2Q	- 215,517	- 204,706	+ 8,124	—	- 25,460	+ 14,324	- 29,029	+ 21,230
3Q	+ 15,962	- 85,543	+ 82,617	—	- 37,358	+ 63,720	- 16,095	+ 8,620
4Q	+ 202,323	- 49,257	+ 102,546	—	+ 27,820	+ 78,720	+ 5,044	+ 37,451
1952 1Q	+ 85,702	- 142,328	+ 89,228	—	+ 43,647	+ 47,892	+ 13,535	+ 33,728
2Q	+ 85,708	- 183,370	+ 152,573	—	+ 23,899	+ 64,100	- 1,360	+ 29,866
3Q	+ 74,019	- 146,298	+ 89,205	—	+ 16,895	+ 107,189	- 19,567	+ 26,596
4Q	+ 80,063	- 155,922	+ 60,287	—	+ 18,002	+ 105,302	- 3,252	+ 55,647
1953 1Q	- 84,059	- 188,109	+ 29,382	—	+ 29,132	+ 26,943	- 16,100	+ 34,694
2Q	- 112,806	- 274,710	+ 66,816	—	+ 20,764	+ 63,234	- 21,854	+ 32,945
3Q	- 29,196	- 175,279	+ 73,672	—	+ 19,509	+ 58,371	- 37,501	+ 32,032
4Q	+ 15,831	- 120,065	+ 45,612	—	+ 7,266	+ 50,993	- 15,554	+ 47,580

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1953 are treated as Commonwealth countries in this table.

TABLE III. Domestic Exports, by Leading Countries

Rank in			Country	Calendar Year			1953		Percentage Change 1952-53	Percent of Total Domestic Exports 1953
1951	1952	1953		1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
1	1	1	United States	2, 297, 675	2, 306, 955	2, 418, 914	1, 188, 420	1, 230, 494	+ 4.9	58.7
2	2	2	United Kingdom	631, 461	745, 845	665, 232	314, 234	350, 998	- 10.8	16.2
4	4	3	Japan	72, 976	102, 603	118, 568	37, 282	81, 286	+ 15.6	2.9
10 ¹	5	4	Germany, Federal Republic	37, 028 ¹	94, 863	83, 858	33, 909	49, 949	- 11.6	2.0
3	3	5	Belgium and Luxembourg	94, 457	104, 376	69, 510	31, 774	37, 736	- 33.4	1.7
6	11	6	Union of South Africa	52, 736	47, 852	50, 763	23, 788	26, 975	+ 6.1	1.2
15	12	7	Netherlands	26, 191	41, 508	42, 382	21, 055	21, 327	+ 2.1	1.0
7	9	8	Australia	49, 079	49, 697	39, 629	17, 893	21, 736	- 20.3	1.0
5	6	9	Brazil	53, 684	81, 367	37, 561	25, 564	11, 997	- 53.8	0.9
12	14	10	Norway	32, 198	39, 002	37, 278	20, 327	16, 951	- 4.4	0.9
11	7	11	India	35, 737	55, 423	37, 187	23, 808	13, 379	- 32.9	0.9
14	15	12	Venezuela	26, 982	35, 683	36, 485	17, 586	18, 899	+ 2.2	0.9
8	8	13	Italy	48, 763	52, 645	33, 170	14, 585	18, 585	- 37.0	0.8
9	10	14	France	46, 538	48, 264	32, 281	14, 350	17, 931	- 33.1	0.8
42	24	15	Pakistan	4, 486	16, 016	32, 103	20, 975	11, 128	+ 100.4	0.8
16	16	16	Switzerland	25, 345	26, 918	29, 833	14, 152	15, 681	+ 10.8	0.7
13	13	17	Mexico	29, 880	39, 641	28, 986	12, 511	16, 475	- 26.9	0.7
22	25	18	Colombia	12, 311	13, 756	20, 146	6, 617	13, 529	+ 46.5	0.5
19	17	19	Cuba	20, 424	24, 181	16, 124	7, 954	8, 170	- 33.3	0.4
39	22	20	Peru	5, 054	16, 405	15, 108	9, 094	6, 014	- 7.9	0.4
2	2	21	Korea	213	335	14, 991	9, 930	5, 061	+ 3	0.4
2	2	22	Spain	742	3, 579	14, 179	1, 450	12, 729	+ 296.2	0.3
20	23	23	Philippines	15, 598	16, 045	13, 872	7, 169	6, 703	- 13.5	0.3
18	18	24	Ireland	20, 921	23, 058	13, 356	5, 755	7, 601	- 42.1	0.3
27	30	25	Jamaica	10, 213	10, 591	12, 490	5, 414	7, 076	+ 17.9	0.3
2	20	26	Egypt	2, 466	19, 363	11, 688	9, 546	2, 142	- 39.6	0.3
28	29	27	Trinidad and Tobago	9, 950	11, 034	9, 490	4, 308	5, 182	- 14.0	0.2
25	27	28	Israel	11, 816	11, 940	9, 049	3, 641	5, 408	- 24.2	0.2
24	33	29	Hong Kong	12, 033	9, 582	9, 000	4, 278	4, 722	- 6.1	0.2
30	36	30	Puerto Rico	8, 120	7, 328	7, 753	4, 152	3, 601	+ 5.8	0.2
29	35	31	Argentina	8, 883	8, 227	7, 641	4, 892	2, 749	- 7.1	0.2
17	21	32	New Zealand	21, 757	18, 844	7, 475	2, 941	4, 534	- 60.3	0.2
36	32	33	Denmark	5, 587	9, 881	6, 303	4, 680	1, 623	- 36.2	0.2
48	38	34	Bolivia	3, 484	6, 398	5, 501	2, 489	3, 012	- 14.0	0.1
34	40	35	Hawaii	6, 418	6, 280	5, 385	3, 257	2, 128	- 14.3	0.1
2	34	36	Lebanon ⁴	7, 036 ⁴	9, 355	5, 161	4, 112	1, 049	- 44.8	0.1
2	2	37	Austria	2, 166	5, 216	5, 136	1, 537	3, 599	- 1.5	0.1
37	39	38	British Guiana	5, 308	6, 356	4, 777	2, 211	2, 566	- 24.8	0.1
23	26	39	Sweden	12, 125	12, 198	4, 587	2, 818	1, 769	- 62.4	0.1
35	28	40	Panama	5, 961	11, 359	4, 380	3, 001	1, 379	- 61.4	0.1

Additional Countries Included in Leading Forty in 1952

21	31	44	Chile	13, 751	10, 090	3, 945	1, 064	2, 881	- 60.9	0.1
38	26	2	Malaya and Singapore	10, 796	7, 067	2, 854	1, 371	1, 483	- 59.6	0.1
2	19	2	Yugoslavia	2, 739	22, 613	1, 940	1, 813	127	- 91.4	5

1. Includes Eastern Germany in 1951.

2. Lower than 50th.

3. Over 1000%.

4. Includes Syria in 1951.

5. Less than 0.1%.

TABLE IV. Imports, by Leading Countries

Rank in			Country	Calendar Year			1953		Percentage Change 1952-53	Percent of Total Imports 1953
1951	1952	1953		1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
1	1	1	United States	2,812,927	2,976,962	3,221,214	1,672,413	1,548,801	+ 8.2	73.5
2	2	2	United Kingdom	420,985	359,757	453,391	219,590	233,801	+ 26.0	10.3
3	3	3	Venezuela	136,718	135,758	155,147	71,095	84,052	+ 14.3	3.5
9 ¹	10	4	Germany, Federal Republic	30,936 ¹	22,629	35,507	14,186	21,321	+ 56.9	0.8
6	4	5	Brazil	40,627	35,103	35,047	14,772	20,275	- 0.2	0.8
8	5	6	Belgium and Luxembourg	39,095	33,216	29,082	14,414	14,668	- 12.4	0.7
7	6	7	India	40,217	26,822	26,627	14,090	12,537	- 0.7	0.6
5	12	8	Australia	46,228	18,712	23,464	6,314	17,150	+ 25.4	0.5
24	14	9	Colombia	13,063	18,004	23,215	11,280	11,935	+ 28.9	0.5
21	15	10	Netherlands	14,010	16,495	22,298	10,169	12,129	+ 35.2	0.5
12	11	11	France	23,974	19,117	22,267	11,324	10,943	+ 11.6	0.5
4	7	12	Malaya and Singapore	57,980	25,473	21,896	11,469	10,427	- 14.1	0.5
16	16	13	Switzerland	16,398	16,396	20,437	9,439	10,998	+ 24.6	0.5
18 ²	17	14	Lebanon	16,381 ²	15,171	19,584	8,078	11,506	+ 29.1	0.4
11	9	15	British Guiana	25,025	23,660	17,800	7,813	9,987	- 24.8	0.4
15	8	16	Mexico	18,013	23,937	15,785	10,326	5,459	- 34.1	0.4
17	20	17	Ceylon	16,396	12,492	14,461	8,261	6,200	+ 15.8	0.3
20	22	18	Italy	14,217	11,735	14,271	6,533	7,738	+ 21.6	0.3
25	19	19	Japan	12,577	13,162	13,629	5,727	7,902	+ 3.5	0.3
14	25	20	Jamaica	18,041	9,204	11,761	6,388	5,373	+ 27.8	0.3
31	13	21	Cuba	8,333	18,615	11,654	6,210	5,444	- 37.4	0.3
30	26	22	Costa Rica	8,785	8,740	9,472	4,342	5,130	+ 8.4	0.2
27	24	23	British East Africa	10,864	9,593	9,393	1,705	7,688	- 2.1	0.2
26	28	24	Sweden	11,808	8,611	9,341	4,598	4,743	+ 8.5	0.2
10	18	25	New Zealand	30,107	14,231	8,572	5,862	2,710	- 39.8	0.2
22	36	26	Argentina	13,955	4,374	8,529	4,457	4,072	+ 95.0	0.2
28	21	27	Netherlands Antilles	10,809	11,747	8,154	2,033	6,121	- 30.6	0.2
19	23	28	Trinidad and Tobago	15,082	9,660	8,062	3,138	4,924	- 16.6	0.2
3	32	29	Dominican Republic	1,126	6,000	5,854	2,641	3,213	- 2.4	0.1
34	31	30	Fiji	5,993	6,487	5,554	2,063	3,491	- 14.4	0.1
3	44	31	Hawaii	1,414	3,473	4,635	2,126	2,509	+ 33.5	0.1
32	37	32	Spain	7,114	4,260	4,619	2,433	2,186	+ 8.4	0.1
36	38	33	Union of South Africa	5,372	4,165	4,616	2,303	2,313	+ 10.8	0.1
40	35	34	Honduras	4,027	4,643	4,594	1,937	2,657	- 1.1	0.1
47	41	35	Hong Kong	3,001	3,711	4,427	2,410	2,017	+ 19.3	0.1
3	3	36	Egypt	711	462	4,203	1,305	2,898	+ 809.7	0.1
43	39	37	Panama	3,492	4,125	3,637	1,875	1,762	- 11.8	0.1
39	3	38	Guatemala	4,618	2,080	3,259	1,521	1,738	+ 56.7	0.1
33	33	39	Gold Coast	7,112	5,523	3,159	1,692	1,467	- 42.8	0.1
29	34	40	Philippines	8,954	5,423	2,986	707	2,279	- 44.9	0.1

Additional Countries Included in Leading Forty in 1952

35	29	43	Peru	5,588	8,050	2,928	853	2,075	- 36.3	0.1
23	27	49	Barbados	13,409	8,666	2,375	1,030	1,345	- 72.6	0.1
48	40	50	Norway	2,977	3,857	2,289	958	1,331	- 40.7	0.1
13	30	3	Arabia	22,659	7,559	2,196	2,185	11	- 70.9	4

1. Includes Eastern Germany in 1951.

2. Includes Syria in 1951.

3. Lower than 50th.

4. Less than 0.1%.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports

Country	Calendar Year					1953	
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
Newfoundland	9,229 ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	1,503,459	2,020,988	2,297,675	2,306,955	2,418,915	1,188,420	1,230,495
Alaska	1,008	959	2,264	1,249	1,130	364	766
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1,208	1,061	1,186	1,279	1,319	643	676
Greenland	27	134	206	303	194	64	130
Commonwealth Countries	9,229	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Countries	1,505,702	2,023,142	2,301,330	2,309,787	2,421,558	1,189,491	1,232,067
Total, North America.....	1,514,931	2,023,142	2,301,330	2,309,787	2,421,558	1,189,491	1,232,067
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda	3,616	2,991	3,693	3,158	3,070	1,404	1,666
British Honduras	600	491	572	381	376	138	238
Bahamas	2,268	1,937	2,136	2,353	2,298	1,115	1,183
Barbados	5,013	2,974	4,584	3,912	3,734	1,459	2,275
Jamaica	9,033	7,495	10,213	10,591	12,490	5,414	7,076
Leeward and Windward Islands	4,515	3,213	4,229	4,276	3,864	1,791	2,073
Trinidad and Tobago	12,325	7,476	9,950	11,034	9,490	4,308	5,182
American Virgin Islands	126	156	181	167	178	108	70
Costa Rica	1,859	2,312	2,175	2,612	2,199	1,050	1,149
Cuba	14,391	18,005	20,424	24,181	16,124	7,954	8,170
Dominican Republic	2,194	2,954	4,060	4,643	3,993	1,960	2,033
El Salvador	927	1,467	2,002	2,230	1,901	921	980
French West Indies	70	39	40	47	26	15	11
Guatemala	1,697	2,401	2,365	1,896	2,234	824	1,410
Haiti	1,602	2,513	2,588	3,417	2,670	1,135	1,535
Honduras	678	613	3,575	1,736	556	243	313
Mexico	15,411	17,624	29,880	39,641	28,986	12,511	16,475
Netherlands Antilles	2,003	4,464	1,834	1,541	1,308	628	680
Nicaragua	638	756	1,097	1,185	1,354	587	767
Panama	13,632	9,019	5,961	11,359	4,380	3,009	1,371
Puerto Rico.....	5,962	7,643	8,120	7,328	7,753	4,152	3,601
Commonwealth Countries	37,370	26,577	35,378	35,704	35,322	15,628	19,694
Other Countries	61,190	69,967	84,302	101,983	73,662	35,099	38,563
Total, Central America and Antilles.....	98,560	96,544	119,680	137,688	108,984	50,727	58,257
South America:							
British Guiana	5,676	4,052	5,308	6,356	4,777	2,211	2,566
Falkland Islands	7	1	2	31	41	1	40
Argentina	2,902	13,360	8,883	8,227	7,641	4,892	2,749
Bolivia	1,908	2,267	3,484	6,398	5,501	2,489	3,012
Brazil	17,259	15,806	53,684	81,367	37,561	25,564	11,997
Chile	3,633	6,864	13,751	10,090	3,945	1,064	2,881
Colombia	8,012	14,806	12,311	13,756	20,146	6,617	13,529
Ecuador	1,727	1,432	2,713	2,030	4,220	1,323	2,897
French Guiana	129	5	4	3	6	0	6
Paraguay	133	110	167	112	339	206	133
Peru	7,050	3,744	5,054	16,405	15,108	9,094	6,014
Surinam	960	863	934	1,097	712	349	363
Uruguay	2,282	1,918	6,868	5,429	2,912	499	2,413
Venezuela	27,689	25,457	26,982	35,683	36,485	17,586	18,899
Commonwealth Countries	5,683	4,053	5,310	6,387	4,818	2,212	2,606
Other Countries	73,684	86,631	134,835	180,597	134,575	69,684	64,891
Total, South America.....	79,367	90,684	140,145	186,984	139,393	71,896	67,497

1. January to March only.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Continued

Country	Calendar Year					1953	
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	704,956	469,910	631,461	745,845	665,232	314,234	350,998
Austria	3,706	2,369	2,166	5,216	5,136	1,537	3,599
Belgium and Luxembourg	56,525	66,351	94,457	104,376	69,510	31,774	37,736
Denmark	3,109	923	5,587	9,881	6,303	4,680	1,623
France	36,004	18,403	46,538	48,264	32,281	14,350	17,931
Germany, Federal Republic	23,451	8,873	37,028	94,863	83,858	33,909	49,949
Iceland	743	847	700	833	2,058	1,414	644
Ireland	9,052	13,321	20,921	23,058	13,356	5,755	7,601
Netherlands	13,759	8,617	26,191	41,508	42,382	21,055	21,327
Norway	21,736	18,924	32,198	39,002	37,278	20,327	16,951
Sweden	5,516	4,250	12,125	12,198	4,587	2,818	1,769
Switzerland	32,281	26,435	25,345	26,918	29,833	14,152	15,681
Commonwealth Countries	704,956	469,910	631,461	745,845	665,232	314,234	350,998
Other Countries	205,883	169,313	303,255	406,119	326,581	151,773	174,808
Total, North-Western Europe	910,839	639,223	934,716	1,151,964	991,813	466,007	525,806
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar	336	329	648	353	486	274	212
Malta	3,905	4,680	2,150	3,111	3,307	1,666	1,641
Greece	2,615	1,833	2,703	4,415	1,560	806	754
Italy	12,567	15,476	48,763	52,645	33,170	14,585	18,585
Portugal	8,405	5,641	4,665	4,026	3,991	3,431	560
Azores and Madeira	101	210	259	224	231	111	120
Spain	387	5,642	742	3,579	14,179	1,450	12,729
Commonwealth Countries	4,241	5,009	2,798	3,464	3,794	1,940	1,854
Other Countries	24,075	28,802	57,132	64,888	53,131	20,383	32,748
Total, Southern Europe	28,316	33,811	59,930	68,352	56,925	22,323	34,602
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria	279	215	8	2	3	1	3
Czechoslovakia	3,030	2,179	492	367	123	72	51
Finland	607	600	3,129	2,694	1,388	581	807
Germany, Eastern	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Hungary	75	86	30	81	48	48	1
Poland	1,945	1,432	94	69	183	126	57
Roumania	338	122	11	45	94	93	1
U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	94	183	7	1	1	1	1
Yugoslavia	734	818	2,739	22,613	1,940	1,813	127
Total, Eastern Europe	7,102	5,635	6,510	25,873	3,779	2,734	1,045
Middle East:							
Aden	57	31	25	127	34	22	12
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	37	75	34	104	17	4	13
Arabia	3,142	875	1,414	2,149	2,644	1,720	924
Egypt	4,762	3,716	2,466	19,363	11,688	9,546	2,142
Ethiopia	42	54	198	54	55	32	23
Iran	11,987	993	1,000	555	753	525	228
Iraq	472	70	1,062	313	458	305	153
Israel	12,709	12,126	11,816	11,940	9,059	3,641	5,418
Italian Africa	92	184	3	6	1	1	0
Jordan	211	46	1,071	105	38	25	13
Libya	11	374	2,029	854	1,279	647	632
Lebanon	3,278	1,462	7,036	9,355	5,161	4,112	1,049
Syria				580	578	380	198
Turkey	14,121	3,744	2,962	4,791	1,455	1,146	309
Commonwealth Countries	94	105	59	231	51	25	26
Other Countries	50,827	23,644	31,058	50,095	33,167	22,079	11,088
Total, Middle East	50,921	23,749	31,117	50,326	33,218	22,105	11,113

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Included with Germany, Federal Republic.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports — Concluded

Country	Calendar Year					1953	
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	2,159	4,353	3,470	5,825	3,307	2,610	697
India	72,551	31,520	35,737	55,423	37,187	23,808	13,379
Pakistan	18,097	8,681	4,486	16,016	32,103	20,975	11,128
Malaya and Singapore	5,437	4,097	10,796	7,067	2,854	1,371	1,483
Hong Kong	10,099	8,004	12,033	9,582	9,000	4,278	4,722
Other British East Indies	2	32	1	13	27	1	26
Afghanistan	14	52	97	272	150	140	10
Burma	54	30	279	1,023	444	313	131
China, except Taiwan					0	0	0
Taiwan	13,801	2,057	367	1,156	1,482	702	780
French East Indies	177	69	223	327	351	258	93
Indonesia	4,640	3,052	5,227	6,250	1,990	1,203	787
Japan	5,860	20,533	72,976	102,603	118,568	37,282	81,286
Korea	233	1,143	213	335	14,991	9,930	5,061
Philippines	13,983	10,829	15,598	16,045	13,872	7,169	6,703
Portuguese Asia	162	103	107	282	190	105	85
Thailand	752	1,200	2,378	1,976	1,509	703	806
Commonwealth Countries	108,345	56,687	66,522	93,926	84,477	53,044	31,433
Other Countries	39,677	39,070	97,464	130,270	153,547	57,805	95,742
Total, Other Asia	148,022	95,757	163,986	224,196	238,024	110,848	127,176
Other Africa:							
British East Africa	1,730	849	1,444	1,031	348	153	195
Northern Rhodesia	553	395	281	467	414	225	189
Southern Rhodesia	2,665	1,202	2,669	2,195	1,806	869	937
Union of South Africa	77,713	42,561	52,736	47,852	50,763	23,788	26,975
Other British South Africa	15	5	27	12	15	2	13
Gambia	8	12	26	9	29	3	26
Gold Coast	1,489	581	980	254	1,749	438	1,311
Nigeria	1,068	247	796	865	942	169	773
Sierra Leone	303	219	200	159	235	101	134
Other British West Africa	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Belgian Congo	2,459	2,471	4,318	5,900	3,349	1,538	1,811
French Africa	2,243	1,927	6,748	3,226	1,248	818	430
Liberia	119	109	1,373	203	3,145	1,424	1,721
Madagascar	227	117	102	97	64	42	22
Morocco	1,268	1,700	3,381	4,630	3,809	2,279	1,530
Portuguese Africa	3,604	2,702	2,827	2,088	1,997	793	1,204
Canary Islands	49	237	107	825	23	10	13
Spanish Africa	95	62	75	64	59	26	33
Commonwealth Countries	85,543	46,070	59,159	52,844	56,300	25,748	30,552
Other Countries	10,064	9,323	18,931	17,033	13,695	6,928	6,767
Total, Other Africa	95,607	55,393	78,090	69,878	69,996	32,677	37,319
Oceania:							
Australia	35,363	35,446	49,079	49,697	39,629	17,893	21,736
New Zealand	14,489	10,983	21,757	18,844	7,475	2,941	4,534
Fiji	598	234	802	519	424	201	223
Other British Oceania	61	15	82	71	64	62	2
French Oceania	295	737	626	424	487	302	185
Hawaii	8,311	6,830	6,418	6,280	5,385	3,257	2,128
United States Oceania	182	205	191	198	253	128	125
Commonwealth Countries	50,511	46,678	71,720	69,131	47,591	21,097	26,494
Other Countries	8,788	7,771	7,235	6,902	6,125	3,687	2,438
Total, Oceania	59,299	54,449	78,955	76,033	53,716	24,784	28,932
Total, Commonwealth Countries	1,005,972	655,089	872,407	1,007,533	897,585	433,929	463,656
Total, United States and Dependencies	1,519,048	2,036,780	2,314,848	2,322,177	2,433,614	1,196,430	1,237,184
Total, All Countries	2,992,961	3,118,387	3,914,460	4,301,081	4,117,406	1,993,592	2,123,814

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade - Imports

Country	Calendar Year					1953	
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
Newfoundland	918 ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	1,951,860	2,130,476	2,812,927	2,976,962	3,221,214	1,672,413	1,548,801
Alaska	1,218	976	1,483	2,333	2,961	1,336	1,625
St. Pierre and Miquelon	12	18	25	48	66	18	48
Greenland	0	0	0	1	6	2	4
Commonwealth Countries	918	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Countries	1,953,090	2,131,470	2,814,436	2,979,344	3,224,247	1,673,769	1,550,478
Total, North America	1,954,008	2,131,470	2,814,436	2,979,344	3,224,247	1,673,769	1,550,478
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda	144	87	82	317	126	55	71
British Honduras	295	445	458	26	139	57	82
Bahamas	818	532	346	406	427	118	309
Barbados	7,080	10,057	13,409	8,666	2,375	1,030	1,345
Jamaica	16,577	19,080	18,041	9,204	11,761	6,388	5,373
Leeward and Windward Islands	297	395	956	216	1,210	194	1,016
Trinidad and Tobago	14,575	15,205	15,082	9,660	8,062	3,138	4,924
American Virgin Islands	14	12	166	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	2,119	3,378	8,785	8,740	9,472	4,342	5,130
Cuba	6,562	4,134	8,333	18,615	11,654	6,210	5,444
Dominican Republic	3,822	1,180	1,126	6,000	5,854	2,641	3,213
El Salvador	1,054	848	1,183	771	1,389	1,259	130
French West Indies	123	2	2	2	0	0	0
Guatemala	5,743	5,781	4,618	2,080	3,259	1,521	1,738
Haiti	1,026	1,769	3,020	1,928	748	337	411
Honduras	6,986	5,621	4,027	4,643	4,594	1,937	2,657
Mexico	25,494	32,974	18,013	23,937	15,785	10,326	5,459
Netherlands Antilles	3,713	17,336	10,809	11,747	8,154	2,033	6,121
Nicaragua	179	339	596	501	391	134	257
Panama	2,572	5,478	3,492	4,125	3,637	1,875	1,762
Puerto Rico	523	931	1,276	846	872	361	511
Commonwealth Countries	39,786	45,801	48,374	28,495	24,100	10,980	13,120
Other Countries	59,931	79,781	65,444	83,936	65,810	32,976	32,834
Total, Central America and Antilles	99,717	125,582	113,818	112,431	89,910	43,955	45,955
South America:							
British Guiana	22,355	21,735	25,025	23,660	17,800	7,813	9,987
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	3,324	10,913	13,955	4,374	8,529	4,457	4,072
Bolivia	2,049	2,442	1,848	3,551	1,415	715	700
Brazil	21,163	28,178	40,627	35,103	35,047	14,772	20,275
Chile	598	1,353	2,153	3,282	1,052	749	303
Colombia	12,588	13,342	13,063	18,004	23,215	11,280	11,935
Ecuador	1,137	1,473	2,438	2,751	2,688	1,178	1,510
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Paraguay	374	350	343	346	260	180	80
Peru	2,465	3,961	5,588	8,050	2,928	853	2,075
Surinam	326	228	1,141	528	1,345	502	843
Uruguay	1,069	2,770	3,768	1,863	2,903	1,870	1,033
Venezuela	91,697	87,264	136,718	135,758	155,147	71,095	84,052
Commonwealth Countries	22,355	21,735	25,025	23,660	17,800	7,813	9,987
Other Countries	136,790	152,275	221,641	213,413	234,532	107,652	126,880
Total, South America	159,145	174,010	246,666	237,073	252,332	115,465	136,867

1. January to March only.

2. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade — Imports — Continued

Country	Calendar Year					1953	
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	307,450	404,213	420,985	359,757	453,391	219,590	233,801
Austria	382	964	3,191	2,917	2,967	1,514	1,453
Belgium and Luxembourg	19,022	22,795	39,095	33,216	29,082	14,414	14,668
Denmark	1,893	1,406	3,730	2,167	2,175	997	1,178
France	13,309	14,669	23,974	19,117	22,267	11,324	10,943
Germany, Federal Republic	7,134	11,026	30,936	22,629	35,507	14,186	21,321
Iceland	52	233	26	50	80	68	12
Ireland	71	148	785	462	582	239	343
Netherlands	6,688	8,896	14,010	16,495	22,298	10,169	12,129
Norway	1,212	1,405	2,977	3,857	2,289	958	1,331
Sweden	3,474	5,145	11,808	8,611	9,341	4,598	4,743
Switzerland	10,902	14,464	16,398	16,396	20,437	9,439	10,998
Commonwealth Countries	307,450	404,213	420,985	359,757	453,391	219,590	233,801
Other Countries	64,139	81,149	146,931	125,918	147,026	67,907	79,119
Total, North-Western Europe	371,589	485,362	567,916	485,675	600,417	287,497	312,920
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	22	20	47	51	67	30	37
Greece	135	203	174	197	224	105	119
Italy	9,048	9,373	14,217	11,735	14,271	6,533	7,738
Portugal	1,351	1,698	1,980	1,798	1,962	796	1,166
Azores and Madeira	554	387	410	285	179	100	79
Spain	2,427	3,558	7,114	4,260	4,619	2,433	2,186
Commonwealth Countries	22	22	47	51	67	30	37
Other Countries	13,515	15,218	23,896	18,275	21,253	9,966	11,287
Total, Southern Europe	13,537	15,240	23,943	18,326	21,320	9,996	11,324
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	1	4	4	2	1	0	1
Czechoslovakia	6,401	6,036	4,668	3,559	2,589	1,411	1,178
Finland	45	217	158	234	548	201	347
Germany, Eastern	2	2	2	492	959	281	678
Hungary	76	36	121	279	184	43	141
Poland	183	357	1,430	556	244	120	124
Roumania	3	19	22	13	7	1	6
U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	28	113	519	2,317	843	282	561
Yugoslavia	45	122	149	101	101	58	43
Total, Eastern Europe	6,781	6,903	7,070	7,553	5,476	2,397	3,079
Middle East:							
Aden	884	12	22	7	10	10	0
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	25	53	58	76	60	20	40
Arabia	12,127	28,115	22,659	7,559	2,196	2,185	11
Egypt	155	659	711	462	4,203	1,305	2,898
Ethiopia	49	31	31	21	44	26	18
Iran	288	192	521	1,168	1,025	619	406
Iraq	1,418	1,201	2,132	924	1,371	110	1,261
Israel	504	490	929	1,161	1,312	631	681
Italian Africa	0	2	3	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon				15,171	19,584	8,078	11,506
Syria	429	62	16,381	72	56	29	27
Turkey	1,207	1,280	1,757	2,719	791	485	306
Commonwealth Countries	909	65	80	82	70	30	40
Other Countries	16,177	32,033	45,124	29,256	30,581	13,467	17,114
Total, Middle East	17,086	32,098	45,204	29,338	30,650	13,497	17,153

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Included with Germany, Federal Republic.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade — Imports — Concluded

Country	Calendar Year					1953	
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	11,635	17,604	16,396	12,492	14,461	8,261	6,200
India	26,233	37,262	40,217	26,822	26,627	14,090	12,537
Pakistan.....	1,193	1,706	2,233	191	558	216	342
Malaya and Singapore	16,187	28,852	57,980	25,473	21,896	11,469	10,427
Hong Kong	2,989	2,203	3,001	3,711	4,427	2,410	2,017
Other British East Indies	21	47	4,623	1,772	350	172	178
Afghanistan	3	109	51	19	42	2	40
Burma	32	0	4	4	2	2	0
China, except Taiwan	3,347	5,299	1,929	1,286	1,119	694	425
Taiwan					75	15	60
French East Indies.....	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Indonesia	1,454	728	1,052	893	598	388	210
Japan	5,511	12,087	12,577	13,162	13,629	5,727	7,902
Korea	1	35	1	8	54	1	54
Philippines	4,203	6,425	8,954	5,423	2,986	707	2,279
Portuguese Asia	0	0	0	0	14	7	7
Thailand.....	72	1,181	1,938	764	896	239	657
Commonwealth Countries.....	58,260	87,674	124,449	70,460	68,318	36,618	31,700
Other Countries.....	14,664	25,863	26,505	21,559	19,416	7,782	11,634
Total, Other Asia	72,924	113,537	150,954	92,019	87,734	44,399	43,335
Other Africa:							
British East Africa.....	6,094	15,067	10,864	9,593	9,393	1,705	7,688
Northern Rhodesia	59	51	9	15	2,837	4	2,833
Southern Rhodesia	798	401	1,496	1,459	1,027	335	692
Union of South Africa.....	3,862	4,964	5,372	4,165	4,616	2,303	2,313
Other British South Africa.....	0	0	0	1	8	1	8
Gambia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Gold Coast.....	6,709	8,999	7,112	5,523	3,159	1,692	1,467
Nigeria	2,593	1,467	898	1,764	1,584	708	876
Sierra Leone	10	294	49	6	2	0	2
Other British West Africa	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Belgian Congo	703	1,481	3,052	990	2,247	993	1,254
French Africa	17	543	398	404	2,631	1,134	1,497
Liberia	7	0	183	29	372	0	372
Madagascar	9	8	29	1	8	8	0
Morocco	142	704	1,071	1,049	529	265	264
Portuguese Africa.....	212	109	198	576	73	62	11
Canary Islands	11	6	16	22	30	13	17
Spanish Africa.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Commonwealth Countries.....	20,124	31,262	25,801	22,525	22,626	6,748	15,878
Other Countries.....	1,100	2,851	4,947	3,070	5,891	2,476	3,415
Total, Other Africa.....	21,224	34,113	30,748	25,595	28,518	9,224	19,294
Oceania:							
Australia	27,429	32,803	46,228	18,712	23,464	6,314	17,150
New Zealand	8,910	11,855	30,107	14,231	8,572	5,862	2,710
Fiji	7,997	10,194	5,993	6,487	5,554	2,063	3,491
Other British Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Oceania.....	417	476	360	1	0	0	0
Hawaii	361	495	1,414	3,473	4,635	2,126	2,509
United States Oceania.....	85	115	0	210	0	0	0
Commonwealth Countries.....	44,336	54,852	82,328	39,431	37,590	14,239	23,351
Other Countries.....	863	1,086	1,774	3,683	4,635	2,126	2,509
Total, Oceania	45,199	55,938	84,102	43,114	42,226	16,364	25,862
Total, Commonwealth Countries	494,158	645,624	727,089	544,462	623,962	296,047	327,915
Total, United States and Dependencies	1,954,061	2,133,005	2,817,265	2,983,824	3,229,682	1,676,236	1,553,446
Total, All Countries.....	2,761,207	3,174,253	4,084,856	4,030,468	4,382,830	2,216,563	2,166,267

1. Less than \$500.00.

B. TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS AND LEADING COMMODITIES

TABLE VII. Domestic Exports to All Countries

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1953		Percentage Change 1952-53
		1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	894,210	1,183,496	1,096,763	488,943	607,820	- 7.3
2	Wheat	441,043	621,292	567,907	271,529	296,378	- 8.6
7	Barley	58,822	145,684	136,729	49,466	87,263	- 6.1
9	Wheat flour	113,854	116,055	102,160	52,236	49,924	- 12.0
12	Whisky	54,039	54,254	63,086	26,374	36,712	+ 16.3
13	Oats	53,899	68,240	60,403	18,252	42,151	- 11.5
28	Fodders, n.o.p.	25,319	29,483	23,143	11,852	11,291	- 21.5
34	Rye	13,457	17,198	20,186	5,267	14,919	+ 17.4
	Animals and Animal Products	348,033	237,942	250,919	122,911	128,008	+ 5.5
15	Fish, fresh and frozen	53,363	52,852	51,219	22,401	28,818	- 3.1
29	Fish, cured	27,588	25,538	22,271	11,141	11,130	- 12.8
31	Fur skins, undressed	28,316	23,507	21,070	12,677	8,393	- 10.4
38	Molluscs and crustaceans	15,228	17,510	17,588	10,224	7,364	+ 0.4
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	36,858	27,697	24,333	11,295	13,038	- 12.1
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	1,399,076	1,366,787	1,295,396	617,960	677,436	- 5.2
1	Newsprint paper	536,372	591,790	619,033	295,901	323,132	+ 4.6
3	Planks and boards	312,198	295,949	282,736	139,580	143,156	- 4.5
4	Wood pulp	365,133	291,863	248,675	119,165	129,510	- 14.8
16	Pulpwood	68,103	64,820	45,859	17,642	28,217	- 29.3
32	Shingles	27,483	20,002	20,913	10,375	10,538	+ 4.6
36	Plywoods and veneers	18,046	18,655	19,025	10,267	8,758	+ 2.0
	Iron and its Products	342,299	406,946	358,438	192,859	165,579	- 11.9
11	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	96,873	95,692	67,821	48,889	18,932	- 29.1
21	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	40,271	47,378	37,282	19,492	17,790	- 21.3
22	Automobiles, passenger	38,490	43,634	36,061	20,174	15,887	- 17.4
23	Iron ore	18,576	22,333	30,843	9,050	21,793	+ 38.1
24	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	14,433	25,032	29,508	17,226	12,282	+ 17.9
27	Guns, rifles and other firearms	15	5,627	24,110	4,507	19,603	+ 328.5
30	Automobiles, freight	24,873	48,832	22,258	13,166	9,092	- 54.4
39	Ferro-alloys	31,347	30,380	17,207	12,409	4,798	- 43.4
40	Automobile parts (except engines)	15,763	18,549	16,999	7,808	9,191	- 8.4
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	569,870	706,732	682,183	365,574	316,609	- 3.5
5	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	120,853	155,106	173,378	85,141	88,237	+ 11.8
6	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	136,689	150,982	162,542	81,641	80,901	+ 7.7
8	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	81,691	100,806	117,351	65,785	51,566	+ 16.4
14	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	83,669	96,283	57,572	35,580	21,992	- 40.2
19	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	45,290	49,676	37,835	21,187	16,648	- 23.8
20	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	17,729	33,892	37,705	27,456	10,249	+ 11.3
26	Platinum metals and scrap	30,359	30,627	26,290	14,238	12,052	- 14.2
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	131,529	143,474	147,393	70,581	76,812	+ 2.7
10	Asbestos, unmanufactured	80,333	86,510	83,973	41,698	42,275	- 2.9
25	Abrasives, artificial, crude	21,377	17,701	28,976	14,026	14,950	+ 63.7
	Chemicals and Allied Products	131,690	124,565	137,885	69,269	68,616	+ 10.7
17	Fertilizers, chemical	35,734	42,293	42,633	23,497	19,136	+ 0.8
	Miscellaneous Commodities	60,895	103,441	124,095	54,200	69,895	+ 20.0
18	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	7,524	37,503	40,247	17,032	23,215	+ 7.3
33	Non-commercial items	17,378	18,720	20,295	8,828	11,467	+ 8.4
35	Cartridges, gun and rifle	2,373	10,139	19,873	8,324	11,549	+ 96.0
37	Ships sold	8,070	10,592	18,453	7,776	10,677	+ 74.2
	Total Domestic Exports To All Countries	3,914,460	4,301,080	4,117,406	1,993,592	2,123,814	- 4.3
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	3,181,973	3,632,979	3,471,215	1,689,279	1,781,936	
	Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized	81.3	84.5	84.3	84.7	83.9	

TABLE VIII. Imports from All Countries

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1953		Percentage Change 1952-53
		1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	542,641	489,192	488,368	230,095	258,273	- 0.2
16	Coffee, green	48,438	50,775	57,595	26,922	30,673	+ 13.4
22	Sugar, unrefined	77,100	59,546	47,491	17,123	30,368	- 20.2
32	Vegetables, fresh	26,295	37,969	29,250	20,626	8,624	- 23.0
34	Citrus fruits, fresh	26,699	26,712	26,509	13,320	13,189	- 0.8
35	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	64,973	29,287	26,408	13,738	12,670	- 9.8
38	Bananas, fresh	19,598	20,939	22,837	10,818	12,019	+ 9.1
39	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	35,025	19,098	22,390	12,380	10,010	+ 17.2
	Animals and Animal Products	125,562	85,540	88,227	45,516	42,711	+ 3.1
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	483,520	359,440	387,115	215,677	171,438	+ 7.7
17	Cotton fabrics	54,984	53,248	55,906	33,596	22,310	+ 5.0
19	Cotton, raw	94,315	65,956	55,494	33,153	22,341	- 15.9
23	Wool fabrics	38,567	32,213	41,743	21,066	20,677	+ 29.6
26	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	25,000	26,091	35,672	17,569	18,103	+ 36.7
40	Wool, raw	54,361	18,052	22,334	15,525	6,809	+ 23.7
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	137,047	134,554	160,951	78,267	82,684	+ 19.6
25	Paperboard, paper and products	34,831	29,921	39,208	18,563	20,645	+ 31.0
28	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter.....	25,133	28,385	33,446	16,656	16,790	+ 17.8
36	Logs, timber and lumber	23,210	20,798	23,585	12,285	11,300	+ 13.4
	Iron and its Products	1,332,251	1,406,627	1,531,556	830,516	701,040	+ 8.9
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	328,741	360,969	401,856	205,882	195,974	+ 11.3
2	Automobile parts (except engines)	195,177	190,337	222,284	128,519	93,765	+ 16.8
5	Tractors and parts	125,562	119,253	126,354	81,119	45,235	+ 6.0
6	Rolling mill products	173,127	143,133	124,813	61,205	63,608	- 12.8
8	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	80,314	126,332	107,736	57,537	50,199	- 14.7
10	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	69,529	78,044	82,795	48,039	34,756	+ 6.1
11	Automobiles, passenger	56,632	49,484	79,454	55,538	23,916	+ 60.6
15	Pipes, tubes and fittings	43,183	57,261	58,327	35,563	22,764	+ 1.9
27	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	18,911	22,444	33,538	14,021	19,517	+ 49.4
31	Tools	19,117	22,566	31,004	18,386	12,618	+ 37.4
33	Iron ore	22,671	26,519	28,194	7,640	20,554	+ 6.3
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	290,848	296,875	364,571	171,724	192,847	+ 22.8
4	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	120,101	139,567	198,275	97,750	100,525	+ 42.1
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	684,535	641,885	658,476	296,777	361,699	+ 2.6
3	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	233,148	210,036	213,094	106,340	106,754	+ 1.5
9	Coal, bituminous	115,275	99,571	94,680	43,654	51,026	- 4.9
13	Fuel oils	58,389	64,908	65,151	24,223	40,928	+ 0.4
21	Gasoline	33,444	39,148	48,650	17,445	31,205	+ 24.3
24	Coal, anthracite	51,238	49,430	40,079	15,700	24,379	- 18.9
	Chemicals and Allied Products	191,812	187,713	221,834	111,469	110,365	+ 18.2
20	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	43,940	49,824	54,505	26,343	28,162	+ 9.4
29	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	22,413	23,020	32,498	15,968	16,530	+ 41.2
37	Drugs and medicines	22,981	22,111	22,877	13,728	9,149	+ 3.5
	Miscellaneous Commodities	296,638	428,642	481,733	236,522	245,211	+ 12.4
7	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	41,438	95,212	111,803	59,314	52,489	+ 17.4
12	Tourist purchases	47,071	66,682	73,840	28,342	45,498	+ 10.7
14	Non-commercial items	32,544	47,095	60,923	25,652	35,271	+ 29.4
18	Refrigerators and freezers	30,620	43,891	55,530	36,407	19,123	+ 26.5
30	Parcels of small value	22,025	33,691	32,396	12,429	19,967	- 3.9
	Total Imports From All Countries	4,084,856	4,030,468	4,382,830	2,216,563	2,166,267	+ 8.7
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	2,656,120	2,699,518	2,940,524	1,520,084	1,420,440	
	Percent Of Imports Itemized	65.0	67.0	67.1	68.6	65.6	

TABLE IX. Domestic Exports to the United States

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1953		Percentage Change 1952-53	United States Share of Item Total 1953
		1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	263,443	301,307	271,298	105,863	165,435	- 10.0	24.7
7	Oats	44,379	60,975	56,651	17,522	39,129	- 7.1	93.8
9	Whisky	44,177	44,243	53,181	21,073	32,108	+ 20.2	84.3
13	Barley	17,523	27,305	40,850	9,967	30,883	+ 49.6	29.9
20	Wheat	65,036	72,533	23,694	13,780	9,914	- 67.3	4.2
22	Fodders, n.o.p.	24,399	28,147	20,733	11,137	9,596	- 26.3	89.6
26	Rye	5,677	10,267	17,018	3,847	13,171	+ 65.8	84.3
	Animals and Animal Products	265,528	147,966	179,372	84,399	94,973	+ 21.2	71.5
11	Fish, fresh and frozen	53,062	52,378	50,569	22,240	28,329	- 3.5	98.7
25	Molluscs and crustaceans	14,613	16,970	17,111	10,129	6,982	+ 0.8	97.3
28	Fur skins, undressed	20,418	18,976	16,761	9,535	7,226	- 11.7	79.5
31	Meats, canned	5,653	9,982	15,522	8,191	7,331	+ 55.5	93.1
32	Pork, fresh	4,190	1,212	14,908	7,561	7,347	+ 1	95.3
40	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	18,348	2,449	9,537	4,920	4,617	+ 289.4	95.6
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	19,588	17,442	14,890	7,541	7,349	- 14.6	61.2
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	1,114,581	1,081,016	1,091,450	530,801	560,649	+ 1.0	84.3
1	Newsprint paper	496,852	534,373	564,464	274,901	289,563	+ 5.6	91.2
2	Planks and boards	196,780	190,983	206,677	102,823	103,854	+ 8.2	73.1
3	Wood pulp	276,761	225,082	202,248	99,376	102,872	- 10.1	81.3
14	Pulpwood	59,331	55,051	40,297	16,294	24,003	- 26.8	87.9
23	Shingles	26,231	19,518	20,247	10,078	10,169	+ 3.7	96.8
24	Plywoods and veneers	14,694	16,569	18,528	10,069	8,459	+ 11.8	97.4
	Iron and its Products	169,188	172,701	182,872	105,284	77,588	+ 5.9	51.0
8	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	76,072	77,647	55,012	41,895	13,117	- 29.2	81.1
18	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	14,267	18,491	25,475	14,216	11,259	+ 37.8	86.3
19	Guns, rifles and other firearms	12	4,503	24,085	4,502	19,583	+ 434.9	99.9
29	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	12,445	16,005	16,681	9,491	7,190	+ 4.2	44.7
34	Iron ore	13,121	11,396	14,127	3,836	10,291	+ 24.0	45.8
37	Rolling mill products	2,582	3,846	10,903	8,334	2,569	+ 183.5	64.7
39	Ferro-alloys	21,660	12,520	9,556	6,671	2,885	- 23.7	55.5
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	278,009	349,650	408,521	221,598	186,923	+ 16.8	59.9
4	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	92,416	99,850	108,117	54,802	53,315	+ 8.3	66.5
5	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	39,897	42,033	88,520	42,823	45,697	+ 110.6	51.1
6	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	30,074	50,183	68,120	43,469	24,651	+ 35.7	58.0
12	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	45,043	51,848	45,272	27,879	17,393	- 12.7	78.6
21	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	24,001	35,790	22,537	12,437	10,100	- 37.0	59.6
27	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	3,497	8,634	17,012	11,259	5,753	+ 97.0	45.1
30	Silver ore and bullion	15,533	15,255	16,596	7,765	8,831	+ 8.8	98.5
36	Platinum metals and scrap	14,930	13,012	10,922	5,894	5,028	- 16.1	41.5
38	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	390	3,688	10,891	5,644	5,247	+ 195.3	81.9
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	89,926	96,640	107,009	53,077	53,932	+ 10.7	72.6
10	Asbestos, unmanufactured	54,058	53,575	51,166	27,578	23,588	- 4.5	60.9
17	Abrasives, artificial, crude	17,068	14,017	27,420	13,390	14,030	+ 95.6	94.6
	Chemicals and Allied Products	67,253	75,107	84,599	44,755	40,744	+ 12.6	61.4
15	Fertilizers, chemical	30,801	37,469	39,894	21,770	18,124	+ 6.5	93.6
	Miscellaneous Commodities	30,159	65,125	78,904	35,100	43,804	+ 21.2	63.6
16	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	5,814	33,943	36,515	15,523	20,992	+ 7.6	90.7
33	Cartridges, gun and rifle	298	3,931	14,305	6,721	7,584	+ 263.9	72.0
35	Non-commercial items	10,102	11,772	12,066	4,963	7,103	+ 2.5	59.5
	Total Domestic Exports To The United States ..	2,297,675	2,306,955	2,418,915	1,188,420	1,230,495	+ 4.9	58.7
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	1,912,205	2,006,421	2,114,188	1,044,305	1,069,883		
	Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized	83.2	87.0	87.4	87.9	86.9		

TABLE X. Imports from the United States

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1953		Percentage Change 1952-53	United States Share of Item Total 1953
		1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	208,451	220,647	218,294	106,954	111,340	- 1.1	44.7
27	Vegetables, fresh.....	22,677	34,054	25,868	17,741	8,127	- 24.0	88.4
30	Citrus fruits, fresh.....	25,304	25,243	25,026	13,148	11,878	- 0.9	94.4
	Animals and Animal Products	73,546	49,696	55,226	29,907	25,319	+ 11.1	62.6
	Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	220,966	197,369	194,178	114,205	79,973	- 1.6	50.2
17	Cotton, raw	93,080	56,470	45,256	29,439	15,817	- 19.9	81.6
18	Cotton fabrics.....	39,419	44,898	43,837	27,162	16,675	- 2.4	78.4
34	Synthetic fabrics	8,457	16,076	17,661	9,726	7,935	+ 9.9	88.8
37	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles.....	8,278	12,684	17,473	9,709	7,764	+ 37.8	49.0
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	125,630	123,517	146,848	72,232	74,616	+ 18.9	91.2
21	Paperboard, paper and products.....	32,758	28,061	37,040	17,592	19,448	+ 32.0	94.5
24	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	24,626	27,743	32,430	16,166	16,264	+ 16.9	97.0
31	Logs, timber and lumber	21,934	19,961	22,370	11,811	10,559	+ 12.1	94.8
36	Books, printed	13,913	15,128	17,537	8,144	9,393	+ 15.9	82.0
	Iron and its Products.....	1,146,844	1,230,801	1,324,656	729,167	595,489	+ 7.6	86.5
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	296,978	314,085	339,053	178,317	160,736	+ 7.9	84.4
2	Automobile parts (except engines)	189,341	186,556	217,810	126,002	91,808	+ 16.8	98.0
4	Tractors and parts	119,183	113,442	121,517	78,011	43,506	+ 7.1	96.2
6	Rolling mill products.....	120,309	105,660	99,931	50,319	49,612	- 5.4	80.1
8	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	72,075	116,262	88,450	47,547	40,903	- 23.9	82.1
9	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	68,408	76,711	81,269	47,123	34,146	+ 5.9	98.2
13	Automobiles, passenger	30,077	29,735	49,554	35,731	13,823	+ 66.7	62.4
15	Pipes, tubes and fittings	31,470	44,667	45,472	29,603	15,869	+ 1.8	78.0
23	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	18,291	21,454	32,779	13,771	19,008	+ 52.8	97.7
28	Iron ore	21,329	24,197	25,706	6,909	18,797	+ 6.2	91.2
29	Tools	14,900	17,314	25,099	15,371	9,728	+ 45.0	81.0
35	Railway cars, coaches and parts.....	3,260	6,956	17,549	6,068	11,481	+ 152.3	99.8
39	Automobiles, freight	11,586	10,591	15,690	7,511	8,179	+ 48.1	90.7
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	192,827	198,039	261,344	127,130	134,214	+ 32.0	71.7
3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	103,561	118,823	172,293	84,570	87,723	+ 45.0	86.9
38	Brass, manufactured	14,794	11,895	15,927	7,522	8,405	+ 33.9	92.7
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	435,856	419,453	415,704	189,639	226,065	- 0.9	63.1
7	Coal, bituminous	115,274	99,465	94,555	43,555	51,000	- 4.9	99.9
12	Fuel oils	39,754	50,485	50,131	20,071	30,060	- 0.7	76.9
16	Gasoline	30,319	32,801	45,457	16,639	28,818	+ 38.6	93.4
20	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	59,596	54,406	40,511	26,601	13,910	- 25.5	19.0
22	Coal, anthracite	47,840	45,048	35,417	14,351	21,066	- 21.4	88.4
40	Brick and tile	14,873	14,128	14,806	7,788	7,018	+ 4.8	90.3
	Chemicals and Allied Products	165,061	166,249	191,812	97,819	93,993	+ 15.4	86.5
14	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	37,765	45,741	48,522	24,153	24,369	+ 6.1	89.0
26	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	21,348	22,412	30,259	14,877	15,382	+ 35.0	93.1
32	Drugs and medicines	20,172	18,936	19,593	12,027	7,566	+ 3.5	85.6
	Miscellaneous Commodities	243,748	371,191	413,151	205,360	207,791	+ 11.3	85.8
5	Aircraft and parts (except engines).....	38,134	90,719	103,993	54,717	49,276	+ 14.6	93.0
10	Tourist purchases	46,782	66,293	72,019	28,155	43,864	+ 8.6	97.5
11	Refrigerators and freezers	29,676	43,478	54,707	35,903	18,804	+ 25.8	98.5
19	Non-commercial items	16,649	28,579	40,978	17,100	23,878	+ 43.4	67.3
25	Parcels of small value	21,300	32,943	31,718	12,208	19,510	- 3.7	97.9
33	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	17,918	17,324	18,961	9,882	9,079	+ 9.4	91.0
	Total Imports From The United States	2,812,927	2,976,962	3,221,214	1,672,413	1,548,801	+ 8.2	73.5
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	1,963,408	2,141,424	2,334,224	1,233,040	1,101,184		
	Percent Of Imports Itemized	69.8	71.9	72.5	73.7	71.1		

TABLE XI. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1953		Percentage Change 1952-53	United Kingdom Share of Item Total 1953
		1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	231,585	256,458	305,302	135,068	170,234	+ 19.0	27.8
1	Wheat	159,179	189,575	206,391	99,849	106,542	+ 8.9	36.3
5	Wheat flour	43,005	39,265	33,359	19,301	14,058	- 15.0	32.7
6	Barley	8,053	2,688	33,019	5,751	27,268	+ 1	24.1
11	Tobacco, unmanufactured	13,491	18,601	12,905	5,538	7,367	- 30.6	82.3
19	Oil seed cake and meal	0	0	5,269	532	4,737	+ 1	64.1
26	Linseed and flaxseed oil	0	460	2,936	945	1,991	+ 538.3	84.5
28	Beans	0	2	2,752	1,353	1,399	+ 1	90.1
32	Indian corn	2	2	1,843	619	1,224	+ 1	74.7
35	Oats	2	0	1,614	25	1,589	+ 1	2.7
38	Flax seed (chiefly for crushing)	0	2,150	1,141	134	1,007	- 46.9	9.9
	Animals and Animal Products	29,800	35,948	18,581	13,095	5,486	- 48.3	7.4
20	Fish, canned	6,542	385	4,322	4,297	25	+ 1	26.7
22	Fur skins, undressed	7,314	4,049	3,893	2,805	1,088	- 3.9	18.5
23	Cheese	8,718	48	3,869	1,497	2,372	+ 1	85.6
29	Beef and veal, fresh	2	28,223	2,638	2,638	0	- 0.7	28.5
34	Leather, unmanufactured	1,254	1,191	1,726	814	912	+ 44.9	25.4
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,265	1,013	1,144	333	811	+ 12.9	4.7
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	141,181	165,045	110,604	49,708	60,896	- 33.0	8.5
3	Planks and boards	78,964	81,958	48,736	24,679	24,057	- 40.5	17.2
8	Wood pulp	37,771	35,208	28,099	11,666	16,433	- 20.2	11.3
9	Newsprint paper	7,488	14,576	18,237	7,603	10,634	+ 25.1	2.9
21	Pulpwood	3,230	5,031	4,048	1,051	2,997	- 19.5	8.8
24	Railway ties	169	2,494	3,635	1,987	1,648	+ 45.7	80.8
25	Posts, poles and piling	2,566	13,530	3,489	973	2,516	- 74.2	39.6
	Iron and its Products	19,914	37,951	27,481	12,395	15,086	- 27.6	7.7
14	Scrap iron and steel	0	2,420	7,925	702	7,223	+ 227.5	49.9
15	Ferro-alloys	8,773	16,814	7,329	5,498	1,831	- 56.4	42.6
16	Iron ore	3,796	3,681	6,542	1,518	5,024	+ 77.7	21.2
27	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	134	6,471	2,883	2,883	0	- 55.4	9.8
40	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	987	1,194	1,133	722	411	- 5.1	3.0
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	181,635	222,860	180,157	94,267	85,890	- 19.2	26.4
2	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	57,226	90,528	65,902	31,387	34,515	- 27.2	38.0
4	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	32,324	33,745	35,842	17,931	17,911	+ 6.2	22.1
7	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	28,583	24,764	32,251	14,675	17,576	+ 30.2	27.5
10	Platinum metals and scrap	15,319	17,391	14,768	8,074	6,694	- 15.1	56.2
12	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	27,831	36,508	10,353	7,099	3,254	- 71.6	18.0
13	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	12,246	8,788	10,022	6,971	3,051	+ 14.0	26.5
18	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	195	2,564	5,995	5,914	81	+ 133.8	15.9
33	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals	4,049	4,020	1,765	816	949	- 56.1	38.0
39	Metallic scrap, n.o.p.	19	230	1,141	340	801	+ 396.1	43.7
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	13,073	13,770	8,603	3,461	5,142	- 37.5	5.8
17	Asbestos, unmanufactured	6,372	7,981	6,089	2,416	3,673	- 23.7	7.3
37	Abrasives, artificial, crude	4,289	3,650	1,543	636	907	- 57.7	5.3
	Chemicals and Allied Products	10,370	9,712	8,551	3,619	4,932	- 12.0	6.2
31	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	1,181	1,599	1,875	998	877	+ 17.3	16.4
	Miscellaneous Commodities	2,579	3,087	4,809	2,288	2,521	+ 55.8	3.9
30	Non-commercial items	1,337	1,385	2,447	1,412	1,035	+ 76.7	12.1
36	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	162	829	1,609	520	1,089	+ 94.1	4.0
	Total Domestic Exports To The United Kingdom	631,461	745,845	665,232	314,234	350,998	- 10.8	16.2
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	582,567	703,994	641,335	304,569	336,766		
	Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized	92.3	94.4	96.4	96.9	95.9		

1. Over 1000%.

2. Less than \$500.00

TABLE XII. Imports from the United Kingdom

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1953		Percentage Change 1952-53	United Kingdom Share of Item Total 1953
		1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	21,316	23,725	26,506	11,113	15,393	+ 11.7	5.4
13	Whisky	7,394	7,395	7,274	2,874	4,400	- 1.6	72.2
21	Confectionery, including candy	3,069	4,591	4,612	2,008	2,604	+ 0.5	62.1
34	Cereal foods and bakery products	2,361	2,190	2,797	1,078	1,719	+ 27.7	51.7
38	Tea, black	290	673	2,179	1,095	1,084	+ 223.8	11.0
	Animals and Animal Products	12,778	10,175	13,447	6,640	6,807	+ 32.2	15.2
22	Leather, unmanufactured	5,372	3,537	4,471	2,336	2,135	+ 26.4	48.5
32	Leather footwear and parts	2,132	2,092	2,886	1,485	1,401	+ 38.0	40.5
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	139,094	86,432	113,352	58,849	54,503	+ 31.1	29.3
2	Wool fabrics	32,699	29,417	38,425	19,320	19,105	+ 30.6	92.1
6	Wool noils and tops	36,681	10,096	18,581	9,920	8,661	+ 84.0	92.7
9	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	13,706	10,485	13,869	6,162	7,707	+ 32.3	38.9
15	Cotton fabrics	7,203	5,203	6,546	3,417	3,129	+ 25.8	11.7
16	Carpets and mats, wool	6,492	4,263	5,875	3,272	2,603	+ 37.8	51.5
17	Cotton yarns, threads and cords	7,677	3,558	4,948	2,841	2,107	+ 39.1	48.8
19	Wool yarns and warps	4,481	3,126	4,676	2,632	2,044	+ 49.6	76.3
36	Cloth, coated and impregnated	2,590	1,870	2,609	1,236	1,373	+ 39.5	19.3
37	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	3,362	2,296	2,372	1,654	718	+ 3.3	18.7
39	Lines, cordage and netting, n.o.p.	3,929	2,976	2,089	1,251	838	- 29.8	56.2
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	4,345	4,338	4,972	2,311	2,661	+ 14.6	3.1
40	Books, printed	1,632	1,750	1,995	978	1,017	+ 14.0	9.3
	Iron and its Products	126,553	122,539	161,540	78,861	82,679	+ 31.8	10.5
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	21,373	33,533	46,784	19,530	27,254	+ 39.5	11.6
3	Automobiles, passenger	26,507	19,637	28,475	19,070	9,405	+ 45.0	35.8
5	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	8,076	9,817	18,773	9,700	9,073	+ 91.2	17.4
8	Rolling mill products	19,927	13,679	15,157	6,425	8,732	+ 10.8	12.1
11	Pipes, tubes and fittings	9,713	10,435	9,905	4,412	5,493	- 5.1	17.0
18	Tractors and parts	6,228	5,620	4,759	3,083	1,676	- 15.3	37.7
24	Automobile parts (except engines)	5,760	3,694	4,246	2,420	1,826	+ 14.9	1.9
25	Castings and forgings	5,215	4,584	3,949	1,276	2,673	- 13.9	31.2
28	Motor rail cars and parts	3	3	3,619	1,663	1,956	+ 1	58.6
29	Tools	2,665	2,984	3,492	1,801	1,691	+ 17.0	11.3
33	Wire and wire products	2,933	2,605	2,876	1,602	1,274	+ 10.4	30.4
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	42,621	43,203	51,991	24,612	27,379	+ 20.3	14.3
4	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	14,669	18,050	22,557	11,530	11,027	+ 25.0	11.4
7	Platinum metals	16,987	17,071	16,077	8,300	7,777	- 5.8	97.3
35	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,289	589	2,730	932	1,798	+ 363.5	49.1
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	32,864	27,318	30,154	13,031	17,123	+ 10.4	4.6
10	Pottery and chinaware	13,630	11,052	11,559	5,861	5,698	+ 4.6	77.9
20	Coal, anthracite	3,398	4,383	4,662	1,350	3,312	+ 6.4	11.6
27	Glass, plate and sheet	5,220	2,846	3,855	1,893	1,962	+ 35.5	26.1
	Chemicals and Allied Products	16,188	12,225	18,551	8,463	10,088	+ 51.7	8.4
23	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	4,032	2,454	4,337	1,515	2,822	+ 76.7	8.0
26	Pigments	2,606	1,928	3,855	1,729	2,126	+ 99.9	21.7
	Miscellaneous Commodities	25,225	29,803	32,879	15,710	17,169	+ 10.3	6.8
12	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	3,011	4,311	7,612	4,571	3,041	+ 76.6	6.8
14	Non-commercial items	5,537	7,914	6,717	3,111	3,606	- 15.1	11.0
30	Toys and sporting goods	2,484	2,655	3,017	1,191	1,826	+ 13.6	19.4
31	Containers, n.o.p.	2,574	2,581	2,976	1,544	1,432	+ 15.3	33.9
	Total Imports From The United Kingdom	420,985	359,757	453,391	219,590	233,801	+ 26.0	10.3
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	324,907	277,943	358,193	178,068	180,125		
	Percent Of Imports Itemized	77.2	77.3	79.0	81.1	77.0		

1. Over 1000%.

TABLE XIII. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1953		Percentage Change 1952-53	Europe's Share of Item Total 1953
		1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	177,975	309,914	217,957	94,405	123,552	- 29.7	19.9
1	Wheat	110,682	194,776	159,114	64,823	94,291	- 18.3	28.0
2	Barley	25,343	76,608	37,081	20,636	16,445	- 51.6	27.1
7	Flax seed (chiefly for crushing)	7,308	13,784	8,893	3,769	5,124	- 35.5	77.0
14	Rye	7,779	6,931	3,167	1,420	1,747	- 54.3	15.7
19	Whisky	1,081	1,583	1,963	853	1,110	+ 24.0	3.1
20	Wheat flour	10,442	5,676	1,910	765	1,145	- 66.4	1.9
28	Oats	8,286	6,325	1,286	330	956	- 79.7	2.1
35	Clover seed	66	146	839	388	451	+ 474.7	11.9
37	Vegetable oils (except essential oils) n.o.p.	521	250	778	287	491	+ 211.2	66.1
39	Buckwheat	434	406	608	175	433	+ 49.8	99.3
	Animals and Animal Products	13,697	11,107	13,816	6,362	7,454	+ 24.4	5.5
12	Fish, canned	2,919	3,391	4,570	1,535	3,035	+ 34.8	28.2
17	Fish, cured	5,569	3,105	2,664	1,388	1,276	- 14.3	12.0
31	Meat cooked, and meats, n.o.p.	365	647	1,070	671	399	+ 65.4	26.8
36	Hides and skins (except furs)	126	251	782	363	419	+ 211.6	10.3
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,900	1,104	2,148	848	1,300	+ 94.6	8.8
29	Synthetic thread and yarn	23	41	1,149	335	814	+ 1	32.9
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	35,494	24,305	10,990	4,293	6,697	- 54.8	0.8
9	Wood pulp	23,911	15,656	6,967	3,019	3,948	- 55.5	2.8
21	Planks and boards	3,168	686	1,868	876	992	+ 172.3	0.7
24	Pulpwood	5,542	4,580	1,515	297	1,218	- 66.9	3.3
	Iron and its Products	16,226	21,857	24,270	13,449	10,821	+ 11.0	6.8
5	Automobiles, passenger	4,949	7,901	11,858	8,112	3,746	+ 50.1	32.9
15	Iron ore	857	1,711	3,133	541	2,592	+ 83.1	10.2
18	Rolling mill products	2,555	4,475	2,362	1,436	926	- 47.2	14.0
26	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	2,387	1,168	1,393	519	874	+ 19.3	2.1
27	Automobiles, freight	1,066	2,775	1,306	1,218	88	- 52.9	5.9
30	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	0	57	1,139	118	1,021	+ 1	3.9
32	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2,030	1,556	1,060	587	473	- 31.9	2.8
38	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	247	350	667	386	281	+ 90.6	10.5
40	Scrap iron and steel	0	0	584	84	500	+ 1	3.7
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	56,795	64,677	52,545	28,164	24,381	- 18.8	7.7
3	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	11,801	16,842	18,226	8,711	9,515	+ 8.2	11.2
6	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	18,423	16,542	10,685	4,926	5,759	- 35.4	9.1
8	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	7,988	9,890	8,811	6,058	2,753	- 10.9	5.1
10	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	5,098	4,432	4,951	1,532	3,419	+ 11.7	13.1
11	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	581	3,512	4,637	4,095	542	+ 32.0	12.3
23	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	7,879	5,647	1,579	492	1,087	- 72.1	2.7
25	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	840	940	1,503	1,219	284	+ 59.9	11.3
34	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals	2,180	1,514	936	717	219	- 38.2	20.1
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	12,706	16,645	15,889	6,209	9,680	- 4.5	10.8
4	Asbestos, unmanufactured	10,856	14,337	14,298	5,532	8,766	- 0.4	17.0
	Chemicals and Allied Products	28,816	20,608	28,043	12,917	15,126	+ 36.1	20.3
13	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	4,517	1,930	4,003	2,224	1,779	+ 107.4	42.3
22	Drugs and medicines	1,664	1,446	1,716	724	992	+ 18.7	30.6
	Miscellaneous Commodities	2,368	3,606	4,478	2,487	1,991	+ 24.2	3.6
16	Non-commercial items	1,549	2,296	2,790	1,111	1,679	+ 21.1	13.7
33	Ships sold	0	363	979	979	0	+ 169.4	5.3
	Total Domestic Exports To Europe	345,977	473,822	370,136	169,134	201,002	- 21.9	9.0
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	301,032	434,526	334,840	153,251	181,589		
	Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized	87.0	91.7	90.5	47.2	90.3		

1. Over 1000%.

TABLE XIV. Imports from Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1953		Percentage Change 1952-53	Europe's Share of Item Total 1953
		1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	14,714	17,299	20,544	8,833	11,711	+ 18.8	4.2
10	Fruits, canned and preserved	2,192	2,220	3,227	1,256	1,971	+ 45.4	20.4
12	Nuts	1,927	2,293	2,717	1,994	723	+ 18.5	13.6
21	Wines	1,521	1,811	2,055	778	1,277	+ 13.5	61.3
22	Florist and nursery stock	1,580	1,863	2,036	701	1,335	+ 9.3	51.9
36	Brandy	965	1,063	1,279	463	816	+ 20.3	71.7
	Animals and Animal Products	14,190	9,314	9,233	4,145	5,088	- 0.9	10.5
14	Cheese	2,524	2,921	2,498	1,119	1,379	- 14.5	89.4
32	Hair and bristles and products	299	612	1,301	692	609	+ 112.6	51.6
37	Fur skins, undressed	982	2,687	1,263	568	695	- 53.0	7.7
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	34,359	20,924	26,324	13,743	12,581	+ 25.8	6.8
7	Carpets and mats, wool	2,319	2,085	3,973	1,879	2,094	+ 90.6	34.9
9	Cotton fabrics	4,726	2,462	3,597	2,134	1,463	+ 46.1	6.4
13	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	2,086	2,005	2,658	1,036	1,622	+ 32.6	7.5
15	Lace and embroidery	2,897	2,072	2,434	1,568	866	+ 17.5	37.5
19	Wool fabrics	4,815	1,883	2,173	1,152	1,021	+ 15.4	5.2
24	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	6,203	2,401	2,028	1,432	596	- 15.5	16.0
35	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	2,407	2,129	1,292	722	570	- 39.3	9.5
38	Wool yarns and warps	2,614	622	1,232	684	548	+ 98.1	20.1
39	Hats and hatters' materials, textile	884	987	1,196	587	609	+ 21.2	24.9
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	5,429	5,523	7,079	2,852	4,227	+ 28.2	4.4
25	Corkwood and products	2,325	1,492	1,844	657	1,187	+ 23.6	48.3
26	Books, printed	1,399	1,497	1,833	823	1,010	+ 22.4	8.6
	Iron and its Products	55,069	46,374	39,911	20,226	19,685	- 13.9	2.6
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	10,075	13,090	15,604	7,846	7,758	+ 19.2	3.9
3	Rolling mill products	31,717	21,123	9,223	4,330	4,893	- 56.3	7.4
17	Pipes, tubes and fittings	2,000	1,394	2,383	1,102	1,281	+ 70.9	4.1
18	Tools	1,366	2,073	2,234	1,127	1,107	+ 7.8	7.2
28	Automobiles, passenger	47	110	1,424	737	687	+ 1	1.8
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	12,870	14,556	20,639	9,355	11,284	+ 41.8	5.7
4	Clocks, watches and parts	5,892	6,140	9,126	3,343	5,783	+ 48.6	67.4
8	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	2,885	3,298	3,715	2,640	1,075	+ 12.6	45.0
11	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,520	2,506	3,176	1,539	1,637	+ 26.7	1.6
34	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	0	0	1,298	0	1,298	+ 1	15.4
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	12,392	10,587	13,638	5,804	7,834	+ 28.8	2.1
5	Diamonds, unset	3,662	2,896	4,161	2,312	1,849	+ 43.7	49.5
6	Glass, plate and sheet	3,737	2,354	4,001	1,883	2,118	+ 70.0	27.1
31	Lime, plaster and cement	1,230	2,122	1,311	78	1,233	- 38.2	15.5
	Chemicals and Allied Products	7,911	6,538	9,084	3,976	5,108	+ 38.9	4.1
16	Fertilizers, chemical	1,199	1,721	2,396	729	1,667	+ 39.2	20.0
23	Dyeing and tanning materials	2,266	1,667	2,032	1,093	939	+ 21.9	18.2
40	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	1,601	663	1,194	511	683	+ 80.1	2.2
	Miscellaneous Commodities	20,179	20,168	26,720	11,096	15,624	+ 32.5	5.5
2	Non-commercial items	9,341	9,062	11,426	4,474	6,952	+ 26.1	18.8
20	Jewellery and precious stones	1,011	1,564	2,145	1,187	958	+ 37.1	31.1
27	Containers, n.o.p.	1,293	1,141	1,480	600	880	+ 29.7	16.8
29	Toys and sporting goods	834	918	1,417	437	980	+ 54.4	9.1
30	Musical instruments	936	1,134	1,370	630	740	+ 20.8	19.9
33	Cameras and parts (except X-ray)	628	861	1,299	613	686	+ 50.9	32.7
	Total Imports From Europe	177,112	151,284	173,172	80,030	93,142	+ 14.5	4.0
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	127,905	110,942	123,051	57,456	65,595		
	Percent Of Imports Itemized	72.2	73.3	71.1	71.8	70.4		

1. Over 1000%.

TABLE XV. Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1953		Percentage Change 1952-53	Commonwealth Share of Item Total 1953
		1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	76,259	102,742	107,756	63,500	44,256	+ 4.9	9.8
1	Wheat	43,474	70,253	77,800	49,418	28,382	+ 10.7	13.7
2	Wheat flour	19,772	20,005	20,992	9,467	11,525	+ 4.9	20.5
13	Tobacco, unmanufactured	2,540	3,489	2,697	1,739	958	- 22.7	17.2
31	Whisky	840	935	887	404	483	- 5.1	1.4
38	Fodders, n.o.p.	724	920	636	320	316	- 30.9	2.7
	Animals and Animal Products	13,815	12,605	13,033	5,857	7,176	+ 3.4	5.2
10	Fish, cured	3,630	4,268	4,894	2,408	2,486	+ 14.7	22.0
17	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	3,008	2,447	2,168	928	1,240	- 11.4	20.4
19	Fish, canned	2,296	1,821	1,561	616	945	- 14.3	9.6
33	Pork and beef, pickled	834	857	728	314	414	- 15.1	90.3
37	Leather, unmanufactured	587	255	655	357	298	+ 156.9	9.6
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	9,581	5,168	3,407	1,755	1,652	- 34.1	14.0
25	Cotton fabrics	6,394	3,090	1,055	569	486	- 65.9	74.8
32	Synthetic fabrics	773	697	818	486	332	+ 17.4	65.5
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	54,441	53,124	39,007	16,897	22,110	- 26.6	3.0
3	Planks and boards	26,937	19,184	20,273	9,087	11,186	+ 5.7	7.2
6	Newsprint paper	12,900	19,482	13,063	5,722	7,341	- 32.9	2.1
23	Wood pulp	1,547	3,197	1,272	562	710	- 60.2	0.5
34	Wrapping paper	1,187	1,473	725	256	469	- 50.8	38.7
39	Railway ties	276	841	635	0	635	- 24.5	14.1
40	Bond and writing paper, uncut	2,094	2,787	580	198	382	- 79.2	33.7
	Iron and its Products	65,343	61,304	49,712	21,844	27,868	- 18.9	13.9
4	Automobile parts (except engines)	11,648	12,438	14,685	6,470	8,215	+ 18.1	86.4
5	Automobiles, passenger	22,625	17,838	14,352	5,602	8,750	- 19.5	39.8
7	Automobiles, freight	11,043	11,181	7,759	4,136	3,623	- 30.6	34.9
11	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	5,246	6,141	4,631	2,030	2,601	- 24.6	12.4
16	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	3,314	3,342	2,182	1,187	995	- 34.7	3.2
21	Locomotives and parts	3,737	1,358	1,279	59	1,220	- 5.8	18.1
24	Rolling mill products	1,856	3,438	1,141	628	513	- 66.8	6.8
27	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	889	1,447	995	550	445	- 31.2	15.7
36	Tools	667	789	668	256	412	- 15.3	56.1
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	18,360	24,804	10,004	6,017	3,987	- 59.7	1.5
9	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	7,038	5,853	5,182	2,726	2,456	- 11.5	29.9
14	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	3,069	3,804	2,566	1,763	803	- 32.5	6.8
29	Copper wire and copper manufactures	536	2,556	958	721	237	- 62.5	13.1
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	4,592	5,155	4,664	2,265	2,399	- 9.5	3.2
12	Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,063	2,530	3,018	1,414	1,604	+ 19.3	3.6
35	Carbon and graphite electrodes	543	774	681	454	227	- 12.0	49.2
	Chemicals and Allied Products	9,600	6,924	6,288	2,871	3,417	- 9.2	4.6
15	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	2,444	1,772	2,283	773	1,510	+ 28.8	24.1
20	Drugs and medicines	1,831	1,171	1,445	1,050	395	+ 23.4	25.8
28	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	1,838	1,616	975	430	545	- 39.7	8.5
	Miscellaneous Commodities	9,876	12,920	11,837	4,444	7,393	- 8.4	9.5
8	Cartridges, gun and rifle	1,861	5,460	5,355	1,431	3,924	- 1.9	26.9
18	Packages	2,239	2,226	2,084	888	1,196	- 6.4	73.0
22	Pens, pencils and parts	1,955	1,183	1,274	636	638	+ 7.7	60.1
26	Films, motion picture	743	920	1,009	560	449	+ 9.7	57.7
30	Non-commercial items	946	836	947	383	564	+ 13.3	4.7
	Total Domestic Exports To The Commonwealth	261,867	284,746	245,708	125,450	120,258	- 13.7	6.0
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	217,944	244,674	226,908	116,998	109,910		
	Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized	83.2	85.9	92.3	93.3	91.4		

TABLE XVI. Imports from the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1953		Percentage Change 1952-53	Commonwealth Share of Item Total 1953
		1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	183,856	111,451	103,914	46,422	57,492	- 6.8	21.3
1	Sugar, unrefined.....	73,039	42,795	35,801	12,667	24,134	- 14.0	77.5
2	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	54,327	21,604	17,720	9,217	8,503	- 18.0	67.1
3	Tea, black	20,260	17,659	17,247	9,670	7,577	- 2.3	87.4
8	Cocoa beans, not roasted	4,347	4,831	4,973	2,850	2,123	+ 2.9	50.6
9	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	5,934	912	4,806	2,886	1,920	+ 427.0	21.5
10	Fruits, dried.....	3,796	4,977	4,190	22	4,168	- 15.8	33.3
11	Nuts	3,061	3,783	3,950	2,598	1,352	+ 4.4	19.7
14	Spices	2,567	2,181	2,594	1,396	1,198	+ 18.9	72.8
15	Coffee, green	5,110	4,358	2,531	904	1,627	- 41.9	4.4
16	Molasses and syrups.....	2,863	1,789	2,245	977	1,268	+ 25.5	59.6
19	Rum	1,503	1,688	1,414	675	739	- 16.2	41.7
21	Fruits, canned and preserved	3,016	970	1,106	561	545	+ 14.0	7.0
26	Wines	741	789	813	332	481	+ 3.0	24.3
30	Fruit juices and syrups	490	214	545	165	380	+ 154.7	3.9
32	Brandy	447	433	449	173	276	+ 3.7	25.2
35	Rubber footwear and parts	146	175	409	280	129	+ 133.7	20.3
38	Vegetables, fresh	228	355	355	206	149	0.0	1.2
	Animals and Animal Products	16,143	10,691	5,922	2,858	3,064	- 44.6	6.7
17	Sausage casings	4,568	3,482	2,098	1,139	959	- 39.7	97.4
29	Meats, canned	2,072	928	638	161	477	- 31.3	16.2
31	Mutton and lamb, fresh	560	366	520	484	36	+ 42.1	46.3
33	Fur skins, undressed	612	276	424	188	236	+ 53.6	2.6
34	Meat extracts	175	224	417	200	217	+ 86.2	63.6
40	Hides and skins (except furs)	910	130	325	84	241	+ 150.0	4.7
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	66,313	29,695	28,721	16,297	12,424	- 3.3	7.4
4	Wool, raw	41,036	13,018	13,087	8,925	4,162	+ 0.5	58.6
6	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	13,805	10,706	9,339	4,156	5,183	- 12.8	68.6
18	Cotton fabrics	3,361	403	1,592	783	809	+ 295.0	2.8
23	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	2,419	2,657	1,007	685	322	- 62.1	15.4
24	Carpets and mats, wool	1,218	1,000	993	460	533	- 0.7	8.7
28	Wool noils and tops	1,250	290	650	347	303	+ 124.1	3.2
36	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	160	183	378	145	233	+ 106.6	1.1
37	Flax, hemp and jute, raw	1,709	43	358	108	250	+ 732.6	57.9
39	Cotton manufactures, n.o.p.	178	256	338	161	177	+ 32.0	2.9
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	461	219	406	190	216	+ 85.4	0.3
	Iron and its Products	226	374	443	100	343	+ 18.4	1
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	26,290	21,405	20,637	6,603	14,034	- 3.6	5.7
5	Bauxite ore	11,083	10,615	11,176	3,281	7,895	+ 5.3	67.4
12	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	9,092	5,823	3,407	2,352	1,055	- 41.5	41.2
13	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	2	4	2,829	0	2,829	+ 3	33.6
20	Chrome ore	1,363	1,097	1,223	431	792	+ 11.5	40.7
25	Manganese oxide	4,370	3,499	882	342	540	- 74.8	32.4
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	11,699	9,029	8,551	3,064	5,487	- 5.3	1.3
7	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	8,812	5,755	5,536	1,673	3,863	- 3.8	2.6
22	Abrasives	1,152	1,679	1,081	798	283	- 35.6	8.4
	Chemicals and Allied Products	743	771	897	462	435	+ 16.3	0.4
	Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1,159	1,531	1,663	701	962	+ 8.6	0.3
27	Non-commercial items	537	731	803	348	455	+ 9.8	1.3
	Total Imports From The Commonwealth	306,889	185,167	171,153	76,696	94,457	- 7.6	3.9
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	292,317	172,678	161,249	72,830	88,419		
	Percent Of Imports Itemized	95.3	93.3	94.2	95.0	93.6		

1. Less than 0.1%.

2. Less than \$500.00.

3. Over 1000%.

TABLE XVII. Domestic Exports to Latin America

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1953		Percentage Change 1952-53	Latin America Share of Item Total 1953
		1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	53,845	70,345	58,955	32,467	26,488	- 16.2	5.4
1	Wheat.....	17,177	37,801	30,385	20,598	9,787	- 19.6	5.4
3	Wheat flour.....	18,820	15,308	15,822	6,454	9,368	+ 3.4	15.5
15	Malt.....	3,106	3,206	3,603	1,655	1,948	+ 12.4	49.0
18	Potatoes, certified seed	1,021	2,787	2,811	600	2,211	+ 0.9	42.5
22	Rubber tires and tubes.....	6,641	5,130	1,507	850	657	- 70.6	24.8
24	Whisky.....	1,669	1,167	1,241	596	645	+ 6.3	2.0
33	Rubber products (except tires and footwear)	2,144	1,360	714	453	261	- 47.5	44.4
	Animals and Animal Products.....	13,521	16,546	14,494	6,496	7,998	- 12.4	5.8
9	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	3,993	6,260	6,173	2,354	3,819	- 1.4	58.1
13	Fish, cured	6,373	6,374	4,963	2,684	2,279	- 22.1	22.3
26	Eggs in the shell (chiefly food)	465	1,196	1,100	425	675	- 8.0	30.2
32	Leather, unmanufactured	616	575	714	265	449	+ 24.2	10.5
35	Fish, canned	498	1,001	709	404	305	- 29.2	4.4
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	2,494	1,540	1,121	418	703	- 27.2	4.6
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	25,134	29,383	22,580	7,638	14,942	- 23.2	1.7
2	Newsprint paper.....	13,516	18,517	17,484	5,813	11,671	- 5.6	2.8
23	Wood pulp	8,182	6,705	1,423	487	936	- 78.8	0.6
27	Bond and writing paper, uncut	313	700	1,039	118	921	+ 48.4	60.4
31	Book paper	473	574	751	260	491	+ 30.8	15.4
	Iron and its Products	57,182	89,391	52,298	29,060	23,238	- 41.5	14.6
5	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	16,827	18,998	12,133	5,645	6,488	- 36.1	32.5
6	Automobiles, freight	11,714	31,344	10,386	5,763	4,623	- 66.9	46.7
7	Automobiles, passenger	8,160	14,883	8,846	5,902	2,944	- 40.6	24.5
11	Locomotives and parts	35	4,032	5,624	3,451	2,173	+ 39.5	79.7
12	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	10,771	8,095	5,618	2,373	3,245	- 30.6	8.3
14	Tractors and parts.....	1,393	3,530	3,690	2,822	868	+ 4.5	43.3
21	Rolling mill products	2,110	2,705	1,597	1,148	449	- 41.0	9.5
28	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	411	402	955	501	454	+ 137.6	15.1
29	Pipes, tubes and fittings	911	821	859	279	580	+ 4.6	59.6
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	30,317	37,714	19,555	11,068	8,527	- 48.0	2.9
8	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	9,388	14,086	6,909	4,119	2,790	- 51.0	18.3
16	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	8,236	6,324	3,587	1,708	1,879	- 43.3	2.1
17	Copper wire and copper manufactures	3,637	7,451	3,333	1,910	1,423	- 55.3	45.5
19	Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures	1,528	3,675	2,074	1,104	970	- 43.6	46.3
20	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	1,540	2,315	1,639	1,010	629	- 29.2	1.4
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	7,058	6,961	7,148	3,820	3,328	+ 2.7	4.8
10	Asbestos, unmanufactured	4,397	4,805	5,817	3,209	2,608	+ 21.1	6.9
	Chemicals and Allied Products	8,342	5,811	4,847	2,320	2,527	- 16.6	3.5
25	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	1,847	1,701	1,155	455	700	- 32.1	10.1
30	Drugs and medicines	1,109	952	758	350	408	- 20.4	13.5
34	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,607	445	712	375	337	+ 60.0	7.5
	Miscellaneous Commodities	10,130	14,709	17,216	6,243	10,973	+ 17.0	13.9
4	Ships sold.....	6,364	9,456	13,563	4,563	9,000	+ 43.4	73.5
36	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	366	984	692	286	406	- 29.7	1.7
37	Films, n.o.p.	171	320	527	196	331	+ 64.7	18.1
38	Non-commercial items.....	486	493	479	251	228	- 2.8	2.3
39	Films, motion picture	960	672	465	225	240	- 30.8	26.6
40	Pens, pencils and parts	162	138	457	201	256	+ 231.2	21.6
	Total Domestic Exports To Latin America.....	208,024	272,397	198,254	99,531	98,723	- 27.2	4.8
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	179,137	247,288	182,314	91,862	90,452		
	Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized	86.1	90.8	92.0	92.3	91.6		

TABLE XVIII. Imports from Latin America

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1953		Percentage Change 1952-53	Latin America Share of Item Total 1953
		1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	93, 271	100, 138	103, 844	51, 426	52, 418	+ 3.7	21.3
2	Coffee, green	42, 335	45, 040	52, 589	25, 496	27, 093	+ 16.8	91.3
3	Bananas, fresh	19, 571	20, 913	22, 768	10, 786	11, 982	+ 8.9	99.7
4	Sugar, unrefined	4, 054	16, 751	10, 690	4, 456	6, 234	- 36.2	22.5
6	Nuts	5, 143	5, 348	5, 819	3, 174	2, 645	+ 8.8	29.0
10	Vegetables, fresh	3, 310	3, 147	2, 865	2, 609	256	- 9.0	9.8
16	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	791	1, 165	1, 751	812	939	+ 50.3	35.2
18	Fruits, canned and preserved	912	921	1, 196	372	824	+ 29.9	7.6
19	Sugar, refined	1	1, 759	1, 153	1, 054	99	- 34.5	96.4
20	Cocoa beans, not roasted	2, 202	834	1, 013	266	747	+ 21.5	10.3
22	Tobacco, unmanufactured	747	783	864	367	497	+ 10.3	31.2
24	Pineapples, fresh	628	623	686	617	69	+ 10.1	91.7
25	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	10, 296	869	680	271	409	- 21.8	3.0
27	Molasses and syrups	1	215	370	318	52	+ 72.1	9.8
29	Rice	1, 917	563	321	321	0	- 43.0	5.1
35	Melons, fresh	118	208	152	152	0	- 26.9	6.8
38	Fruit juices and syrups	155	43	128	47	81	+ 197.7	0.9
40	Citrus fruits, fresh	292	193	117	25	92	- 39.4	0.4
	Animals and Animal Products	6, 878	4, 023	3, 086	1, 281	1, 805	- 23.3	3.5
14	Meats, canned	3, 763	2, 757	2, 090	753	1, 337	- 24.2	53.0
30	Fish, canned	90	327	281	142	139	- 14.1	14.9
31	Fur skins, undressed	305	311	228	89	139	- 26.7	1.4
37	Hides and skins (except furs)	2, 080	396	133	86	47	- 66.4	1.9
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	16, 959	21, 109	16, 375	9, 282	7, 093	- 22.4	4.2
7	Cotton, raw	1, 097	9, 181	5, 624	2, 273	3, 351	- 38.7	10.1
8	Wool, raw	831	968	4, 415	3, 214	1, 201	+ 356.1	19.8
11	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	11, 076	7, 854	2, 672	1, 849	823	- 66.0	40.9
12	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	1, 640	1, 831	2, 446	1, 276	1, 170	+ 33.6	19.3
26	Wool noils and tops	1, 303	180	660	399	261	+ 266.7	3.3
33	Cotton linters	115	146	207	119	88	+ 41.8	17.0
39	Rags and waste, textile	65	385	120	61	59	- 68.8	1.2
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	683	499	811	314	497	+ 62.5	0.5
23	Logs, timber and lumber	598	458	740	293	447	+ 61.6	3.1
	Iron and Its Products	1, 097	2, 355	2, 151	755	1, 396	- 8.7	0.1
13	Iron ore	1, 064	2, 306	2, 116	731	1, 385	- 8.2	7.5
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	11, 436	14, 872	3, 953	1, 592	2, 361	- 73.4	1.1
9	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	9, 280	13, 932	3, 785	1, 568	2, 217	- 72.8	62.6
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	139, 288	137, 104	155, 749	70, 882	84, 867	+ 13.6	23.7
1	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	125, 945	127, 163	145, 239	67, 760	77, 479	+ 14.2	68.2
5	Fuel oils	10, 435	7, 895	8, 814	2, 240	6, 574	+ 11.6	13.5
17	Silex and crystallized quartz	2, 464	1, 648	1, 381	722	659	- 16.2	79.7
32	Fluorspar	75	298	215	108	107	- 27.9	39.3
	Chemicals and Allied Products	1, 278	1, 518	1, 171	644	527	- 22.9	0.5
21	Dyeing and tanning materials ²	1, 030	788	1, 007	565	112	+ 27.8	9.0
	Miscellaneous Commodities	2, 802	2, 607	2, 828	1, 554	1, 274	+ 8.5	0.6
15	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	2, 116	1, 969	1, 984	995	989	+ 0.8	83.9
28	Non-commercial items	200	264	369	208	161	+ 39.8	0.6
34	Containers, n.o.p.	130	164	183	144	44	+ 14.6	2.1
36	Ships, foreign built	210	19	135	135	0	+ 610.5	13.6
	Total Imports From Latin America	273, 692	284, 225	289, 968	137, 730	152, 238	+ 2.0	6.6
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	268, 384	280, 615	288, 011	136, 873	151, 138		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	98.1	98.7	99.3	99.4	99.3		

1. Not available but very small.

2. All or mostly quebracho extract. Imports of quebracho extract from Latin America in these periods were (in thousands): 1951, \$1,030; 1952, \$783; 1953, \$839; January-June, 1953, \$452; July-December, 1953, \$387.

C. TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1952 and 1953

(Values in \$'000)

Note: Countries ranked by their importance in Canada's total trade in 1953. For United States and United Kingdom see Tables IX-XII

	1952	1953		1952	1953
3. VENEZUELA					
Domestic Exports	35,683	36,485	Imports	135,758	155,147
Re-Exports	187	143	Trade Balance	99,888	- 118,519
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports—continued:		
Wheat flour	6,505	7,648	Potatoes, certified seed	663	511
Ships sold	0	5,750	Rubber tires and tubes	1,460	363
Automobiles, passenger	2,707	3,466	Oats	278	339
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	3,414	3,033	Rubber products (except tires and footwear)	509	194
Automobiles, freight	3,233	2,323	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	706	178
Newsprint paper	1,655	1,569	Principal Imports:		
Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures	2,298	1,233	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	126,581	144,785
Copper wire and copper manufactures	2,274	977	Fuel oils	7,895	8,814
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,743	972	Coffee, green	869	1,439
Eggs in the shell (for food)	1,056	940	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	273	0
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	959	933			
4. JAPAN					
Domestic Exports	102,603	118,568	Imports	13,162	13,629
Re-Exports	235	179	Trade Balance	+ 89,676	+ 105,118
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	36,493	52,434	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	694	1,237
Barley	39,048	17,497	Citrus fruits, fresh	1,088	1,204
Wood pulp	5,942	8,314	Toys and sporting goods	650	1,146
Iron ore	5,546	7,041	Pottery and chinaware	728	822
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	91	4,328	Flax, hemp and jute manufactures, n.o.p.	255	573
Whisky	4,797	4,089	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	762	562
Scrap iron and steel	123	3,863	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	2,670	503
Wheat flour	1,043	2,873	Silk fabrics	474	369
Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,072	2,615	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p.	404	367
Newsprint paper	186	1,971	Containers, n.o.p.	230	349
Brass, primary and semi-fabricated	1,429	1,685	Fish, seal and whale oils	143	348
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	28	1,381	Fish, fresh and frozen	658	338
Rags and waste, textile	29	1,314	Cotton fabrics	244	329
Hides and skins (except furs)	362	1,276	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	250	329
Beef and veal, fresh	857	937	Educational equipment and scientific apparatus	210	305
5. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY					
Domestic Exports	94,863	83,858	Imports	22,629	35,507
Re-Exports	104	645	Trade Balance	+ 72,337	+ 48,996
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	40,439	39,445	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	4,160	5,314
Barley	31,814	20,884	Non-commercial items	2,279	4,325
Iron ore	1,711	3,133	Automobiles, passenger	107	1,412
Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,505	2,836	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	0	1,250
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	1,475	2,202	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	629	1,119
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	817	1,908	Cameras and parts (except X-ray)	735	1,119
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,184	1,586	Tools	949	1,071
Whisky	1,014	1,126	Fertilizers, chemical	664	986
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	15	991	Toys and sporting goods	610	923
Pulpwood	926	777	Cotton fabrics	327	885
Scrap iron and steel	0	584	Clocks, watches and parts	426	838
Wood pulp	3,094	554	Cutlery	732	719
Brass, primary and semi-fabricated	1,286	387	Glass, plate and sheet	101	628
Posts, poles and piling	1,133	57	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,474	499
Rye	2,606	0	Automobiles, freight	37	328
6. BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG					
Domestic Exports	104,376	69,510	Imports	33,216	29,082
Re-Exports	312	326	Trade Balance	+ 71,472	+ 40,754
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	36,687	27,488	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	16,525	7,127
Automobiles, passenger	5,676	8,764	Diamonds, unset	2,096	3,472
Barley	23,906	6,476	Carpets and mats, wool	1,903	3,425
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	9,877	4,289	Glass, plate and sheet	1,877	2,563
Asbestos, unmanufactured	3,255	3,398	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	1,967	2,145
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	2,820	2,675	Cotton fabrics	648	1,074
Fish, canned	2,156	2,333	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	594	663
Rye	1,327	1,778	Manganese oxide	0	636
Automobiles, freight	2,550	1,213	Lime, plaster and cement	1,371	580
Oats	5,334	1,098	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	1,132	557
Drugs and medicines	430	968	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	300	421
Planks and boards	218	939	Books, printed	365	420
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	1,509	818	Carpets and mats (except wool)	287	346
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	728	564	Non-commercial items	312	256
Wood pulp	2,044	446	Hardware, n.o.p.	129	215

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1952 and 1953 - Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1952	1953		1952	1953
7. BRAZIL					
Domestic Exports	81,367	37,561	Imports	35,103	35,047
Re-Exports	503	112	Trade Balance	+46,766	+2,626
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - continued:		
Wheat	13,649	10,293	Packages	1,509	7
Locomotives and parts	4,020	5,616	Rubber tires and tubes	1,176	4
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	3,135	3,852	Principal Imports:		
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	9,968	3,743	Coffee, green	21,288	23,042
Newsprint paper	1,693	1,986	Iron ore	2,306	2,116
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	2,114	1,550	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	1,927	1,942
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,325	1,385	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1,165	1,746
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,030	1,385	Silex and crystallized quartz	1,648	1,381
Automobiles, passenger	8,285	1,324	Cotton, raw	10	1,063
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,900	822	Logs, timber and lumber	429	704
Automobiles, freight	17,478	439	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	450	674
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,168	240	Nuts	510	593
Wood pulp	2,434	33	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	3,461	429
8. NETHERLANDS					
Domestic Exports	41,508	42,382	Imports	16,495	22,298
Re-Exports	154	657	Trade Balance	+25,167	+20,740
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	22,910	26,562	Non-commercial items	3,604	4,496
Barley	6,963	4,112	Florist and nursery stock	1,667	1,792
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,319	1,897	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	1,222	1,571
Non-commercial items	75	1,142	Hair and bristles and products	532	1,071
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	272	1,009	Cotton fabrics	659	926
Asbestos, unmanufactured	939	908	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	544	830
Rye	620	906	Fruits, canned and preserved	300	817
Fish, canned	267	549	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	257	771
Meats cooked, and meats n.o.p.	349	543	Diamonds, unset	412	598
Planks and boards	127	467	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	248	465
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	67	425	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	634	395
Wood pulp	457	328	Wool fabrics	175	364
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	632	111	Containers, n.o.p.	232	325
Sulphur	586	78	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	443	273
Brass, primary and semi-fabricated	982	0	Coffee, green	391	31
9. INDIA					
Domestic Exports	55,423	37,187	Imports	26,822	26,627
Re-Exports	587	454	Trade Balance	+29,188	+11,014
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	38,572	26,854	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	10,577	9,249
Automobiles, freight	381	2,136	Tea, black	8,051	8,185
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	769	1,461	Nuts	3,004	2,785
Automobile parts (except engines)	1,167	1,049	Cotton fabrics	403	1,532
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	174	829	Spices	1,441	1,265
Newsprint paper	1,408	786	Carpets and mats, wool	931	905
Cartridges, gun and rifle	2,570	715	Wool, raw	94	386
Wood pulp	683	525	Manganese oxide	402	372
Films, motion picture	528	516	Mineral jelly and wax	0	268
Copper wire and copper manufactures	784	455	Mica and manufactures, n.o.p.	265	232
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	597	6	Cotton, raw	275	210
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	1,517	0			
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	1,505	0			
Ships sold	750	0			
10. AUSTRALIA					
Domestic Exports	49,697	39,629	Imports	18,712	23,464
Re-Exports	249	292	Trade Balance	+31,234	+16,456
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - continued:		
Automobile parts (except engines)	5,781	10,512	Locomotives and parts	1,086	111
Planks and boards	4,825	7,249	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	2,885	60
Automobiles, passenger	9,170	4,415	Cotton fabrics	651	0
Newsprint paper	4,916	4,178	Principal Imports:		
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,977	2,481	Sugar, unrefined	2,803	7,595
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,055	1,771	Wool, raw	6,373	6,044
Packages	1,339	1,418	Fruits, dried	4,947	4,158
Automobiles, freight	3,798	1,376	Fruits, canned and preserved	624	780
Tobacco unmanufactured	1,590	951	Sausage casings	452	678
Wood pulp	2,336	714	Meats, canned	928	638
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	842	623	Wool noils and tops	190	522
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,195	475	Wines	498	509
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	661	275	Meat extracts	224	412
Abrasive products	674	136			

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1952 and 1953 - Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1952	1953		1952	1953
11. UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA					
Domestic Exports.....	47,852	50,763	Imports	4,165	4,616
Re-Exports	180	113	Trade Balance	+ 43,867	+ 46,260
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - cont.:		
Wheat	10,440	13,857	Bond and writing paper, uncut.....	909	277
Automobiles, passenger	5,312	9,414	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,528	100
Planks and boards	3,947	7,700	Linseed and flaxseed oil	1,498	54
Automobiles, freight	2,957	3,848			
Newsprint paper	4,555	3,181	Principal Imports:		
Automobile parts (except engines)	2,235	1,595	Abrasives	1,679	1,067
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	2,044	1,316	Chrome ore	327	686
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,144	949	Wool, raw	318	434
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,043	767	Wines	272	286
Wrapping paper	887	680	Diamonds, unset	184	278
Cotton fabrics	1,518	293	Brandy.....	271	266
			Manganese oxide	355	56
12. FRANCE					
Domestic Exports	48,264	32,281	Imports.....	19,117	22,267
Re-Exports.....	318	308	Trade Balance	+ 29,465	+ 10,322
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wood pulp.....	6,105	4,864	Lace and embroidery	1,537	1,372
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	4,606	3,895	Brandy	987	1,182
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	1,009	3,305	Books, printed	891	1,098
Synthetic plastics, primary forms.....	1,239	2,363	Wines	948	1,083
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	6,450	1,918	Rolling mill products (iron and steel).....	2,690	1,058
Wheat	11,113	1,700	Nuts	195	834
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	639	1,099	Fertilizers, chemical.....	588	782
Synthetic thread and yarn	0	876	Wool yarns and warps	437	778
Fish, canned	440	853	Non-commercial items	713	775
Pulpwood	2,393	599	Scrap iron and steel.....	4	733
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	3,290	543	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	528	718
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,067	144	Rubber tires and tubes	419	619
Tractors and parts	501	31	Wool fabrics	454	498
Newsprint paper	647	0	Motion picture films, exposed	363	416
			Apparel (except hats) of all textiles.....	319	411
13. SWITZERLAND					
Domestic Exports	26,918	29,833	Imports.....	16,396	20,437
Re-Exports.....	302	229	Trade Balance	+ 10,823	+ 9,626
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	11,315	18,043	Clocks, watches and parts	5,645	8,066
Barley.....	2,560	2,217	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2,524	3,138
Automobiles, passenger.....	795	2,046	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,121	1,346
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	2,019	1,620	Cheese	1,729	1,273
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	1,309	887	Dyeing and tanning materials.....	1,100	1,153
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	1,336	376	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles.....	489	563
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	536	343	Hats and hatters' materials, textile	487	512
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	545	336	Drugs and medicines	307	339
Oats	973	142	Non-commercial items	453	332
Pulpwood	976	138	Tools	228	271
14. ITALY					
Domestic Exports	52,645	33,170	Imports.....	11,735	14,271
Re-Exports.....	388	186	Trade Balance	+ 41,297	+ 19,085
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	28,130	16,523	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,099	1,467
Fish, cured	2,094	1,397	Nuts	963	1,048
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	1,217	1,322	Fruits, canned and preserved.....	565	952
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	884	1,258	Wool fabrics	885	933
Ships sold	0	979	Musical instruments.....	485	690
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,286	715	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles.....	413	661
Fish, canned	465	691	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned.....	715	633
Wood pulp.....	2,868	547	Cheese	471	533
Wheat flour.....	4,902	378	Hats and hatters' materials, textile	201	525
Brass, primary and semi-fabricated	1,044	23	Broom corn	367	476
Barley.....	2,807	22	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	0	431
Rye	816	0	Wines	261	345

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1952 and 1953 - Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1952	1953		1952	1953
15. MEXICO					
Domestic Exports	39,641	28,986	Imports	23,937	15,785
Re-Exports	224	90	Trade Balance	+ 15,927	+ 13,291
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Newsprint paper	6,895	6,580	Nuts	4,783	5,153
Automobiles, freight	8,729	6,489	Vegetables, fresh	2,916	2,646
Automobiles, passenger	3,179	3,021	Coffee, green	1,607	2,619
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	5,101	1,776	Cotton, raw	9,110	1,527
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,357	1,230	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	2,201	1,183
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	156	1,107	Fruits, canned and preserved	803	1,024
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,149	771	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	602	30
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,194	521	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	582	0
Wood pulp	2,664	321			
16. COLOMBIA					
Domestic Exports	13,756	20,146	Imports	18,004	23,215
Re-Exports	45	44	Trade Balance	- 4,203	- 3,025
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - cont.:		
Ships sold	0	5,800	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	290	362
Newsprint paper	1,606	2,060	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	371	246
Wheat	710	1,529	Wrapping paper	413	44
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2,883	1,515	Fertilizers, chemical	336	2
Wheat flour	620	1,392			
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,027	1,037	Principal Imports:		
Malt	292	671	Coffee, green	16,294	20,698
Copper wire and copper manufactures	1,139	578	Bananas, fresh	1,641	2,131
Bond and writing paper, uncut	219	539	Rice	0	321
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	544	417			
Aircraft and parts (except engines)	225	382			
17. NORWAY					
Domestic Exports	39,002	37,278	Imports	3,857	2,289
Re-Exports	26	16	Trade Balance	+ 35,171	+ 35,005
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - cont.:		
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	16,692	18,001	Rye	158	247
Wheat	9,039	8,239	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	0	181
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	3,627	4,894			
Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	565	961	Principal Imports:		
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	296	627	Fish, canned	624	856
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	715	516	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	340	136
Carbon and graphite electrodes	496	453	Ferro-alloys	872	0
Barley	3,180	425	Wood pulp and similar pulp	678	0
18. PAKISTAN					
Domestic Exports	16,016	32,103	Imports	191	558
Re-Exports	1,366	938	Trade Balance	+ 17,191	+ 32,483
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - cont.:		
Wheat	4,621	23,791	Automobile parts (except engines)	353	31
Cartridges, gun and rifle	2,880	4,620	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	572	8
Railway ties	0	1,269	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	879	0
Locomotives and parts	13	1,113	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	689	0
Automobiles, freight	2,291	195			
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	923	128	Principal Imports:		
Copper wire and copper manufactures	598	52	Flax, hemp and jute, raw	43	358
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	271	35	Wool, raw	0	113
19. CUBA					
Domestic Exports	24,181	16,124	Imports	18,615	11,654
Re-Exports	60	166	Trade Balance	+ 5,626	+ 4,635
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - cont.:		
Newsprint paper	3,257	2,749	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	453	303
Wheat	3,398	2,742	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	342	65
Fish, cured	2,662	1,984			
Malt	1,506	1,583	Principal Imports:		
Potatoes, certified seed	1,011	883	Sugar, unrefined	11,605	5,067
Copper wire and copper manufactures	2,321	801	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	1,831	2,446
Wheat flour	2,293	727	Sugar, refined	1,759	1,153
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	169	683	Tobacco, unmanufactured	783	864
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,368	623	Pineapples, fresh	623	686
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	856	432	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	630	580
Drugs and medicines	393	304	Molasses and syrups	157	370
			Chrome ore	365	0

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1952 and 1953 - Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1952	1953		1952	1953
20. MALAYA AND SINGAPORE					
Domestic Exports	7,067	2,854	Imports	25,473	21,896
Re-Exports	37	15	Trade Balance	- 18,369	- 19,028
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - cont.:		
Wheat flour	727	817	Automobiles, freight	1,203	38
Engines, internal combustion, and parts	661	517	Rubber tires and tubes	208	16
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	236	293			
Automobiles, passenger	1,134	196	Principal Imports:		
Automobile parts (except engines)	477	143	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	18,975	16,642
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	798	105	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	5,823	3,407
Newsprint paper	305	67	Spices	373	661
21. LEBANON					
Domestic Exports	9,355	5,161	Imports	15,171	19,584
Re-Exports	1	17	Trade Balance	- 5,815	- 14,407
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour	4,462	3,319	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	15,164	19,576
Wheat	3,348	1,127			
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	789	51			
22. JAMAICA					
Domestic Exports	10,591	12,490	Imports	9,204	11,761
Re-Exports	62	56	Trade Balance	+ 1,448	+ 785
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour	2,471	3,788	Sugar, unrefined	7,832	10,512
Fish, cured	2,270	3,036	Rum	521	408
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	396	767	Molasses and syrups	92	222
Tobacco, unmanufactured	718	641	Coffee, green	228	38
Fish, canned	323	269			
Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	263	210			
Newsprint paper	222	191			
23. BRITISH GUIANA					
Domestic Exports	6,356	4,777	Imports	23,660	17,800
Re-Exports	71	23	Trade Balance	- 17,233	- 12,999
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - cont.:		
Wheat flour	2,043	2,037	Fish, cured	133	104
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	764	400	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	380	33
Peas, split or whole	275	268			
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	66	168	Principal Imports:		
Fish, canned	141	146	Bauxite ore	9,713	10,783
Cotton fabrics	147	133	Sugar, unrefined	13,320	6,318
Pork and beef, pickled	179	111	Rum	548	475
24. SPAIN					
Domestic Exports	3,579	14,179	Imports	4,260	4,619
Re-Exports	20	2	Trade Balance	- 661	+ 9,562
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	1,205	11,841	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,245	1,377
Barley	0	992	Nuts	878	693
Fish, cured	84	501	Corkwood and products	744	676
Asbestos, unmanufactured	459	277	Wines	240	223
Brass, primary and semi-fabricated	456	100	Cotton fabrics	54	171
Pulpwood	800	23			

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1952 and 1953 - Concluded
(Values in \$'000)

	1952	1953		1952	1953
25. PERU					
Domestic Exports	16,405	15,108	Imports	8,050	2,928
Re-Exports	18	5	Trade Balance	+ 8,373	+12,185
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - cont.:		
Wheat	10,332	8,278	Copper wire and copper manufactures	220	89
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,800	1,670	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	238	26
Automobiles, freight	162	1,068			
Automobiles, passenger	472	998	Principal Imports:		
Malt	281	580	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	7,551	1,894
Newsprint paper	426	323	Coffee, green	59	409
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	601	173	Fish, canned	324	273
26. CEYLON					
Domestic Exports	5,825	3,307	Imports	12,492	14,461
Re-Exports	15	14	Trade Balance	- 6,652	-11,140
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour	2,902	1,993	Tea, black	8,723	8,424
Newsprint paper	568	424	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	324	4,007
Milk preparations	228	332	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	2,586	1,021
Automobiles, freight	155	46	Nuts	637	912
Railway ties	814	0	Cocoa beans, not roasted	114	12
27. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO					
Domestic Exports	11,034	9,490	Imports	9,660	8,062
Re-Exports	74	16	Trade Balance	+ 1,448	+ 1,444
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour	4,118	3,452	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	4,093	5,536
Tobacco, unmanufactured	830	760	Cocoa beans, not roasted	285	784
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	912	721	Fruit juices and syrups	133	432
Fish, cured	674	641	Bauxite ore	900	394
Planks and boards	237	365	Coffee, green	154	304
Fish, canned	397	360	Rum	211	238
Newsprint paper	213	169	Sugar, unrefined	3,698	101
28. PHILIPPINES					
Domestic Exports	16,045	13,872	Imports	5,423	2,986
Re-Exports	6	23	Trade Balance	+10,627	+10,909
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour	11,814	11,466	Nuts	4,437	2,173
Newsprint paper	707	688	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	665	480
Copper wire and copper manufactures	813	412	Chrome ore	85	252
Fertilizers, chemical	717	298			
Malt	697	15			
29. ARGENTINA					
Domestic Exports	8,227	7,641	Imports	4,374	8,529
Re-Exports	55	57	Trade Balance	+ 3,908	- 831
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Tractors and parts	2,916	2,886	Cotton, raw	0	2,937
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	3,420	1,580	Wool, raw	369	2,458
Asbestos, unmanufactured	266	1,422	Meats, canned	1,794	1,512
Potatoes, certified seed	0	985	Dyeing and tanning materials	528	845
Engines, internal combustion, and parts	0	225	Fur skins, undressed	239	208
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	420	20	Hides and skins (except furs)	324	120
Scrap iron and steel	438	0	Rags and waste, textile	357	72
			Whisky	320	0
30. NEW ZEALAND					
Domestic Exports	18,844	7,475	Imports	14,231	8,572
Re-Exports	52	26	Trade Balance	+ 4,665	- 1,072
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - cont.:		
Newsprint paper	4,782	2,092	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	267	2
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	856	1,227	Pulpboard and paperboard	718	1
Planks and boards	1,276	746	Sanitary products, paper	360	1
Automobile parts (except engines)	1,102	664			
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	832	640	Principal Imports:		
Asbestos, unmanufactured	344	279	Wool, raw	6,214	5,945
Bond and writing paper, uncut	1,199	176	Sausage casings	3,030	1,421
Copper wire and copper manufactures	684	150	Mutton and lamb, fresh	169	356
Book paper	396	94	Hides and skins (except furs)	123	307
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	912	84	Grass seed	168	193
Brass, primary and semi-fabricated	603	40	Butter	2,484	0
Automobiles, passenger	1,279	18	Cheese	1,653	0

1. Less than \$500.00.

D. PRICE AND PHYSICAL VOLUME—GROUPS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES

TABLE XX. Prices¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1950-1953
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year				Change from 1952-53	1953			
	1950	1951	1952	1953		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948=100				%	1948=100			
Agricultural and Animal Products	105.6	114.8	107.6	103.5	- 3.8	106.4	103.7	103.5	102.0
Barley	109.1	93.7	99.3	87.4	- 12.0	100.7	93.0	87.4	80.4
Oats	103.0	102.1	94.7	84.4	- 10.9	107.2 ²	85.5	82.6	81.7
Rye	62.1	84.0	77.0	48.6	- 36.9	76.1	59.3	47.3	44.4
Wheat	111.7	108.4	107.8	109.5	+ 1.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.5
Wheat flour	92.0	93.3	86.6	90.7	+ 4.7	87.6	88.5	91.7	95.3
Whisky	121.5	121.1	118.9	118.9	0.0	117.1	118.3	121.2	118.8
Tobacco, flue-cured	96.5	110.1	113.0	108.1	- 4.3	105.8	107.9	109.3	110.1
Cattle, dairy	123.0	166.7	151.6 ⁴	107.3	- 29.2	121.4 ⁴	107.1	105.0	105.6
Cattle, slaughter	122.6	176.1	142.9 ⁴	125.6	- 12.1	121.6 ⁴	121.2	129.4	115.7
Fish and fish products	100.9	106.0	103.0	104.3	+ 1.3	111.0	102.5	104.5	103.9
Fur skins, undressed	91.7	108.4	77.4	74.1	- 4.3	72.4	73.7	72.9	72.0
Cattle hides, raw	115.2	153.1	76.1	73.5	- 3.4	76.0	70.3	74.8	71.7
Leather, unmanufactured	118.1	143.8	113.8	128.1	+ 12.6	127.5	129.7	128.4	127.5
Beef and veal, fresh	136.8	183.2	152.3	121.9	- 20.0	137.4	122.4	113.5	89.5
Milk, processed	87.1	97.4	92.9	90.3	- 2.8	96.9	93.7	85.7	92.0
Eggs in the shell	90.8	104.0	87.0	98.2	+ 12.9	93.8	119.2	103.6	96.4
Fibres and Textiles	112.8	139.8	120.0	114.1	- 4.9	113.9	114.7	114.5	113.5
Wood Products and Paper	105.0	122.4	122.4	118.3	- 3.4	118.0	119.4	119.1	116.4
Planks and boards	103.6	116.6	113.6	107.7	- 5.2	109.1	109.5	108.1	104.1
Shingles, red cedar	117.0	111.5	99.5	106.2	+ 6.7	100.6	108.1	110.8	104.7
Plywood	110.5	125.4	125.4	122.8	- 2.1	128.9	121.9	121.9	116.7
Pulpwood	104.9	122.2	132.5	131.0	- 1.1	119.9	132.2	139.7	126.2
Wood pulp	93.0	135.6	124.5	103.9	- 16.5	106.0	105.4	103.6	100.7
Newsprint paper	111.1	118.5	125.3	130.0	+ 3.8	128.7	130.5	130.5	130.2
Iron and Steel and Products	113.7	126.2	131.4	134.2	+ 2.1	133.0	134.9	134.5	133.8
Iron ore	120.4	119.2	115.6	129.4	+ 11.9	120.7	127.8	130.4	130.2
Pig iron	97.3	124.6	115.5	111.4	- 3.6	115.5	110.6	111.0	113.0
Farm implements and machinery	115.8	131.2	136.8	138.1	+ 1.0	135.9	138.8	138.8	138.8
Machinery (non-farm)	113.6	120.8	114.4	116.1	+ 1.5	113.3	116.3	117.7	117.3
Automobiles, trucks and parts	116.8	124.6	125.6	126.5	+ 0.7	126.2	126.6	126.6	127.3
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	115.1	137.9	142.6	135.0	- 5.3	136.2	135.9	134.9	132.8
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	104.4	114.8	125.1	126.4	+ 1.0	122.1	127.8	127.9	128.0
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	104.8	130.1	144.5	142.8	- 1.2	150.7	145.7	140.0	135.2
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	89.3	114.6	101.7	71.3	- 29.9	72.7	68.8	73.8	71.8
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	154.5	186.0	190.2	200.0	+ 5.2	198.4	200.3	200.3	201.2
Platinum metals	91.9	109.8	102.1	103.8	+ 1.7	101.9	103.3	105.2	104.5
Silver	107.4	122.2	111.7	111.7	0.0	110.0	112.6	111.7	112.2
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	114.1	155.6	153.2	91.2	- 40.5	100.3	92.8	89.0	79.3
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	120.4	131.7	143.1	149.5	+ 4.5	146.2	150.2	151.6	150.8
Asbestos, unmanufactured	125.7	142.9	154.3	156.6	+ 1.5	155.3	157.4	156.9	156.6
Coal	103.7	107.5	124.8	128.9	+ 3.3	128.6	128.6	129.1	129.2
Abrasives, artificial, crude	117.9	118.2	124.5	145.5	+ 16.9	133.8	146.3	154.1	151.6
Chemicals and Fertilizer	104.2	116.7	119.3	117.1	- 1.8	118.8	118.3	116.7	115.2
Fertilizers, chemical	111.2	120.3	128.1	124.6	- 2.7	127.1	126.6	122.6	122.5
Paints and pigments	102.7	117.2	113.6	107.1	- 5.7	108.1	106.5	107.1	106.8
Miscellaneous chemicals	97.7	113.0	111.6	111.3	- 0.3	112.5	112.1	112.2	109.4
Miscellaneous Products	112.0	132.3	129.7	123.7	- 4.6	124.2	123.6	123.7	123.6
Rubber products	127.1	172.2	159.1	142.3	- 10.6	143.8	145.8	139.7	141.8
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	107.1	120.9	121.2	117.7	- 2.9	117.6	116.7	118.3	118.2
Total Domestic Exports	108.3	123.0	121.8	118.3	- 2.9	119.2	119.0	118.7	116.9

1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.
2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Ch. V, P. 39.
3. High first quarter price caused by large shipments of seed grain.
4. Calculated by interpolation for period that exports affected by foreign embargos.

TABLE XXI. Physical Volume¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1950-1953
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year				Change from 1952-53	1953			
	1950	1951	1952	1953		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and Animal Products	89.7	101.0	124.8	123.8	- 0.8	84.9	136.6	137.8	135.1
Barley	79.7	233.0	544.4	580.5	+ 6.6	178.1	596.8	740.5	806.1
Oats	71.4	234.0	319.4	317.2	- 0.7	82.6	275.0	342.7	568.3
Rye	80.7	70.8	98.8	183.7	+ 85.9	7.5	147.6	205.3	375.7
Wheat.....	120.0	168.5	237.2	213.4	- 10.0	136.3	272.6	253.5	192.0
Wheat flour	81.5	97.5	107.0	90.0	- 15.9	79.0	110.4	88.0	82.8
Whisky	127.2	165.6	169.3	196.8	+ 16.2	175.7	156.9	166.9	288.2
Tobacco, flue-cured	132.8	190.9	251.8	183.9	- 27.0	277.8	62.7	262.9	132.8
Cattle, dairy.....	54.2	43.0	6.8	25.2	+ 270.6	10.0	40.9	29.1	20.4
Cattle, slaughter	106.5	53.3	2.4	8.6	+ 258.3	0.4	7.0	23.0	4.1
Fish and fish products	131.4	130.3	129.4	125.3	- 3.2	111.6	130.7	133.1	121.0
Fur skins, undressed	111.6	112.3	130.6	122.3	- 6.4	163.8	134.9	62.0	137.6
Cattle hides, raw	83.2	57.9	30.4	45.3	+ 49.0	36.6	42.1	47.9	55.8
Leather, unmanufactured	55.3	52.8	42.4	57.4	+ 35.4	50.1	50.8	60.2	68.1
Beef and veal, fresh	68.3	76.0	54.4	20.8	- 61.8	28.1	9.5	31.3	17.3
Milk, processed	69.3	60.9	75.5	77.4	+ 2.5	49.1	64.5	105.3	88.7
Eggs in the shell.....	16.3	13.6	24.8	15.3	- 38.3	20.6	2.8	14.7	22.9
Fibres and Textiles	57.5	57.9	50.7	46.8	- 7.7	36.1	50.7	52.4	48.0
Wood Products and Paper	111.1	119.9	117.1	114.8	- 2.0	105.9	112.4	120.0	121.3
Planks and boards.....	143.2	136.6	132.9	134.4	+ 1.1	119.6	140.9	140.9	134.2
Shingles, red cedar	123.9	110.3	90.1	88.3	- 2.0	84.8	93.4	90.0	85.1
Plywood	51.9	68.8	69.1	54.7	- 20.8	57.1	57.2	48.5	57.0
Pulpwood	76.1	127.9	112.3	80.3	- 28.5	81.4	48.6	105.1	88.9
Wood pulp	106.0	127.3	110.8	113.1	+ 2.1	100.5	112.7	115.3	124.6
Newsprint paper.....	114.1	118.1	123.3	124.3	+ 0.8	117.2	121.2	129.3	129.6
Iron and Steel and Products	66.2	76.5	87.6	77.4	- 11.6	78.7	86.4	76.3	68.5
Iron ore	208.6	294.3	364.4	449.7	+ 23.4	150.7	392.1	705.8	556.2
Pig iron ³	29,391	33,787	56,783	52,167	- 8.1	5,994	74,514	91,323	36,933
Farm implements and machinery	102.8	90.7	104.5	73.0	- 30.1	120.9	92.8	42.5	36.7
Machinery (non-farm).....	55.7	82.2	102.2	79.2	- 22.5	83.0	84.5	73.7	75.6
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	62.5	115.2	160.4	108.1	- 32.6	116.3	120.0	95.0	100.5
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	100.3	104.4	125.2	127.6	+ 1.9	133.9	137.6	119.0	120.0
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	106.6	113.5	133.7	147.9	+ 10.6	150.9	143.2	152.1	145.4
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	105.3	83.5	92.7	109.2	+ 17.8	113.5	122.8	98.1	101.3
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	124.3	115.2	142.3	154.6	+ 8.6	179.0	169.8	125.5	141.2
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	92.4	99.6	107.6	110.1	+ 2.3	111.7	110.2	108.3	110.1
Platinum metals.....	137.1	164.3	178.3	150.5	- 16.5	170.1	159.7	137.5	135.6
Silver.....	135.8	208.8	214.1	233.5	+ 9.1	199.0	235.2	248.1	251.4
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	121.6	127.0	148.4	149.1	+ 0.5	183.2	164.3	122.0	125.1
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	90.7	105.2	105.7	103.9	- 1.7	93.0	107.5	102.6	111.5
Asbestos, unmanufactured	120.6	135.8	135.5	129.5	- 4.4	118.7	138.8	123.3	137.3
Coal.....	26.7	28.1	22.2	13.4	- 39.6	17.4	11.6	13.0	11.7
Abrasives, artificial, crude	93.6	135.2	106.3	148.8	+ 40.0	144.3	154.6	141.7	150.8
Chemicals and Fertilizer	120.8	141.3	130.8	147.5	+ 12.8	142.8	150.0	148.8	147.7
Fertilizers, chemical	96.1	81.6	90.8	94.1	+ 3.6	101.4	102.3	82.7	89.0
Paints and pigments	63.5	110.4	53.4	53.8	+ 0.7	43.7	53.0	61.8	56.9
Miscellaneous chemicals	87.1	121.8	111.0	104.1	- 6.2	118.7	112.2	80.6	104.1
Miscellaneous Products	46.6	63.7	87.7	94.9	+ 8.2	66.7	106.0	99.8	107.0
Rubber products	38.0	67.6	45.0	23.1	- 48.7	29.7	30.6	17.0	14.5
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	43.3	55.9	48.4	63.7	+ 31.6	59.8	72.0	61.5	61.8
Total Domestic Exports	93.6	103.5	114.9	113.2	- 1.5	98.2	119.5	117.7	116.9

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XX into appropriate value indexes.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Ch. V. P. 39

3. A very large index — not a misprint.

TABLE XXII. Prices¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1950-1953
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year				Change from 1952-53	1953			
	1950	1951	1952	1953		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and Animal Products	108.2	122.4	102.3	97.4	- 4.7	97.8	97.2	98.4	97.3
Bananas, fresh	128.0	124.6	118.9	121.8	+ 2.4	121.0	122.2	120.2	124.2
Citrus fruits, fresh	161.3	147.5	131.5	123.4	- 6.2	116.3	122.3	129.3	122.4
Fruits, dried	115.1	130.2	115.5	120.6	+ 4.4	107.3	111.2	126.5	117.1
Nuts	78.4	83.8	82.6	81.5	- 1.3	76.6	76.1	82.0	81.3
Vegetables, fresh	77.2	106.6	117.5	76.9	- 34.6	95.9	72.2	95.9	89.4
Soya beans	88.8	103.3	87.7	82.8	- 5.6	83.8	88.2	81.0	82.1
Sugar, raw	119.4	139.7	99.0	82.2	- 17.0	87.4	80.0	82.0	83.0
Cocoa beans, not roasted	71.4	96.3	88.6	79.7	- 10.0	78.0	80.5	79.0	84.0
Coffee, green	188.4	205.2	194.8	200.7	+ 3.0	188.8	199.3	204.1	209.7
Tea, black	105.7	100.3	82.9	86.6	+ 4.5	83.4	87.6	87.2	89.7
Whisky	99.5	96.4	94.1	95.1	+ 1.1	94.9	92.8	98.7	94.9
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	86.5	112.6	73.6	71.4	- 3.0	72.8	75.4	68.5	68.5
Fur skins, undressed	75.3	86.8	66.9	67.4	+ 0.7	65.4	73.9	69.3	58.1
Fibres and Textiles	109.3	158.6	108.5	100.4	- 7.5	101.0	99.9	101.5	102.1
Cotton, raw	117.6	139.5	120.7	105.2	- 12.8	107.0	105.2	104.6	102.7
Cotton fabrics	87.2	96.4	81.0	72.6	- 10.4	77.0	73.9	71.5	68.0
Jute fabrics, unbleached	94.0	141.1	84.8	60.9	- 28.2	62.3	60.9	61.6	58.9
Wool, raw	136.6	323.7	130.2	147.6	+ 13.4	138.9	146.4	157.6	164.7
Wool tops	128.4	214.9	103.7	114.9	+ 10.8	108.2	116.4	119.4	117.2
Worsted and serges	94.9	121.7	101.4	98.9	- 2.5	97.2	93.7	99.4	106.0
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	100.1	126.4	111.7	99.9	- 10.6	101.9	101.3	98.9	99.8
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	95.7	149.3	140.3	76.3	- 45.6	81.3	77.1	74.1	67.2
Wood Products and Paper	111.6	118.4	115.3	117.1	+ 1.6	116.3	116.8	117.6	117.6
Paperboard, paper and products	112.0	114.2	104.2	103.4	- 0.8	102.7	103.6	103.7	103.4
Newspapers and periodicals	110.7	119.2	130.5	134.2	+ 2.8	132.8	132.8	135.5	135.5
Iron and Steel and Products	116.1	122.5	117.3	120.1	+ 2.4	117.9	120.1	121.3	121.2
Iron ore	149.8	164.0	167.0	189.8	+ 13.7	175.1	195.7	195.7	193.7
Rolling mill products	122.7	138.2	125.4	127.4	+ 1.6	121.1	123.3	128.7	125.9
Farm implements and machinery	116.6	123.1	116.6	117.8	+ 1.0	116.6	118.6	118.7	117.3
Machinery (non-farm)	113.6	120.8	114.4	116.6	+ 1.9	114.1	116.3	117.7	118.2
Automobiles, trucks and parts	113.8	114.8	114.2	114.9	+ 0.6	114.7	116.1	114.9	113.7
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	106.9	121.2	120.5	119.7	- 0.7	120.4	121.0	119.0	117.9
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	97.0	144.3	122.2	101.7	- 16.8	119.7	114.3	87.4	78.9
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	104.6	115.3	121.3	123.9	+ 2.1	120.5	123.0	125.7	126.3
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	104.4	108.8	101.7	104.8	+ 3.0	102.3	103.6	106.1	107.4
Bricks and tiles	115.1	121.4	112.6	117.9	+ 4.7	114.6	116.5	118.7	121.9
China tableware	99.0	108.6	105.2	105.9	+ 0.7	104.9	106.1	106.5	106.0
Coal, anthracite	116.9	123.7	118.5	126.0	+ 6.3	128.2	124.0	126.2	125.8
Coal, bituminous	104.7	100.4	94.9	93.9	- 1.1	93.1	94.5	93.1	94.7
Glass, plate and sheet	120.2	137.6	128.2	134.3	+ 4.8	128.2	131.5	137.5	139.8
Crude petroleum for refining	100.2	109.0	100.2	103.0	+ 2.8	98.5	101.1	105.8	107.2
Gasoline	104.3	104.8	98.5	105.6	+ 7.2	100.9	103.2	108.3	107.7
Chemicals and Fertilizer	102.8	117.2	109.0	109.4	+ 0.4	107.7	109.4	109.9	109.8
Fertilizer	108.1	105.3	105.3	107.6	+ 2.2	105.9	106.4	106.4	109.1
Paints and pigments	95.3	105.7	98.9	97.8	- 1.1	97.0	98.2	98.1	98.0
Chemicals, industrial	114.6	121.0	110.3	110.9	+ 0.5	106.4	109.9	113.9	113.4
Miscellaneous Products	121.5	166.6	123.5	111.0	- 10.1	114.7	113.0	110.3	106.5
Rubber and products	158.5	297.3	166.1	120.8	- 27.3	136.2	125.4	116.2	107.4
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	103.3	110.3	102.0	101.3	- 0.7	100.7	102.0	101.5	100.8
Total Imports	110.3	126.2	110.4	109.4	- 0.9	108.5	109.4	110.3	110.2

1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. V, P. 39.

TABLE XXIII. Physical Volume¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1950-1953
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year				Change from 1952-53	1953			
	1950	1951	1952	1953		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and Animal Products	119.9	118.3	126.8	134.0	+ 5.7	112.4	141.6	128.9	151.9
Bananas, fresh	88.3	91.4	102.4	109.0	+ 6.4	81.6	125.1	135.0	94.4
Citrus fruits, fresh	80.7	96.1	107.8	114.0	+ 5.8	115.6	121.4	94.0	129.5
Fruits, dried	99.5	94.4	108.1	100.6	- 6.9	53.7	42.9	146.2	166.6
Nuts	92.0	87.6	82.2	79.3	- 3.5	67.5	107.4	69.0	84.1
Vegetables, fresh	440.2	360.3	472.1	555.7	+ 17.7	465.3	1,051.2	206.9	341.7
Soya beans	276.9	322.3	324.1	316.9	- 2.2	27.3	210.7	304.1	724.2
Sugar, raw	103.0	86.9	95.6	91.1	- 4.7	29.7	102.8	124.6	107.7
Cocoa beans, not roasted	101.5	66.7	72.9	83.3	+ 14.3	95.3	130.6	80.5	27.1
Coffee, green	94.4	100.8	111.2	122.5	+ 10.2	124.4	112.8	115.6	137.3
Tea, black	152.8	118.6	128.7	130.0	+ 1.0	144.6	147.3	94.3	132.4
Whisky	114.2	126.3	147.8	130.9	- 11.4	109.3	126.9	98.0	189.6
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	197.2	172.7	144.2	174.1	+ 20.7	202.3	110.3	177.2	212.1
Fur skins, undressed	113.4	91.6	134.5	111.4	- 17.2	219.9	94.5	58.4	79.7
Fibres and Textiles	95.2	86.6	94.5	110.0	+ 16.4	126.1	118.7	98.8	93.3
Cotton, raw	135.5	121.7	98.3	95.0	- 3.4	133.6	91.1	66.8	88.5
Cotton fabrics	99.7	108.0	124.4	145.9	+ 17.3	182.6	154.0	119.7	122.6
Jute fabrics unbleached	90.7	74.1	102.5	107.7	+ 5.1	80.3	119.2	93.8	139.0
Wool, raw	83.0	71.1	58.7	64.0	+ 9.0	27.6	153.3	49.7	22.3
Wool tops	91.5	77.2	42.9	73.5	+ 71.3	76.3	84.7	72.8	59.0
Worsted and serges	83.5	82.3	77.1	101.7	+ 31.9	111.6	101.9	111.6	82.5
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	65.5	84.7	98.3	123.0	+ 25.1	151.2	127.8	114.8	94.7
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	78.0	112.3	109.8	62.5	- 43.1	80.0	90.0	35.9	44.5
Wood Products and Paper	121.8	158.4	159.1	186.9	+ 17.5	171.4	192.9	185.3	198.3
Paperboard, paper and products	121.5	177.2	166.8	220.3	+ 32.1	189.7	228.4	222.3	241.1
Newspapers and periodicals	121.9	157.3	163.2	183.9	+ 12.7	185.8	180.9	180.6	188.7
Iron and Steel and Products	107.5	138.4	152.6	161.7	+ 6.0	156.8	197.6	158.7	133.6
Iron ore	72.3	89.1	102.4	95.8	- 6.4	6.0	95.3	211.0	60.5
Rolling mill products	91.0	149.3	136.0	116.7	- 14.2	110.6	128.0	112.0	126.4
Farm implements and machinery	99.1	113.2	120.8	126.8	+ 5.0	137.1	176.3	133.4	59.9
Machinery (non-farm)	91.7	125.3	145.4	158.7	+ 9.1	154.4	174.7	150.9	155.2
Automobiles, trucks and parts	167.0	180.1	171.4	216.0	+ 26.0	218.4	300.1	205.6	153.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	131.4	156.8	161.4	200.9	+ 24.5	167.5	205.1	211.8	220.5
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	134.9	171.8	109.7	102.9	- 6.2	78.9	153.8	83.6	95.2
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	127.1	167.6	185.2	257.5	+ 39.0	246.1	270.6	251.8	261.8
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	96.6	103.8	104.1	103.5	- 0.6	86.8	103.3	115.8	107.3
Bricks and tiles	102.2	143.1	144.8	144.0	- 0.6	155.7	146.5	138.2	136.0
China tableware	102.5	112.0	94.7	97.3	+ 2.7	86.0	109.0	101.2	92.8
Coal, anthracite	82.5	73.6	74.1	56.5	- 23.8	38.9	49.7	68.7	68.8
Coal, bituminous	88.8	89.9	82.2	79.0	- 3.9	57.5	88.1	95.0	75.5
Glass, plate and sheet	83.8	81.8	67.0	98.0	+ 46.3	94.4	112.4	94.3	91.6
Crude petroleum for refining	104.2	110.4	107.5	105.1	- 2.2	113.4	106.1	108.2	93.1
Gasoline	72.1	57.6	71.8	83.1	+ 15.7	47.6	75.5	118.5	90.1
Chemicals and Fertilizer	129.6	137.2	144.3	170.2	+ 17.9	159.1	183.8	172.1	166.8
Fertilizer	121.6	138.4	140.2	160.9	+ 14.8	97.8	165.3	219.0	164.9
Paints and pigments	133.9	138.2	121.9	151.8	+ 24.5	149.2	165.5	154.4	138.1
Chemicals, industrial	119.2	142.6	169.2	188.0	+ 11.1	178.2	200.6	198.9	173.8
Miscellaneous Products	125.6	154.5	257.4	313.4	+ 21.8	254.7	355.1	336.5	307.1
Rubber and products	97.2	89.9	99.3	132.5	+ 33.4	116.5	138.1	138.6	137.1
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	380.7	544.0	798.6	961.0	+ 20.3	678.1	1,203.5	1,157.9	801.8
Total Imports	109.2	122.7	138.0	151.0	+ 9.4	138.7	168.4	152.5	143.4

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XXII into appropriate value indexes.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. V, P. 39.

E MONTHLY SERIES

TABLE XXIV. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1949							
January.....	237,030	116,023	55,813	27,893	16,567	7,953	9,462
February.....	204,994	106,709	44,124	17,527	17,330	8,710	8,190
March.....	216,787	122,418	39,498	22,760	9,206	9,779	9,620
April.....	237,792	110,654	63,049	27,114	18,949	10,151	7,875
May.....	272,948	121,199	72,403	32,896	24,982	11,852	9,616
June.....	255,066	113,856	60,718	30,412	27,280	14,627	8,173
July.....	241,309	104,391	70,555	30,086	22,150	7,225	6,902
August.....	251,659	115,353	62,882	24,816	17,819	13,346	17,443
September.....	228,441	113,701	56,948	20,752	17,847	8,707	10,486
October.....	269,108	148,056	72,276	17,479	11,901	9,645	9,751
November.....	292,278	171,333	56,807	22,311	19,654	9,221	12,952
December.....	285,550	159,766	49,884	26,794	24,324	14,405	10,377
1950							
January.....	221,180	130,859	48,608	13,728	10,361	6,867	10,757
February.....	199,462	128,838	30,374	14,276	13,434	6,642	5,898
March.....	228,221	154,311	30,120	13,621	11,052	7,705	11,412
April.....	205,503	137,792	25,795	15,494	6,059	11,938	8,425
May.....	287,036	175,406	48,549	24,092	18,856	13,722	6,411
June.....	289,222	177,742	52,472	19,781	14,422	13,951	10,854
July.....	253,704	168,196	35,169	17,974	13,869	10,611	7,885
August.....	257,080	167,148	42,544	11,665	15,563	13,841	6,319
September.....	279,121	192,789	30,439	14,519	17,629	16,442	7,303
October.....	315,245	204,436	47,707	18,544	23,167	14,969	6,422
November.....	292,700	191,960	38,580	16,765	23,804	13,776	7,815
December.....	289,912	191,510	39,555	18,041	22,214	12,964	5,628
1951							
January.....	285,135	186,948	40,054	17,247	15,181	14,042	11,663
February.....	233,910	152,428	33,585	14,804	12,768	10,665	9,660
March.....	290,161	190,210	39,655	22,088	15,396	11,986	10,826
April.....	295,182	183,184	41,721	22,354	16,783	14,320	16,820
May.....	323,358	208,678	47,241	20,704	15,489	17,530	13,716
June.....	312,503	188,399	51,267	16,095	30,956	11,207	14,579
July.....	374,466	201,927	73,935	28,026	40,108	16,350	14,120
August.....	349,761	192,838	66,397	21,712	39,919	17,690	11,205
September.....	320,088	186,730	52,514	19,036	33,875	18,213	9,720
October.....	371,028	207,132	63,960	28,249	37,329	21,007	13,351
November.....	379,536	209,262	57,991	27,355	36,068	26,632	22,228
December.....	379,333	189,939	63,141	24,196	52,106	28,382	21,569
1952							
January.....	324,101	187,871	43,665	22,693	26,599	28,763	14,510
February.....	310,286	168,727	44,213	26,279	27,658	27,256	16,153
March.....	354,616	185,250	68,557	35,482	25,817	22,472	17,038
April.....	348,411	181,104	72,620	24,449	25,839	26,746	17,653
May.....	382,516	198,873	87,289	28,596	30,217	23,141	14,400
June.....	376,694	191,483	84,632	20,409	45,341	19,950	14,879
July.....	370,438	187,238	69,576	25,878	47,391	21,436	18,919
August.....	346,538	176,354	72,766	22,564	47,698	14,029	13,128
September.....	336,960	192,729	43,271	18,575	48,782	18,388	15,215
October.....	373,927	206,709	50,643	16,456	52,844	26,200	21,075
November.....	387,153	209,841	61,125	24,100	42,878	21,057	27,702
December.....	389,442	220,776	47,487	19,264	52,755	22,510	26,650
1953							
January.....	317,266	188,590	49,235	17,427	21,069	18,225	22,721
February.....	275,517	173,319	36,175	22,674	19,100	12,883	11,365
March.....	307,784	202,391	38,525	17,702	17,035	16,767	15,364
April.....	301,098	189,276	45,059	17,258	20,964	16,326	12,214
May.....	380,268	220,255	68,216	22,936	39,338	14,513	15,010
June.....	411,659	214,588	77,026	27,453	51,628	20,816	20,149
July.....	393,098	208,758	80,897	24,076	46,668	16,130	16,569
August.....	342,569	196,529	66,775	19,066	30,047	11,536	18,616
September.....	338,204	206,715	44,859	25,275	26,311	17,449	17,595
October.....	343,441	198,618	55,514	16,235	32,916	18,286	21,872
November.....	350,737	200,671	55,629	19,225	34,058	20,309	20,845
December.....	355,765	219,202	47,324	16,380	31,002	15,012	26,845

1. Newfoundland excluded throughout to maintain comparability.

TABLE XXV. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1949							
January	223,786	164,801	25,405	10,580	6,650	14,184	1,752
February	205,976	148,816	22,918	11,886	5,914	13,689	2,563
March	235,946	168,952	28,343	15,264	7,541	13,983	1,550
April	242,698	177,293	30,120	14,257	7,503	11,682	1,843
May	250,461	172,069	29,468	20,185	8,062	16,915	3,762
June	250,509	176,848	26,961	19,238	9,032	15,998	2,432
July	230,889	160,254	29,376	15,193	6,261	16,772	3,033
August	212,092	143,553	26,179	16,779	6,193	15,288	4,100
September	221,569	157,993	21,943	15,246	6,342	16,727	3,318
October	234,267	167,575	19,450	19,288	6,758	17,726	3,470
November	239,609	162,727	26,532	18,595	8,339	18,752	4,664
December	213,405	150,978	20,755	9,350	5,767	20,307	6,248
1950							
January	211,938	154,473	26,138	10,728	5,056	12,358	3,185
February	200,170	143,148	25,371	11,262	5,672	10,571	4,146
March	237,366	160,893	32,726	14,297	7,250	18,238	3,962
April	230,918	162,190	29,538	13,105	6,860	14,908	4,317
May	290,195	195,522	36,296	24,245	8,636	18,776	6,720
June	282,463	188,320	37,108	23,434	8,115	15,203	10,283
July	259,481	170,648	32,717	22,022	8,344	18,078	7,672
August	267,276	172,552	34,257	21,606	8,456	21,925	8,480
September	279,671	177,353	36,213	23,713	9,140	25,369	7,883
October	320,572	208,332	41,671	27,564	11,210	21,939	9,856
November	327,909	214,769	40,153	29,986	15,105	20,271	7,625
December	266,293	182,276	32,025	19,598	9,278	15,911	7,205
1951							
January	327,190	233,315	33,923	22,107	9,391	22,030	6,424
February	274,167	199,035	27,806	14,830	9,596	17,027	5,873
March	342,500	245,709	30,412	25,040	11,120	22,447	7,772
April	393,039	278,405	48,937	22,452	14,449	22,170	6,626
May	405,069	273,171	43,599	32,059	18,629	27,115	10,496
June	360,421	241,473	39,928	30,700	16,141	23,024	9,155
July	370,642	234,741	43,299	38,723	18,462	23,519	11,898
August	357,473	229,464	39,051	40,952	17,005	23,634	7,367
September	311,500	211,597	28,559	27,028	15,046	21,477	7,793
October	344,145	238,273	32,726	21,286	18,962	26,495	6,403
November	325,702	224,684	33,327	18,216	17,993	24,076	7,406
December	273,008	203,060	19,417	13,496	10,318	20,678	6,039
1952							
January	307,084	228,711	24,336	14,462	11,296	22,220	6,059
February	282,016	211,805	21,289	16,734	9,719	18,692	3,777
March	327,019	253,476	22,623	10,758	11,584	24,249	4,329
April	323,971	245,614	28,402	13,064	11,215	21,480	4,196
May	385,992	282,893	33,217	20,230	15,534	27,030	7,088
June	324,267	235,300	31,553	16,827	11,058	23,160	6,369
July	343,159	246,606	34,090	16,838	10,728	27,656	7,241
August	302,894	212,770	32,387	14,346	13,300	24,253	5,838
September	349,116	255,144	31,495	19,523	13,074	21,800	8,080
October	376,391	275,215	37,060	16,725	14,626	26,572	6,193
November	363,447	264,211	35,273	16,003	17,214	24,545	6,201
December	345,111	265,220	28,032	9,659	11,938	22,569	7,693
1953							
January	327,814	249,199	30,557	9,458	10,294	21,207	7,098
February	310,048	241,010	27,153	8,933	8,771	20,835	3,345
March	360,102	272,845	37,568	11,018	11,880	22,059	4,732
April	391,758	297,246	37,947	12,497	18,064	22,724	3,280
May	420,561	312,315	43,534	17,639	14,753	27,680	4,640
June	406,281	299,798	42,831	17,150	16,269	23,226	7,007
July	405,435	286,528	47,070	17,967	15,902	31,093	6,875
August	345,239	244,738	38,409	14,700	14,898	26,404	6,092
September	367,488	268,018	34,338	16,902	14,615	25,296	8,319
October	358,271	258,252	36,782	18,499	16,098	22,169	6,470
November	351,400	244,519	38,857	16,958	18,899	24,793	7,375
December	338,435	246,747	38,346	9,431	12,731	22,480	8,699

1. Newfoundland excluded throughout to maintain comparability.

TABLE XXVI. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports

Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Months	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
DOMESTIC EXPORTS:								
Price Indexes								
January	77.2	86.7	97.2	106.9	104.8	116.3	125.5	119.6
February	78.1	88.1	99.2	106.7	104.0	118.2	124.8	119.2
March	78.1	88.5	98.4	105.2	105.2	119.7	124.3	119.4
April	78.9	90.6	99.1	104.8	106.3	121.6	123.1	119.5
May	79.9	91.2	97.8	104.1	105.6	122.4	121.5	118.9
June	80.3	93.6	97.8	103.8	107.1	123.4	121.4	119.2
July	80.7	92.6	98.6	102.0	108.9	124.3	121.0	118.7
August	80.2	93.6	99.9	101.2	110.1	126.0	120.7	118.8
September	80.2	93.9	102.6	99.9	111.7	125.4	120.1	118.4
October	81.9	94.1	104.8	102.9	111.2	125.9	120.3	118.4
November	84.5	94.8	105.0	103.5	112.0	126.4	120.4	117.1
December	85.9	95.0	104.9	104.0	112.2	126.2	119.2	116.7
Annual Index	79.9	91.6	100.0	103.3	108.3	123.0	121.8	118.3
Physical Volume Indexes								
January	95.6	93.9	94.4	86.5	82.3	95.7	100.8	103.5
February	76.6	79.5	82.0	75.0	74.8	77.2	97.0	90.2
March	89.1	92.1	90.5	80.4	84.6	94.6	111.3	100.6
April	88.2	82.2	83.7	88.5	75.4	94.7	110.4	98.3
May	96.2	114.6	112.6	102.3	106.1	103.1	122.9	124.8
June	80.9	113.7	93.1	95.9	105.4	98.8	121.1	134.7
July	91.2	99.7	99.3	92.4	90.9	117.5	119.4	129.2
August	118.1	92.2	87.6	97.0	91.1	108.3	112.0	112.5
September	82.5	90.8	107.6	89.2	97.5	99.6	109.5	111.5
October	97.3	103.9	114.3	102.0	110.6	115.0	121.3	113.2
November	107.2	104.2	109.2	110.1	102.0	117.2	125.5	116.9
December	96.3	109.4	117.7	107.1	100.8	117.3	127.5	118.9
Annual Index	94.1	98.5	100.0	94.2	93.6	103.5	114.9	113.2
IMPORTS:								
Price Indexes								
January	74.2	81.0	97.1	103.3	107.2	119.9	119.9	108.4
February	74.7	82.2	98.0	104.0	107.6	122.6	117.3	108.1
March	74.7	83.9	98.0	103.9	108.6	124.8	114.9	109.0
April	76.1	86.6	99.1	104.5	109.3	128.4	112.9	109.0
May	77.4	88.5	99.8	102.6	108.5	129.7	110.7	109.3
June	77.4	88.5	99.9	102.0	108.5	129.9	109.4	109.9
July	77.2	87.9	98.8	100.7	109.0	129.9	107.9	109.8
August	77.6	87.6	99.5	100.7	110.8	127.3	106.6	110.2
September	76.5	89.3	100.2	101.3	112.6	126.4	106.7	111.0
October	76.5	90.1	101.7	102.0	114.0	124.1	107.7	110.7
November	77.7	92.8	102.6	104.3	113.6	121.5	108.0	110.1
December	80.3	95.2	102.8	107.0	116.4	121.5	108.4	110.2
Annual Index	76.5	88.0	100.0	102.6	110.3	126.2	110.4	109.4
Physical Volume Indexes								
January	85.8	97.4	96.6	98.5	90.0	124.3	116.4	136.1
February	71.2	98.1	84.6	90.2	84.7	101.9	109.1	130.0
March	85.3	113.3	91.5	103.4	99.5	125.0	128.8	149.9
April	95.9	118.6	104.0	105.7	96.2	139.4	130.4	163.2
May	96.0	123.6	102.6	111.2	121.8	142.0	157.8	174.3
June	92.6	118.9	106.1	111.9	118.5	126.1	134.4	167.6
July	95.2	117.4	103.7	104.4	108.4	129.9	144.5	166.3
August	95.7	106.3	94.5	95.6	109.8	127.3	129.0	141.7
September	92.8	105.9	100.6	99.5	113.1	111.9	148.4	149.4
October	110.7	128.5	108.9	104.6	128.1	125.8	158.6	146.0
November	115.8	112.3	105.7	104.6	131.3	121.7	152.2	144.9
December	103.0	92.8	102.7	90.7	104.2	102.0	143.7	138.9
Annual Index	95.4	110.9	100.0	102.0	109.2	122.7	138.0	151.0

TABLE XXVII. Foreign Exchange Rates

Month	U.S. Dollar in Canada					Pound Sterling in Canada				
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Canadian cents per unit										
January	100.25	110.25	105.17	100.48	97.05	403.00	308.00	294.46	279.51	273.05
February	100.25	110.25	104.92	100.10	97.73	403.00	308.00	293.82	278.43	275.55
March	100.25	110.25	104.73	99.59	98.33	403.00	308.00	293.29	278.58	276.92
April	100.25	110.25	105.99	98.09	98.37	403.00	308.00	296.74	275.46	277.13
May	100.25	110.25	106.37	98.38	99.41	403.00	308.00	297.89	275.49	279.80
June	100.25	110.25	106.94	97.92	99.44	403.00	308.00	299.41	272.68	279.82
July	100.25	110.25	106.05	96.91	99.18	403.00	308.00	296.90	270.21	279.29
August	100.25	110.25	105.56	96.11	98.83	403.00	308.00	295.46	268.05	278.25
September	104.75	110.25	105.56	95.98	98.43	360.25	308.00	295.46	267.11	275.94
October	110.25	105.34	105.08	96.43	98.25	308.00	294.96	294.11	269.36	275.76
November	110.25	104.03	104.35	97.66	97.77	308.00	291.23	292.06	273.52	274.89
December	110.25	105.31	102.56	97.06	97.31	308.00	294.86	286.49	272.40	273.52
Annual Average	103.08	108.92	105.28	97.89	98.34	376.13	304.44	294.68	273.40	276.66

Source: Bank of Canada. To October 1, 1950, average for business days in month (year) of mid-rate between official buying and selling rates. From October 2, 1950, noon average market rate for business days in month (year).

Note: Exchange rates for these and other currencies are published currently in *Price and Prices Indexes*, D.B.S., monthly, and *Foreign Trade*, Department of Trade and Commerce, bi-weekly.

TABLE XXVIII. New Gold Production Available for Export

Month	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
\$'000,000									
January	10.0	9.3	9.0	9.6	9.7	15.8	17.3	13.3	16.0
February	9.4	9.5	6.9	8.9	9.6	11.7	11.7	13.0	16.1
March	11.6	10.0	6.8	8.7	12.1	13.5	8.4	15.0	15.6
April	8.4	7.2	6.4	9.5	9.8	11.4	16.2	11.2	11.7
May	9.8	10.0	8.2	8.8	12.4	15.8	13.0	8.5	12.0
June	10.7	7.7	8.6	9.6	9.8	15.0	13.8	14.6	13.7
July	9.2	6.6	10.1	10.8	9.4	14.8	13.4	14.9	9.3
August	9.7	7.5	7.5	9.7	13.8	13.8	11.0	9.6	10.7
September	10.9	6.8	8.4	11.9	11.2	10.8	10.8	12.8	10.4
October	12.6	8.5	9.2	9.6	13.2	16.4	8.2	10.1	9.9
November	11.2	6.0	7.2	9.1	15.4	12.3	7.7	13.6	9.1
December	10.9	6.7	11.0	12.8	12.5	11.3	18.3	13.5	9.8
Total	124.4	95.8	99.3	119.0	138.9	162.6	149.8	150.1	144.3

F. TRADE BY THE STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION

TABLE XXIX. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports) by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1952 and 1953

Section and Division Codes	Title Description	To All Countries		To United States		To United Kingdom	
		1952 ¹	1953	1952 ¹	1953	1952 ¹	1953
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
0	Food	1,246,362	1,177,589	350,018	342,731	264,256	298,173
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	5,247	16,453	4,903	15,857	0	0
01	Meat and meat preparations	52,161	57,646	17,392	47,581	29,209	3,373
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	21,253	19,627	5,780	2,927	50	3,869
03	Fish and fish preparations	108,150	107,651	80,237	77,716	763	4,647
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	981,893	900,941	177,360	143,624	231,897	276,252
05	Fruits and vegetables	30,104	31,883	21,107	21,330	2,286	3,497
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	5,770	5,948	5,228	5,689	5	39
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	723	2,048	639	1,956	0	12
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	38,685	34,037	36,698	25,739	0	6,446
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	2,376	1,355	675	313	45	39
1	Beverages and Tobacco	79,346	82,362	46,372	56,016	19,439	13,927
11	Beverages	56,733	66,230	46,334	55,977	782	919
12	Tobacco and manufactures	22,614	16,132	38	39	18,657	13,008
2	Crude Materials, Inedible	1,073,930	1,021,062	709,591	703,219	216,679	166,316
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	30,532	29,676	25,129	22,362	4,281	4,370
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	17,422	12,527	1,368	987	2,150	1,141
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic ³	1,110	422	1,059	418	0	4
24	Wood, lumber and cork	392,413	348,985	255,764	257,129	105,391	60,960
25	Pulp and waste paper	294,752	250,555	227,791	204,036	35,388	28,190
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	9,182	8,075	6,644	4,628	1,575	1,228
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers	101,874	103,085	66,933	68,553	8,316	6,358
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	203,347	243,914	102,935	124,166	59,440	63,146
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.	23,299	23,823	21,968	20,941	138	920
3	31 Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity	27,269	20,355	24,855	19,222	559	526
4	41 Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	7,985	8,179	2,186	2,021	782	3,112
5	Chemicals	146,509	171,462	92,602	115,727	13,970	10,849
51	Chemical elements and compounds	37,071	46,139	26,142	38,480	6,502	4,653
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	1,408	1,045	1,408	1,036	2	0
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	1,786	1,103	598	490	12	54
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	5,730	6,515	1,187	1,444	71	37
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	350	241	167	117	2	1
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	42,294	42,666	37,469	39,928	2	0
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals ³	57,870	73,752	25,631	34,232	7,385	6,105
6	Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	1,326,209	1,300,361	920,337	1,030,247	222,228	159,906
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	5,235	7,723	2,808	3,820	1,233	1,781
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	17,114	8,042	5,451	4,512	42	30
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture)	57,203	54,292	44,018	47,526	6,503	2,630
64	Paper, paperboard and products	619,418	637,500	546,758	576,951	17,868	18,821
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	20,384	16,879	11,695	10,358	691	661
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	9,856	8,884	4,495	5,863	1,510	297
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	15,554	15,559	15,163	15,157	200	136
68	Base metals (including iron)	545,274	492,155	270,942	318,118	193,619	135,213
69	Manufactures of metals	36,171	59,327	19,006	47,941	562	336
7	Machinery and Transport Equipment	400,824	340,243	174,830	163,262	10,182	12,167
71	Machinery other than electric	173,312	136,366	112,040	92,342	4,867	3,037
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	47,618	46,401	14,708	21,205	2,759	6,181
73	Transport equipment	179,894	157,476	48,081	49,715	2,556	2,950
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	27,328	29,169	15,165	17,167	1,544	1,423
81	Building fixtures and fittings	1,066	1,161	99	123	8	3
82	Furniture and related fixtures	796	591	429	294	10	1
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	71	71	27	34	1	1
84	Clothing	4,418	4,565	3,023	3,036	156	270
85	Footwear	2,702	2,933	1,793	2,256	435	200
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc.	8,402	9,055	3,672	4,986	642	625
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.	9,872	10,793	6,122	6,439	293	324
9	Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	19,987	21,819	12,881	13,441	1,408	2,474
91	Postal packages	79	63	27	26	2	2
92	Live animals not for food	598	860	521	769	12	21
93	Returned goods and special transactions	19,310	20,896	12,334	12,646	1,396	2,453
	Grand Total, Exports Covered by S.I.T.C. ⁴	4,355,749	4,172,601	2,348,837	2,463,051	751,049	668,874

1. The data for 1952 have been revised on the basis of the Bureau's new *Convertibility Index of the Canadian Export Classification to the Standard International Trade Classification*, September, 1953 (unpublished).

2. Less than \$500.00.

3. The provisions of the Statistics Act prevent inclusion of exports of synthetic rubber in Division 23. They are included in Division 59.

4. Excludes processing charges in 1952. This item was removed from Canadian export statistics effective January 1, 1953.

TABLE XXX. Imports by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1952 and 1953

Section and Division Codes	Title Description	From All Countries		From United States		From United Kingdom	
		1952 ¹	1953	1952 ¹	1953	1952 ¹	1953
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
0	Food	375,580	376,082	152,804	157,038	11,370	13,741
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	1,676	1,435	1,477	1,108	199	301
01	Meat and meat preparations	13,884	15,661	5,111	8,990	712	469
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	8,875	3,958	1,520	1,272	39	20
03	Fish and fish preparations	6,138	7,322	3,217	4,309	168	174
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	22,034	20,131	19,067	16,358	2,225	2,862
05	Fruits and vegetables	156,761	160,587	105,632	104,378	1,266	1,473
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	68,364	56,622	2,144	2,646	2,349	2,381
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	92,286	103,563	9,463	11,655	4,167	5,828
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	2,733	3,204	2,699	3,109	9	1
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	2,829	3,599	2,473	3,214	236	233
1	Beverages and Tobacco	25,482	25,702	6,746	6,523	10,082	10,453
11	Beverages	20,858	20,498	3,598	2,895	9,941	10,267
12	Tobacco and manufactures	4,624	5,204	3,148	3,628	141	186
2	Crude Materials, Inedible	384,098	351,715	236,483	217,219	19,621	27,543
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	26,034	23,482	20,045	18,861	1,675	1,900
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	26,898	22,761	15,356	13,620	1	2
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic	29,167	26,137	6,935	8,044	276	243
24	Wood, lumber and cork	24,438	26,591	23,541	25,281	1	23
25	Pulp and waste paper	7,180	6,766	6,385	6,564	2	11
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	131,998	122,320	77,911	63,786	14,732	21,822
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers	40,758	41,917	32,607	35,347	1,842	1,572
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	80,736	65,886	43,228	36,413	101	1,264
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.	16,888	15,855	10,475	9,303	991	707
3	31 Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity	503,153	500,798	321,339	304,402	4,572	5,041
4	41 Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	24,167	27,963	17,804	15,817	526	1,320
5	Chemicals	199,743	236,937	176,117	203,222	13,375	20,165
51	Chemical elements and compounds	61,412	66,652	56,152	58,945	3,154	5,184
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	8,323	11,766	7,830	9,749	444	1,117
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	24,084	29,352	17,825	20,464	3,570	5,436
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	15,146	16,125	12,912	13,661	1,418	1,574
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	6,833	7,993	5,859	6,895	423	377
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	9,371	10,926	7,628	8,486	22	44
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals	74,576	94,122	67,912	85,022	4,343	6,434
6	Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	816,081	888,920	564,703	609,343	153,663	180,229
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	10,322	12,820	6,213	7,293	3,832	4,899
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	19,225	19,888	17,920	18,150	559	737
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture)	22,134	25,777	15,213	16,085	2,754	3,456
64	Paper, paperboard and products	26,859	34,866	25,278	33,229	1,309	1,179
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	199,423	226,561	105,150	110,630	60,771	77,181
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	77,619	88,171	49,189	56,357	20,032	21,416
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	31,146	33,929	6,227	7,322	18,746	18,161
68	Base metals (including iron)	263,554	231,745	196,432	173,608	29,478	33,713
69	Manufactures of metals	165,799	215,162	143,081	186,668	16,181	19,487
7	Machinery and Transport Equipment	1,261,147	1,460,747	1,134,878	1,286,104	106,336	149,579
71	Machinery other than electric	727,032	762,332	659,240	671,427	51,364	72,347
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	152,356	217,132	129,350	188,306	20,261	25,151
73	Transport equipment	381,759	481,283	346,288	426,371	34,710	52,081
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	256,976	324,625	204,937	256,548	28,985	35,736
81	Building fixtures and fittings	11,021	15,086	9,855	13,556	677	1,013
82	Furniture and related fixtures	6,443	9,766	5,531	8,826	628	589
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	2,900	4,081	1,595	2,316	891	1,019
84	Clothing	30,937	41,633	15,727	21,172	11,597	15,169
85	Footwear	6,924	9,723	3,512	4,755	2,973	4,017
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc.	55,176	66,382	41,577	48,804	3,727	3,467
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.	143,576	177,953	127,140	157,119	8,491	10,462
9	Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	181,652	189,246	158,999	164,930	11,020	9,584
91	Postal packages	33,691	32,396	32,943	31,718	501	450
92	Live animals not for food	1,877	2,197	1,804	1,985	49	178
93	Returned goods and special transactions	146,084	154,653	124,253	131,228	10,470	8,956
	Grand Total, Imports Covered by S.I.T.C. ²	4,028,080	4,382,735	2,974,810	3,221,146	359,549	453,391

1. The data for 1952 have been revised on the basis of the Bureau's new *Convertibility Index of the Canadian Import Classification to the Standard International Trade Classification*, September, 1953 (unpublished).

2. Excludes processing charges in 1952, and foreign coin and repair charges in both years. Processing charges have been excluded from Canadian import statistics since January 1, 1953.

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CANADA



REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE

CALENDAR YEAR, 1954

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

International Trade Division

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International Trade Division

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE
CALENDAR YEAR, 1954

Published by Authority of
The Right Honourable C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce

FOREWORD

The Review of Foreign Trade is a semi-annual publication designed to provide summary information on Canadian trade for the general reader, together with some analysis of the material included in the trade statistics. Both textual commentary and concise tables are presented. Those interested in obtaining more detailed statistics on any phase of Canada's foreign trade should consult the monthly, quarterly and annual Trade of Canada publications issued by the External Trade Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

A study is currently being made of the effect on Canada's trade statistics of recording imports produced in Central and South America by country of origin, and some preliminary results of this study appear in this issue. Revised seasonal patterns for exports and imports are also included.

This report was prepared by Mr. L.A. Shackleton, under the direction of Mr. C.D. Blyth, Director of the Bureau's International Trade Statistics Division. The basic statistics of Canadian trade were compiled under the direction of Mr. W.A. Deslauriers, Chief of the External Trade Section.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics,
April 27, 1955

HERBERT MARSHALL,
Dominion Statistician.

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CHAPTER I

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1954

Leading Developments

Canada's exports and imports were moderately lower in value and in volume in 1954 than in the preceding year. This was the first time since the war that such a situation has occurred. The declines were most pronounced in the case of imports, and the passive trade balance was therefore much smaller than in 1953.

Quite different causes brought about the export and import drops. The mild business readjustments in the United States resulted in smaller sales of many commodities to that country, but most of these specific declines were offset or more than offset by larger shipments to generally prosperous markets in Europe and other overseas regions. The net decline in exports can be traced almost entirely to two types of commodity, sales of which to all recent markets were reduced. The first was grains, the second motor vehicles. Exports of the four principal grains alone were \$279 million less than in 1953, and those of motor vehicles and parts declined by \$48 million. The net decline in domestic exports reached only \$236 million because of increased sales of many other commodities.

In 1950 and 1951 grain crops in many countries outside North America were relatively poor, and it was necessary for grain-deficit countries to increase both total imports and the proportion of total imports drawn from North America. Canada's exports of grains and grain products expanded especially sharply: these sales totalled \$489.4 million in 1950 but rose to a peak of \$998.9 million in 1952 in spite of a 3% decline in average prices in this period. The harvests of 1952 and 1953 were generally good, and while world grain trade remained very high until mid-1953, it then dropped towards its former level. In 1954 Canadian exports of grains and grain products totalled only \$618.5 million, and while average prices were some 8% lower than in 1952 most of the decline reflected a lessened volume of shipments. Nevertheless it should be noted that in both value and volume these exports remained considerably greater than in any post-war year prior to 1951.

Chart II on page 9 illustrates the rapid expansion of Canada's wheat exports after 1950, and their subsequent fall, together with the trend for other leading wheat exporters in this period. The

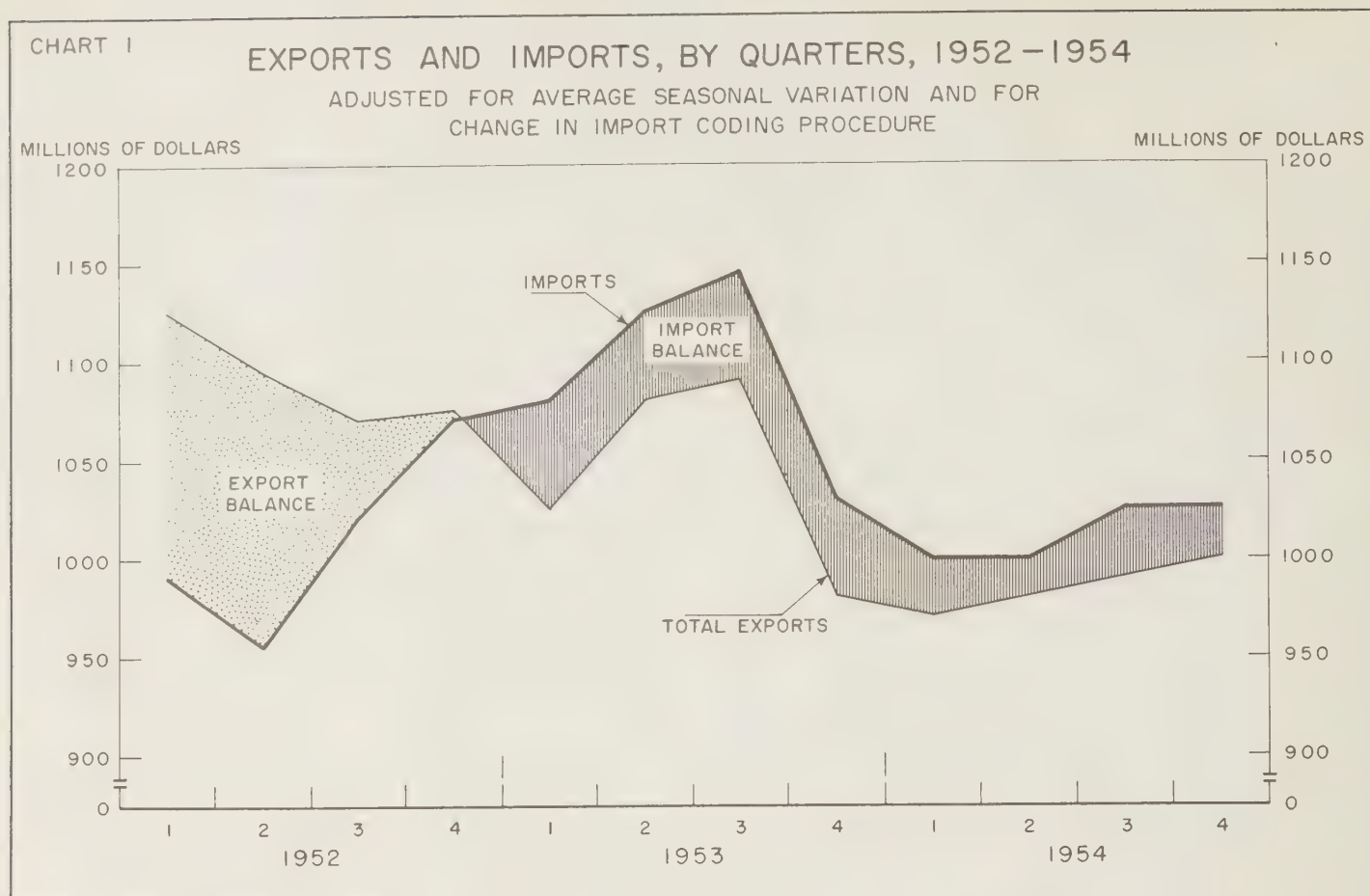
TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canada's Foreign Trade

	Calendar Year					Change from	
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1950 to 1954	1953 to 1954
	\$'000,000					%	%
Value of Trade:							
Total Exports ¹	3,157.1	3,963.4	4,356.0	4,172.6	3,946.9	+ 25.0	- 5.4
Domestic Exports	3,118.4	3,914.5	4,301.1	4,117.4	3,881.3	+ 24.5	- 5.7
Re-Exports	38.7	48.9	54.9	55.2	65.6	+ 69.7	+ 18.9
Imports	3,174.3	4,084.9	4,030.5	4,382.8	4,093.2 ²	+ 28.9	- 6.6
Total Trade	6,331.3	8,048.2	8,386.5	8,555.4	8,040.1 ²	+ 27.0	- 6.0
Trade Balance	- 17.2	- 121.5	+ 325.5	- 210.2	- 146.3 ²	—	—
	1948 = 100						
Price Indexes:							
Domestic Exports	108.3	123.0	121.8	118.3	115.1	+ 6.3	- 2.7
Imports	110.3	126.2	110.4	109.4	109.5	- 0.7	+ 0.1
Terms of Trade ³	98.2	97.5	110.3	108.1	105.1	+ 7.0	- 2.8
	1948 = 100						
Volume Indexes:							
Domestic Exports	93.6	103.5	114.9	113.2	109.6	+ 17.0	- 3.3
Imports	109.2	122.7	138.0	151.0	141.0	+ 29.1	- 6.6
	\$'000,000 of 1948						
Constant Dollar Values:							
Total Exports	2,914.5	3,221.3	3,581.0	3,530.9	3,432.0	+ 17.8	- 2.8
Imports	2,877.8	3,236.8	3,650.8	4,006.2	3,738.1 ²	+ 29.9	- 6.7
Total Trade	5,792.3	6,458.1	7,231.8	7,537.2	7,170.1 ²	+ 23.8	- 4.9

1. Exclusive of transfers of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act, which were as follows: 1950, \$56.8 million; 1951, \$109.1 million; 1952, \$100.9 million, 1953, \$182.0 million; 1954, \$202.4 million.

2. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in the year by an amount estimated at not less than \$40 million, and total trade and the trade balance by the same amount. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods. See Ch. V, p. 39.

3. Export price index divided by import price index. This ratio measures the extent to which export prices have increased more or less rapidly than import prices.



virtual removal of Argentina from the export market and the decline of exports from the United States and Australia were important in enabling Canada's wheat exports to reach the exceptional peak of 1952. Since 1952 only Argentina has been able to maintain increased wheat exports, but the decline in sales of Canadian wheat has been less pronounced than that affecting the United States product.

The pattern of world trade in motor vehicles was disturbed in most post-war years. Before the war it was generally true that international companies producing automobiles in the United States and Canada tended to fill export orders for Commonwealth markets from their Canadian plants, and those for other countries from their United States plants. In most post-war years production of motor vehicles was below world *effective* demand, and these companies filled export orders from whatever plants could find materials, labour and capacity. In 1952, with Canadian demand restricted by credit controls, Canadian exports of automobiles, trucks and parts reached the high figure of \$111.0 million since Canadian plants alone had capacity to spare. In 1953 and 1954 production capacity in both the United States and Canada increased and demand eased in the latter year. There seems to have been a return towards pre-war market allocations in 1954, and in addition demand for Canadian motor vehicles in many Commonwealth markets fell off. Canadian exports of automobiles, trucks and parts totalled only \$27.1 million in 1954.

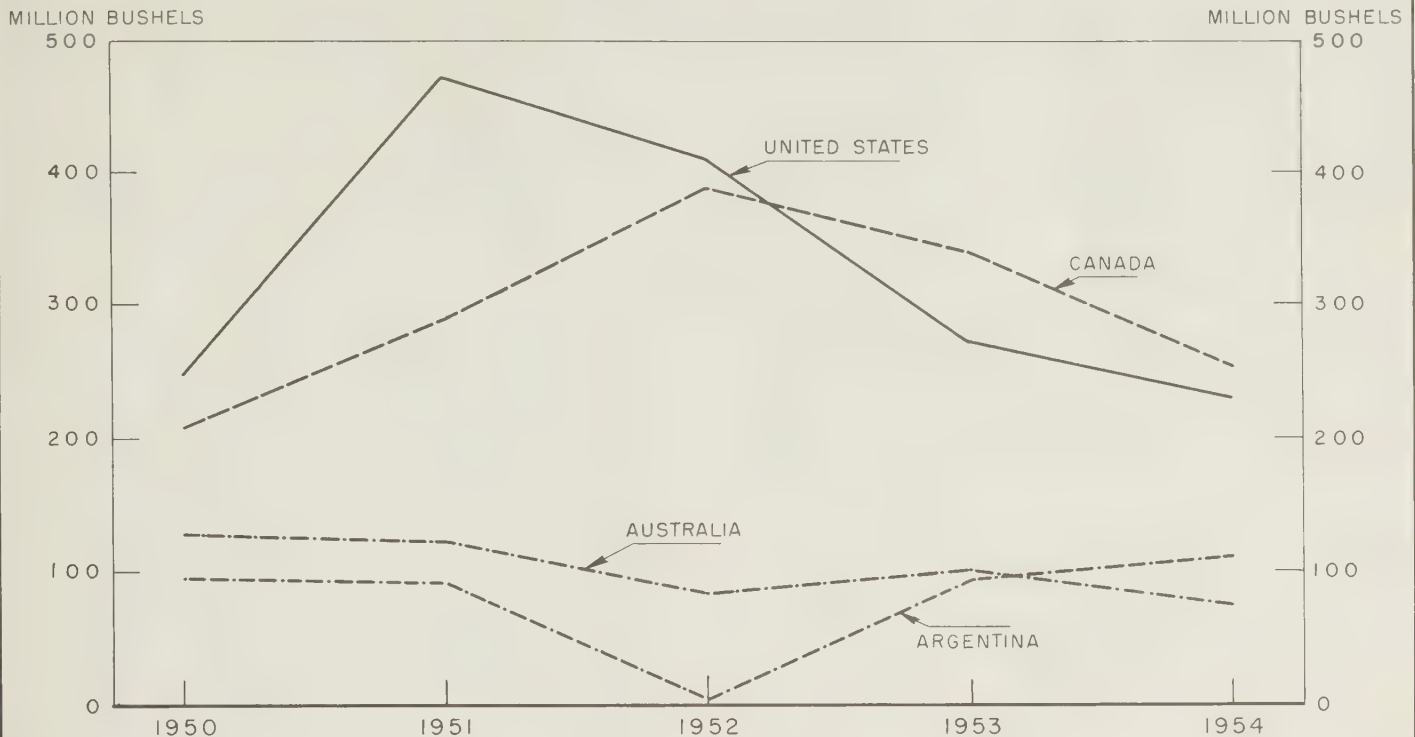
The decline in imports was general, rather than concentrated, and affected most of the leading commodities normally purchased by Canada. Reduced economic activity in this country was accompanied by a generally lower demand for industrial materials and many finished goods, and the effect of these declines on imports was accentuated in some cases by attempts to reduce inventories. This was especially true with textiles. Poor weather in the first half-year hampered construction and this, together with the recession, influenced the substantial cut in spending for new industrial machinery and equipment. The drop in grain exports and prices reduced farmers' incomes, and demand for agricultural implements fell. Personal expenditure on durable consumers' goods also declined in 1954, but total personal incomes continued to rise in the year and expenditure on non-durable goods and on services gained substantially, providing a sharp check to the recessive tendencies in the economy.

In spite of these declines in exports and imports both remained large, judged by the standard of earlier peacetime years. The volume of exports in 1954 was inferior only to that recorded in 1952 and 1953, the volume of imports only to 1953. And the trend of both exports and imports during the year was in the direction of recovery rather than further recession. The lines in Chart I, which represent the export and import totals adjusted by the seasonal patterns presented in Chapter IV, clearly show an upward movement after the sharp drop in the

CHART II

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR BY LEADING EXPORTERS

CALENDAR YEARS 1950-1954



fourth quarter of 1953 and the more moderate decline in the first quarter of 1954. These uptrends appear to reflect the recovery of the North American economies from their economic readjustments and the continued steady growth of exports of commodities other than grains, automobiles, defence goods and textiles.

A special factor affecting the comparison of exports with imports in 1954 arose from the change in import coding procedures which took effect in June, 1954. A new method of handling the customs documents from which trade statistics are compiled made it possible and necessary to bring the statistical "month" for imports into closer correspondence with the calendar month (and the statistical "month" for exports). However at the change-over point approximately two additional working days' documents had to be coded in the change-over month in addition to the normal month's supply of documents. It is estimated that this change increased the total value of imports coded in June (and in the year 1954) by not less than \$40 million. The trade balance for 1954 was therefore overstated by this same amount, and while no allowance is made for this factor in the published statistics, an appropriate adjustment was included in Chart I since the trend of imports during 1954 would otherwise be obscured.

Price changes had little gross effect on the trade totals in 1954, the second consecutive year when this condition has applied. Export prices av-

eraged less than 3% below those of 1953, and import prices showed no significant alteration. The further moderate decline in the terms of trade was nevertheless chiefly responsible for the size of the import balance recorded in 1954. Had 1953 prices prevailed during 1954 the import balance would have totalled only \$32 million. Minor price changes together with the change in import coding procedure thus accounted for the entire import balance in 1954.

Although total exports were lower in the year, several individual commodities showed substantial gains in 1954. Exports of newsprint paper were greater in value and volume than in any earlier year, and those of planks and boards were also a record in both respects in spite of lower average prices than prevailed in any of the preceding three years. Wood pulp exports increased substantially, and their volume was second only to the record of 1951, but lower prices kept their value below 1952 as well. Non-ferrous metals were the other category showing most numerous and substantial gains. Exports of aluminum, nickel and zinc were greater in volume than in any earlier year, and those of the first two metals were greater in value as well, while exports of copper and lead set post-war volume records and those of the former metal were greater in value than ever before.

Few import commodities showed large gains. The chief exceptions were in the agricultural products category, and to a considerable extent these gains resulted from higher prices. Imports of the

beverage commodities—coffee, tea and cocoa—were considerably smaller in volume than in 1953, but higher prices brought the values of all three well above the 1953 figures. Citrus fruit imports likewise declined in volume but rose in value due to higher prices. The gains in fresh vegetables and in sugar reflect real quantity increases, and that in sugar resulted in spite of lower prices than prevailed in 1953. In all other main groups except the relatively small wood products group the predominant direction of change was downward.

Some developments of significance for future years began to show in trade statistics in 1954. The first shipments of alumina were received from Jamaica for refining by Canada's expanded aluminum industry. The first shipments of iron ore from Labrador and of aluminum from Kitimat left the country in the latter part of the year, and crude petroleum began to be exported on the Pacific coast. These new exports were made possible by the heavy investment programme of recent years which has been a cause of the record level of imports since 1950.

Direction of Trade

The overall direction of Canada's trade in 1954 corresponded closely to the pattern established in 1953. Exports to the United States and the United Kingdom formed a slightly larger proportion of the total than in the preceding year, those to other principal trading areas a slightly smaller part. The opposite was true of imports. Those from the United States and the United Kingdom showed a proportionate reduction, those from other trading areas proportionate increases. The share of each area in total trade was almost identical with that of 1953.

These small changes were, on balance, in the direction of reducing the bilateral disequilibrium of Canada's trade. The sum of the trade balances with all individual countries in 1954 totalled \$1,624 million (disregarding plus or minus signs), or 20.2% of total trade in the year, slightly below the proportion of 20.8% registered in 1953. The approximately \$40 million of extra imports recorded in 1954 tend to make the statistics overstate the degree of imbalance remaining in trade, but this effect was minor.

If changes in the direction of exports are analyzed by main groups the reason for the small net change in their direction becomes apparent. Ex-

ports to the United States formed a smaller proportion of six group totals, but the reduction in grain exports affected trade with that country (and with Latin America) less than with other regions. The same is true of the reduction in automobile exports—the United States has never been a market for Canadian production. And the reduction in the miscellaneous commodities group was mostly in sales of cartridges and ships, the latter affecting chiefly Latin America, the former the Commonwealth. In brief, the major declines affecting Canadian exports in 1954 had their greatest effect on the proportion of trade directed to overseas countries. But overseas countries also increased their purchases of industrial materials and many other goods from Canada during the year, since economic activity overseas tended to increase in 1954, rather than moderating as in North America. The small net change in the direction of exports conceals some quite substantial changes by main groups and commodities.

Changes in the direction of imports by main groups were less pronounced, but a few significant facts deserve emphasis. The reduction in the share of imports drawn from the United States was concentrated especially in the non-metallic minerals group, and within that group in crude petroleum and petroleum fuels. The expansion of oil production in

TABLE 2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas

	United States	United Kingdom	Europe	Commonwealth and Ireland	Latin America	Others
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total Exports:						
1952	53.9	17.3	10.9	6.6	6.3	5.0
1953	59.0	16.0	8.9	6.0	4.8	5.3
1954	60.0	16.7	8.8	5.2	4.7	4.6
Imports:						
1952	73.9	8.9	3.8	4.6	7.0	1.8
1953	73.5	10.3	4.0	3.9	6.6	1.7
1954	72.3	9.6	4.4	4.5	6.9	2.3
Total Trade:						
1952	63.5	13.2	7.5	5.6	6.7	3.5
1953	66.4	13.1	6.4	4.9	5.7	3.5
1954	66.3	13.1	6.5	4.8	5.9	3.4

Canada has displaced imported petroleum in a large part of the Canadian market, and this part of the market was formerly supplied chiefly from the United States. Conversely, the increase in the proportion of imports drawn from Latin America was due en-

tirely to larger purchases of petroleum for those sections of the Canadian market not reached by Canadian crude. Imports from Latin America in all eight other groups formed a smaller proportion of the group totals.

Trade Agreements and Trade Restrictions

Canada's network of trade agreements was further extended in 1954 by the conclusion of a new treaty with Japan, and in addition the treaties with Spain and Portugal were revised. The Japanese treaty conceded most-favoured-nation treatment to imports from that country, subject to safeguards to prevent serious damage to Canadian industry, and in return Canada received most-favoured-nation tariff treatment together with two special guarantees: one that Canadian goods would not be more severely discriminated against than goods from other countries with convertible currencies by any trade restrictions required to protect Japan's balance of payments; and second that under no circumstances would discriminatory trade controls be imposed against Canadian wheat, barley, flaxseed, milk powder, wood pulp, primary copper, pig lead, zinc spelter or synthetic resins. This treaty entered into force on June 7. The Spanish and Portuguese agreements both provided for the exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment, and also for minimum guaranteed import authorizations for Canadian dried salt cod, and the Portuguese agreement brought certain Portuguese colonies into an agreement with Canada for the first time. These agreements provisionally became effective on July 1.

On a less formal basis, both the United Kingdom Token Import Scheme and the British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan were modified in

1954 to permit greater imports from Canada, and both are to be further extended in 1955. In the case of the latter arrangement, some commodities formerly coming under Plan quotas were transferred to open general license, and are therefore no longer subject to discrimination. Canadian trade was also aided in 1954 by the unilateral action of several countries, in Europe and the Commonwealth especially, which took action to reduce trade controls no longer required for balance-of-payments protection.

At the end of the year Canada was participating in negotiations to extend the life of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The G.A.T.T. includes 34 of the world's leading trading nations, and most of Canada's leading trading partners are members of the agreement.

While the general trend during 1954 was in the direction of lessened restrictions on international trade there were also some contrary moves. Devaluation and tariff revision in Mexico made that market more difficult of access, and both the United States and Venezuela restricted imports of some specific commodities important in Canadian exports. And in the fourth quarter of 1954 Australia announced the reimposition of many control measures relaxed during the preceding year.

TABLE 3. Foreign Trade and Population

	Unit	1937	1947	1951	1952	1953	1954
Population	'000	11,045	12,551	14,009	14,430	14,781	15,195
Current Dollar Comparisons:							
Domestic Exports Per Capita	\$	90.30	221.09	279.42	298.07	278.56	255.43
Imports Per Capita	\$	73.24	205.08	291.59	279.31	296.52	269.38
Total Trade Per Capita	\$	164.87	429.11	574.51	581.18	578.81	529.13
Constant Dollar Comparisons:							
Domestic Exports Per Capita	\$'48	169.10	241.36	227.17	244.72	235.47	221.92
Imports Per Capita	\$'48	144.17	233.04	231.05	253.00	271.04	246.01
Total Trade Per Capita	\$'48	315.90	477.75	466.99	501.16	509.92	471.87

International Trade and the Domestic Economy

Canada is one of the world's chief trading nations in spite of her relatively small population, and trade more important to the Canadian than to most other economies. Statistics published by the International Monetary Fund¹ and adjusted to approximately the same valuation basis for all countries show that in 1954 Canada ranked fourth among the trading nations of the world in the value of her exports, imports and total trade. The Federal Republic of Germany, whose trade has been expanding rapidly since 1950, regained Germany's pre-war rank among the trading nations in 1954. The six leading world traders in 1954 were:

Country	Total Exports U.S. \$'000,000	Imports
United States	15,079*	11,100
United Kingdom	7,771	9,462
Federal Republic of Germany	5,249	4,571
Canada	4,438	4,570
France	4,190	4,215
Netherlands	2,412	2,857

* Including military aid.

The value of world trade (excluding the trade of the iron curtain countries) increased by 3.6% in 1954 in spite of the declines recorded for the United States and Canada. General prosperity outside North America swelled the trade of overseas countries

1. International Monetary Fund: *International Financial Statistics*, Washington, U.S.A. monthly. Data quoted are from the April, 1955 issue.

with each other by more than enough to offset decreased trade with North America and within North America. This is the opposite relation to that prevailing in 1952 and 1953. In those years world trade was falling due to the reduced trade of overseas countries while that of the United States and Canada was still expanding.

Canada's per capita trade is normally much greater than that of the other leading world traders. Sufficient information is not yet available to determine rankings for trade per capita in 1954, but it appears likely that Canada returned to second place in this respect, behind New Zealand. The trade of New Zealand did not completely recover from its 1953 slump, but the rise in its trade appears to have been sufficient to restore it to first place.

The contraction of Canadian trade in 1954 was paralleled by declines in most measures of domestic economic activity. It seems worth noting that the decline in export trade in 1954 was less pronounced than that in private domestic investment even though export prices declined while investment costs were generally little changed. There was some further decline in the relation between foreign trade and total production in 1954. Exports of goods and services were equivalent to 21.4% of gross national product (22.2% in 1953), imports of goods and services to 23.2% of the total (24.0%). Merchandise exports (the export statistics discussed in this review) remained equal to 75% of all exports of goods and services, but merchandise imports declined slightly to 69% of all imports of goods and services.

TABLE 4. Indexes of Foreign Trade and Domestic Economic Activity
1948 = 100

	1937	1947	1951	1952	1953	1954
Value Indexes:						
Domestic Exports	32.4	90.2	127.3	139.9	133.9	126.2
Imports	30.7	97.6	154.9	152.8	166.2	155.2
Total Trade	31.7	93.7	140.0	145.9	148.9	139.9
Gross National Product	34.3	88.2	137.5	148.6	156.4	153.6
Private Investment in Plant, Equipment and Housing	24.1	79.0	141.9	158.5	180.3	169.3
Cheques Cashed	43.6	92.3	139.0	155.2	170.3	183.0
Bank Deposits	37.5	95.6	115.7	121.1	128.9	123.6
Price Indexes:						
Domestic Exports	53.4	91.6	123.0	121.8	118.3	115.1
Imports	50.8	88.0	126.2	110.4	109.4	109.5
Wholesale Prices	55.7	84.4	124.2	116.9	114.1	112.2
Consumers' Prices	64.9	87.4	117.2	120.1	119.1	119.8
Volume Indexes:						
Domestic Exports	60.7	98.5	103.5	114.9	113.2	109.6
Imports	60.4	110.9	122.7	138.0	151.0	141.0
Total Trade	60.7	104.3	112.4	125.8	131.2	124.8
Gross National Product	55.1	97.1	115.9	123.4	128.1	123.6
Industrial Production	55.0	96.7	115.4	118.6	126.5	124.6
Persons with Jobs	83.9	98.9	104.2	105.6	106.9	106.4
Railway Revenue Freight Ton Miles	45.6	101.8	108.8	115.8	110.5	104.8

CHAPTER II

TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES

The United States and the United Kingdom were, as usual, Canada's leading trading partners in 1954. There was little overall change in these countries' proportions of Canada's total trade: the United States accounted for 66.3% of the total, 0.1% less than in 1953, and the United Kingdom for 13.1%, the same as in 1953. But these unchanged proportions of total trade conceal opposite changes in these countries' shares of exports and imports. Both the United States and the United Kingdom absorbed a larger proportion of Canada's exports than in 1953, and the share of both in Canada's imports was reduced.

Nine other countries accounted for more than 1% of Canada's total exports or imports in 1954, an increase from six in 1953 but still below the peak number of ten in 1952. For the first time since 1951 a third country accounted for more than 1% of both exports and imports: the Federal Republic of Germany was Canada's fourth ranking export market, accounting for 2.2% of total exports, and also the fourth ranking source of imports, supplying 1.1%. Japan was again third as an export market, taking 2.4% of the total, but supplied only 0.5% of imports, and Venezuela, which ranked third as an import source with a share of 4.1%, absorbed only 0.8% of total exports in 1954.

The increase in the number of countries accounting for a moderately large share of Canada's exports in 1954 reflected several factors. Most im-

portant was the general prosperity and high level of economic activity prevailing in most European and other overseas countries in 1954. This caused an increased demand for Canadian industrial materials which largely offset the generally reduced demand for Canadian grains. Other influences included the relaxation of exchange controls by many Commonwealth and other countries, and some countries' deliberate substitution of cheaper dollar goods for more expensive soft currency goods in an endeavour to reduce cost of production or consumer prices.

Germany's share of the Canadian market for imports has been increasing steadily in recent years, especially in the field of manufactured goods. High quality goods, competitive prices, and good after-sales service appear to have been important factors in the German success in Canada and other markets. In 1954 imports of non-farm machinery from the United States declined by 3% in value, from the United Kingdom 25%, but imports of these goods from Germany rose by 32%. Imports of automobiles, trucks and parts from the United States declined by 18%, from the United Kingdom by 39%, but those from Germany rose by 54%. Germany's share of the Canadian market for these and other goods remains considerably smaller than those of the two leading suppliers, but the contrast in 1954 results is none the less significant.

TABLE 5. Index of Market Concentration of Trade¹

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Concentration of Domestic Exports:							
Canada	54.0	55.7	66.6	61.1	56.7	61.2	62.2
United States.....	21.7	21.7	23.8	22.0	26.5	29.3	27.0
United Kingdom.....	18.4	18.8	19.4	19.8	17.5	18.0	18.6
Concentration of Imports:							
Canada	69.6	71.7	68.5	69.8	74.5	74.3	73.1
United States.....	26.4	28.0	26.5	25.5	26.6	26.8	27.3
United Kingdom.....	20.4	20.6	18.6	18.2	19.0	19.5	18.9
Concentration of Total Trade:							
Canada	60.6	62.8	67.6	65.4	65.0	67.8	67.7
United States.....	22.8	23.3	24.8	23.9	26.3	27.8	27.0
United Kingdom.....	18.6	18.9	18.5	18.1	18.0	18.4	18.3

1. The index measures the extent to which a country's trade is concentrated on particular markets, rather than widely distributed among many markets. Comparison between the series for Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom is affected by the varying number of "countries" with which each records trade, but the resulting distortion is probably not serious.

TABLE 6. Canada's Rank in Trade of the United States and the United Kingdom

Note: Countries ranked horizontally according to importance in 1954

	United States Trade (U.S. Statistics ¹ , Values in U.S. \$'000,000)						
	Total	Canada	United Kingdom	Japan	Mexico	Venezuela	Germany, Federal Republic
Exports (including re-exports) ²:							
1952	12,587.9	2,795.9	676.6	621.7	666.2	500.9	445.2
1953	11,648.4	2,996.0	591.1	670.6	645.5	513.2	355.3
1954	12,195.0	2,765.9	687.9	678.1	627.7	530.6	490.6
	Total	Canada	Brazil	Colombia	Venezuela	United Kingdom	Cuba
General Imports:							
1952	10,717.5	2,386.5	808.4	384.1	396.5	485.3	439.8
1953	10,873.3	2,461.6	768.5	466.1	440.5	546.0	431.1
1954	10,206.7	2,375.2	681.7	506.5	503.7	500.7	401.3
	United Kingdom Trade (U.K. Statistics ³ , Values in U.K. £'000,000)						
	Total	Australia	United States	Union of South Africa	Canada	New Zealand	India
Exports (including re-exports):							
1952	2,728.1	221.8	180.9	145.9	132.4	115.7	113.2
1953	2,687.5	214.1	172.1	159.1	161.0	100.7	115.2
1954	2,774.2	279.4	159.7	157.5	135.6	126.7	115.3
	Total	United States	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	India	Kuwait ⁴
General Imports:							
1952	3,477.0	314.6	319.7	226.7	165.7	114.7	136.0
1953	3,342.9	252.7	305.5	294.2	169.8	113.4	129.0
1954	3,378.9	282.9	272.9	236.8	176.9	148.6	134.8

1. U.S. Dept. of Commerce: *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, March 28, 1955, and *Quarterly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States*, January-December, 1953.

2. Excluding "special category" exports for which country detail is not published.

3. U.K. Board of Trade: *Trade and Navigation Accounts*, December, 1954.

4. A small oil-producing country in the Arabian peninsula not separately distinguished in Canadian statistics.

There was an increase in the index of market concentration of Canadian exports in 1954, and a decrease in the index for imports. These changes were approximately offsetting, and the index for total trade showed no significant movement.

In spite of the decline in Canadian trade in 1954, Canada retained a leading place among the trading partners of the United States and the United Kingdom. Canada again ranked first both as an export market for the United States and as a supplier of imports to that country. There was a moderate reduction in the share of United States exports taken

by Canada, but this country's share of United States imports showed a small increase. There was a sharp reduction in Canada's share of the export and import trade of the United Kingdom, and Canada slipped from third to fourth place as a market for United Kingdom exports, and from first to second place as a source of imports. Canada's share of United Kingdom exports, at 4.9%, was the same as in 1952 when Canada also ranked fourth as an export market, but this country's share of United Kingdom imports, at 8.1%, was much higher than the 6.7% recorded in 1951 when we last ranked second as an import supplier to that country.

Trade with the United States

The United States, like Canada, passed through a moderate recession in 1954. In both countries the decline in economic activity became apparent in the latter half of 1953, and by the second half of 1954 economic activity in both countries was well on the road to recovery. However in the case of the United States foreign trade provided somewhat more support to the domestic economy during the recession than was true in Canada.

United States exports, excluding goods shipped under that country's mutual security programme, rose by 4.6% in 1954 to reach a total of U.S. \$12.8 billion, in contrast to the decline of 5.4% in Canadian exports. The differing behaviour of exports in the two countries seems to have resulted chiefly from the difference in the relative importance of grains in these exports. Grains and products accounted for only 9.1% of United States exports in 1953, and showed an absolute decline of U.S. \$309.6 million in 1954 to only 6.1% of the total. Grains and products accounted for 22.2% of Canada's domestic exports in 1953, and though their absolute decline was only \$295.7 million their relative decline was greater, and they fell to 16.0% of the 1954 total. Another major contrast was in exports of motor vehicles by the two countries: United States exports of automobiles, trucks and parts increased by 7.5%, while Canadian exports, due to a return to more normal market allocations by international companies and to still severe import restrictions in Commonwealth markets, declined by 64.0%. Shipments of most industrial materials from both countries showed substantial gains.

Imports into the United States and Canada in 1954 behaved in a more comparable manner. United States imports declined by 6.1%, Canadian imports

by 6.6%. Industrial materials accounted for most of the decrease in both countries. The trends of exports and imports in the United States and Canada during 1954 also seem to have corresponded closely, each country's trade totals showing an improvement after the first quarter of the year.

In trade between the two countries the effect of changes in 1954 was to reduce Canada's import balance. Both Canadian and United States statistics show a sharper decrease in United States shipments of goods to Canada than in Canadian shipments of goods to the United States. The trade balance showed not only an absolute but also a relative decline. According to Canadian statistics it formed 13.3% of total trade between the two countries in 1953, and only 11.1% in 1954. And Canadian statistics understate the actual decrease in imports and in the trade balance in 1954 by an amount estimated at not less than \$30 million because of the change in import coding procedure described in Chapter V.

The terms of trade of the United States with all countries showed a somewhat greater decline than those of Canada with all countries. United States export prices receded by less than did Canada's, but average prices of United States imports increased by some 3%, while Canadian import prices were almost unchanged. In trade between the two countries, however, the average prices of Canadian exports to the United States appear to have fallen by perhaps 2%, those of United States exports to Canada by less than 1%. The influence of these price changes was thus to moderate the reduction in Canada's import balance on trade with the United States.

TABLE 7. Trade of Canada with the United States, by Half-Years

	1952		1953		1954		Change from	
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	1st half '53 to 1st half '54	2nd half '53 to 2nd half '54
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports.....	1,113.3	1,193.7	1,188.4	1,230.5	1,120.5	1,196.7	- 5.7	- 2.8
Re-Exports	18.8	23.3	21.2	22.9	24.3	26.0	—	—
Imports	1,457.8	1,519.2	1,672.4	1,548.8	1,502.8	1,458.6	- 10.1	- 5.8
Total Trade.....	2,589.9	2,736.1	2,882.0	2,802.3	2,647.6	2,681.2	- 8.1	- 4.3
Trade Balance	- 325.7	- 302.2	- 462.8	- 295.4	- 358.0	- 235.9	—	—

Domestic Exports to the United States¹

Again in 1954 there was little pronounced change in the structure of Canadian exports to the United States. The proportion included in the agricultural products group continued its slow decline from the 1952 peak, and this decline was balanced by increases in the wood products and animal products categories. In spite of the stability in the relative importance of the various groups, however, more than half of the forty leading exports to the United States fluctuated in value by more than 10%. And more than half of the net reduction in exports to the United States was concentrated in the agricultural products group, the remainder falling largely in the non-ferrous metals, iron and steel products and miscellaneous commodities groups.

The decrease in exports of oats to the United States in 1954 was greater than that in any other commodity. Exports of oats to the United States were unusually large from 1951 to 1953, but in December, 1953, the United States government imposed a quota on imports of oats, and this quota was renewed for one year in October, 1954. Quotas were also applied to United States imports of barley in October, 1954, and Canadian exports of barley to the United States fell off in the fourth quarter. Both the quota on oats and that on barley are intended to prevent imports from interfering with United States price support operations, but both quotas permit larger imports from Canada than actually occurred in any but the most recent years of the post-war period. Exports of rye to the United States are also restricted by a quota.

Exports of aluminum, copper and zinc to the United States declined in quantity and in value in 1954, and these decreases were only partly offset by larger shipments of nickel and lead to that country. However overseas markets increased purchases of aluminum, copper and zinc by more than the decline in sales to the United States. Shipments of aluminum to the United States in 1953 had been especially great because of the diversion to that country of some metal contracted for by the United Kingdom. Asbestos was another important industrial material affected by lower sales to the United States, but here again overseas markets absorbed all available supplies.

In the iron and steel group the largest drops were in shipments of pig iron and steel billets, reflecting the low rate of operations in the United States steel industry for most of the year. During the first half-year shipments of iron ore to the United States were also lower than in the 1953 period, but large exports from the new developments in Labrador during the latter months of the year raised the annual value to almost double the 1953 figure. Shipments of farm machinery to the United States continued to decline with farmers' incomes in that country, although in the second half-year these sales were better than in that period of 1953.

Sales of industrial machinery also fell off. The effects of these latter declines were largely offset by greater exports to overseas countries—Turkey and Brazil in the case of farm machinery, New Zealand and Pakistan in that of industrial machinery.

The drop in exports in the miscellaneous commodities group was concentrated chiefly in the defence items in this group: aircraft and ammunition. Military goods in other groups also showed the effects of contract completions or of the general stretchout of defence purchasing in the United States. Lower exports of radio equipment to the United States forces were chiefly responsible for the decline in the electrical apparatus total, and shipments of naval guns to the United States dropped sharply in the second half-year.

The wood products group showed the least pronounced effects of the United States recession, although even here there was a sharp reduction in the proportion of these exports directed to the United States. Newsprint exports were fractionally lower than in 1953 because of a reduction from 48 days' supply to 44 days' supply in the stocks held by U.S. publishers. (Canada's share of the United States market remained the same as in 1953). Shipments of pulpwood to the United States also declined slightly. But exports of wood pulp increased steadily in value in spite of somewhat lower average prices than prevailed in 1953, and in the second half-year exports of planks and boards were extraordinarily high. Construction activity in the United States, especially house-building, showed no slump in 1954, and when a strike during the third quarter cut domestic lumber supplies the demand for Canadian wood became urgent, and the quantity exported rose sharply.

Other important increases were in exports of fresh and frozen fish, of fresh pork and of slaughter cattle. The development of the "fish stick" industry in the United States has created a demand for frozen fillets in blocks, and it was fish in this form that accounted for most of the 1954 increase. Pork supplies in Canada were again large in 1954, and competitive prices permitted moderate shipments to the United States. There was also an increase in the number of slaughter cattle shipped, but this trade remains much smaller than it was before the disruptive effects of high prices and the foot-and-mouth outbreak in 1951-52.

Imports from the United States²

The structure of imports from the United States also showed only minor changes in 1954 although most of the reduction in these purchases fell in the iron and steel and non-metallic minerals groups. Imports of producers' and consumers' durables were of somewhat lesser importance than in 1953, and those of perishable consumers' goods of greater importance. The reduction in imports of defence goods

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table IX.

2. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table X.

TABLE 8. Composition of Trade with the United States, by Main Groups¹

Group	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1951	1952	1953	1954
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	11.5	13.1	11.2	9.2	7.4	7.4	6.8	8.5
Animals and Animal Products	11.6	6.4	7.4	7.9	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
Fibres, Textiles and Products	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	7.8	6.6	6.0	6.1
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	48.5	46.9	45.1	47.8	4.5	4.1	4.6	5.1
Iron and its Products	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.3	40.8	41.3	41.1	38.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	12.1	15.2	16.9	16.6	6.8	6.7	8.1	8.8
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.2	15.5	14.1	12.9	11.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.7	5.9	5.6	6.0	6.4
Miscellaneous Commodities	1.3	2.8	3.3	2.8	8.7	12.5	12.8	13.4

1. For the values from which most of these percentages are derived see Part II, Tables IX and X.

from the United States was somewhat less pronounced than the downtrend in exports of such goods to that country.

Iron and steel products showed the largest absolute decline in imports from the United States, and of the twelve leading commodities in this group included in Table X, eleven were lower in value than in 1953, and eight of these fell by more than 10%. The only increase was in imports of railway cars, a result of the re-equipment programme of the Canadian railways. Tractors and farm machinery showed the largest declines, a reflection of the cut in Canadian farmers' incomes resulting from lower grain exports since the autumn of 1953. Lower activity in Canada's steel-using industries caused a drop in imports of rolling mill products, and lower imports of automobile parts and of completed vehicles reflected the weakened Canadian market for these goods in 1954. Imports of non-farm machinery showed a moderate decrease, chiefly in the second half of 1954.

The drop in imports of non-metallic minerals from the United States was 19.5%, a greater percentage decline than was shown by any other group. Fuels accounted for the greater part of this drop (all five of the chief imports in this group in 1954 were fuels), and the decreases affecting bituminous coal, crude petroleum and gasoline were especially great. Coal is being increasingly displaced by petroleum fuels in Canada, and United States crude petroleum by the production of western Canadian wells. Whereas in 1947, (before the expansion of Canadian oil production) the United States supplied some 60% of Canadian imports of crude petroleum the proportion in 1954 was only 13%. Imports of motor gasoline have not shown the same consistent decline since the expansion in Canadian refinery capacity has not yet reached the point where the whole market can

economically be supplied from domestic refineries. But imports are definitely a marginal source of supply, and their sharp drop in 1954 reflected a larger proportion of the decline in consumption resulting from bad weather in the spring and summer than did sales of Canadian refineries.

Imports of fibres and textiles from the United States declined in value and volume in 1954, and most of the leading items in this group shared in the decline. Lower imports of raw cotton from Egypt, Argentina and Mexico led to some growth in imports of this commodity from the United States, though total cotton imports remained below the 1953 level. The drop in imports of cotton and cotton goods, which are the chief textile items purchased from the United States, was less severe than that in imports of wool and wool goods, and the overall decline in textile imports from the United States was therefore much less severe than the drop in these imports from all countries.

Several other commodities also showed substantial declines. That in refrigerators and freezers was among the greatest: consumers' durable goods in general tended to decline in 1954, automobiles and stoves being other important commodities so affected. Aircraft imports declined, although less so than imports of aircraft engines, but imports of radio equipment (partly for defence purposes) were considerably greater than in 1953 and more than offset lower imports of other types of electrical apparatus. The only groups where increases in imports strongly outweighed decreases were the agricultural and wood products groups. Many of the chief imports in these groups are non-durable consumers' goods or are closely related to these goods, and expenditure on such goods in Canada continued to expand in 1954.

Trade with the United Kingdom

For the United Kingdom 1954 was a year of great prosperity. Industrial production was high, unemployment was low, and consumer spending showed a sizable increase. Foreign trade expanded and the customary import balance was reduced in size. Import prices showed little change and export prices declined by only about 2%. Although the balance of payments showed some softness towards the end of the year, the health of the British economy was nevertheless better than in any previous post-war year.

Changes in the direction of British trade, arising in large part out of the mild North American recession, were one factor affecting the balance of payments position. British demand for most North American industrial materials was high, and although grain imports from this area fell sharply total imports from the United States increased and from Canada showed only a small decline. At the same time industrial conditions in North America contributed to a decline in exports to both the United States and Canada. The trade balance with the dollar area therefore deteriorated. However there was a much greater reduction in the United Kingdom's import balance with the sterling area countries, and the overall trade balance picture remained strong by comparison with other post-war years.

Canada's total trade with the United Kingdom was 6.4% lower in 1954 than in 1953, and unlike the only previous post-war drop in the value of trade

between the two countries, this was the result more of a drop in Canadian buying than of United Kingdom buying. In large part the decline in Canadian imports from the United Kingdom was caused by the mild recession occurring in Canada during the year. But there is also evidence that United Kingdom goods were faced with greater competition in the Canadian market during 1954. The reduction in Canadian imports from the United Kingdom was most pronounced in the second half-year rather than the first half, in spite of the general moderate recovery of Canadian imports at this time. And the proportion of Canadian imports drawn from the United Kingdom in the last six months of 1954 showed an appreciable decline. While the October dockers' strike in the United Kingdom influenced these results it was by no means the sole or apparently even the chief cause.

Price fluctuations did not have great influence on statistics of Canadian trade with the United Kingdom in 1954. Prices of Canadian exports to the United Kingdom probably averaged about 3% lower than in 1953 due chiefly to the declines affecting wheat and lumber, and there may therefore have been a small increase in the volume of goods shipped to that country. Prices of imports from the United Kingdom may also have eased slightly, but the greater part of the drop in these purchases was clearly in their volume. There seems to have been little significant change in the terms of trade between the two countries; if anything they were somewhat more favourable to the United Kingdom than in 1953.

TABLE 9. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom, by Half-Years

	1952		1953		1954		Change from	
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	1st half '53	2nd half '53
							to 1st half '54	to 2nd half '54
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports.....	401.0	345.7	314.2	351.2	284.6	368.8	- 9.4	+ 5.1
Re-Exports	2.2	3.0	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.5	—	—
Imports.....	161.4	198.4	219.6	233.8	204.1	188.4	- 7.0	- 19.4
Total Trade.....	564.6	546.2	535.4	586.9	491.2	559.6	- 8.3	- 4.6
Trade Balance	+ 241.8	+ 149.5	+ 96.2	+ 119.3	+ 82.9	+ 182.9	—	—

Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom¹

A pronounced change in the structure of Canadian exports to the United Kingdom occurred in 1954. In large measure this represented a reversion to the pattern of 1951 and 1952, with agricultural products (chiefly wheat and flour) forming a much smaller part of these exports and wood and non-ferrous metals a much greater proportion.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table XI.

Nevertheless wheat remained by a wide margin the chief commodity exported to the United Kingdom. Its value in 1954 was almost 36% less than the near-record figure for 1953, and its volume down by almost 29%. But only two other commodities, aluminum and lumber, were more than half as great in value. Three major influences contributed to the drop in British buying of Canadian wheat. First was the reduced need for wheat as a result of better home crops in 1952 and 1953. Second was the return of the wheat trade to private hands in the United Kingdom, and the considerable reduction in stocks of imported

TABLE 10. Composition of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Main Groups¹

Group	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1951	1952	1953	1954
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	36.7	34.4	45.9	34.8	5.1	6.6	5.8	7.2
Animals and Animal Products	4.7	4.8	2.8	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.7
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	33.0	24.0	25.0	22.8
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	22.4	22.1	16.6	22.4	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3
Iron and its Products.....	3.1	5.1	4.1	2.4	30.1	34.1	35.6	33.1
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	28.8	29.9	27.1	32.0	10.1	12.0	11.5	12.5
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.9	7.8	7.6	6.7	7.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.4	3.9	3.4	4.1	4.7
Miscellaneous Commodities	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	6.0	8.3	7.2	8.5

1. For the values from which most of these percentages are derived see Part II, Tables XI and XII.

wheat on hand that followed the transfer. And third was the greater availability of wheat from other countries than had been the case before the autumn of 1953. The British wheat crop in 1954 was again large, but contained a higher than usual proportion of low grade wheat, and at the end of 1954 there was little room for further reduction of wheat stocks held in the United Kingdom. Exports of Canadian wheat to the United Kingdom in the fourth quarter of 1954 were greater than in the same period of 1953 in spite of the restrictive effects of the British dock strike.

Exports of other agricultural commodities showed little net change. Exports of wheat flour to the United Kingdom continued to decline chiefly because of lower prices, but those of barley showed a small gain in spite of lower prices and shipments of tobacco were substantially higher in 1954 than in 1953. Sizable exports in the fourth quarter again placed apples among the leading commodities exported to the United Kingdom. In the animal products group there was a sharp increase in sales of canned salmon, but lower values for cheese and beef offset part of this gain. The beef exported to the United Kingdom in 1954 was frozen after the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak, and was sold early in the year at a low price to clear these stocks.

Non-ferrous metals formed almost as great a proportion of exports to the United Kingdom in 1954 as did agricultural products. Shipments of aluminum, copper and zinc were substantially greater than in 1953 in both value and volume, while those of nickel and lead were only slightly less than the high level recorded in 1953. There was also an increase in exports of platinum concentrates to the United Kingdom for refining; this is improvement trade and much of the metal is later returned to Canada.¹ Exports of wood products showed an even stronger recovery than did those of metals, though like metals they remained below the total reached in 1952. Among the factors affecting important commodities in this

group were the ending of restrictions on the use of lumber in the United Kingdom at the close of 1953, the strong demand for wood pulp (and pulpwood) from the paper and textile industries, and an increase in the quota of Canadian newsprint allowed into the country in 1954.

The share of Canada's exports directed to the United Kingdom rose from 16% in 1953 to 17% in 1954, and in eight of the nine main groups the proportion of exports sold in that market was also higher. The single exception was the iron and steel products group. Here the difference resulted chiefly from a very sharp drop in sales of ferro-alloys. In addition exports of pig iron and steel ingots did not recur in 1954, and there was some diversion of exports of scrap iron from the United Kingdom market to other European countries.

Imports from the United Kingdom¹

Only relatively minor changes occurred in the structure of Canadian imports from the United Kingdom in 1954, even though most of the decline in these imports was concentrated in the iron and steel products and textile products groups. Altogether imports in five of the main groups were lower in value than in 1953, while four showed small or moderate gains. Also significant was the reduction in the share of imports drawn from the United Kingdom in five of these groups, and the reduced share of supplies from the United Kingdom in the case of a majority of the forty leading commodities imported from that country.

The drop in imports of iron and steel products from the United Kingdom was almost 20%, as opposed to a drop of less than 14% in the all countries total for this group. Imports of British passenger

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table XII.

automobiles and parts showed an especially severe drop due to the slack Canadian market for motor vehicles in 1954 and to growing German competition in the small car field. Imports of non-farm machinery from the United Kingdom fell by almost 25% in value, and those of steel rolling mill products were down by one-third. Of the eleven leading commodities in this group included in Table XII six showed more severe declines in imports from the United Kingdom than in imports from all countries.

In the fibres and textiles group imports from the United Kingdom were lower by 21% in 1954, as compared with 14% in the all countries total. Here the difference in results was due more to differences in the goods purchased from the United Kingdom compared with those purchased from other countries. Wool, wool fabrics and wool products faced a weaker market in Canada in 1954 than did cotton goods or synthetics, and wool goods are more important in imports from the United Kingdom than in the case of most other countries.

Another field in which imports from the United Kingdom lost some ground was electrical apparatus. Imports of these goods from the United Kingdom fell by 17%, while the all countries total rose. This decline resulted from a drop in shipments of generators to Canada which was not offset by larger sales of other goods. Imports of some defence goods from the United Kingdom also appear to have declined in 1954 by more than those from the United States.

There were a few significant increases in imports from the United Kingdom in 1954. Increased use was made of the entrepot market in that country as a source of tea supplies, though the proportion of tea imports received from the United Kingdom remained well below the pre-war level. Imports of aluminum manufactures from that country also showed a sharp gain. But most of the leading commodities imported from the United Kingdom declined in 1954 in face of a slightly contracted and increasingly competitive Canadian market.

Trade with Other Leading Countries¹

Venezuela

Canada's huge imports of crude petroleum from Venezuela continued to expand in 1954, and imports of refined fuel oils from that country also remained high. Venezuela is the principal supplier of crude oil to that part of the Canadian market from the Montreal area to the Atlantic ocean—high transportation costs prevent western Canadian oil from competing effectively in this region—and imports of petroleum from Venezuela have expanded with the growth of that market. Exports to Venezuela were sharply lower in 1954 than in the preceding two years. Chiefly responsible were the near-elimination of exports of motor vehicles because of a return to more normal market allocations by international companies, and the non-recurrence of sales of ships. Exports of foodstuffs to Venezuela, including flour, processed milk and eggs, were higher than in 1953, and increased sales of primary aluminum and plastics more than outweighed smaller shipments of newsprint and a sharp decline in aluminum manufactures. Venezuela is among the few countries in the world with a strong, fully convertible currency, and the Venezuelan market is therefore regarded as especially important by many exporting countries.

Federal Republic of Germany

The economy of the Federal Republic of Germany, like that of the United Kingdom, was prosperous and expanding in 1954. Foreign trade has been a major stimulus to the German economy in its expansion of recent years. In 1950 German exports

to all countries totalled only U.S. \$2.0 billion, but by 1954 had increased to U.S. \$5.2 billion. In the same period German imports rose from U.S. \$2.7 billion to U.S. \$4.6 billion. Canadian trade with Germany in 1954 was also much greater than in 1950. Canadian imports from Germany rose from \$11.0 million to \$44.5 million, a sharper increase than shown by German exports to all countries, and Canadian exports to Germany were \$86.9 million in 1954, and only \$8.9 million in 1950.

From 1953 to 1954 Canadian imports from Germany rose more rapidly than did exports to that country. The greater part of the increase was in iron and steel products. Purchases of German machinery rose from \$5.3 million to \$7.0 million, of automobiles from \$1.4 million to \$2.3 million, and several other commodities in this group also showed substantial gains. Other increases were in imports of cement, clocks and watches and cameras. Imports from Germany in both years were predominantly of manufactured goods.

Shipments of wheat to Germany in 1954 were greater than in 1953, but a sharp drop in exports of barley reduced the agricultural products total to \$49.0 million from \$62.7 million. However all other main group totals except textiles increased in 1954. Exports of non-ferrous metals, especially aluminum and copper, of asbestos, of iron ore and scrap iron, and of pulpwood and newsprint paper showed especially large gains. There was also a large sale of canned meats to Germany to clear surplus stocks accumulated during the period when foot-and-mouth disease temporarily closed the usual export outlets for Canadian meats.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table XIX.

TABLE 11. Trade of Canada with Nine Leading Countries, by Half-Years

	1952		1953		1954		Change from	
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	1st half '53 to 1st half '54	2nd half '53 to 2nd half '54
	\$'000,000						%	%
Venezuela:								
Total Exports	19.4	16.5	17.6	19.0	15.5	15.6	- 11.9	- 18.1
Imports	60.1	75.7	71.1	84.0	82.5	85.1	+ 16.0	+ 1.2
Trade Balance.....	- 40.7	- 59.2	- 53.5	- 65.0	- 67.0	- 69.5	—	—
Germany, Federal Rep.:								
Total Exports	17.7	77.3	34.3	50.2	32.0	55.8	- 6.5	+ 11.1
Imports	9.7	12.9	14.2	21.3	18.0	26.5	+ 27.0	+ 24.1
Trade Balance.....	+ 8.0	+ 64.3	+ 20.1	+ 28.9	+ 14.0	+ 29.4	—	—
Japan:								
Total Exports	41.4	61.4	37.4	81.3	61.6	35.1	+ 64.8	- 56.9
Imports	5.6	7.6	5.7	7.9	6.6	12.6	+ 16.1	+ 58.8
Trade Balance.....	+ 35.8	+ 53.9	+ 31.6	+ 73.5	+ 54.9	+ 22.6	—	—
Belgium and Luxembourg:								
Total Exports	40.9	63.8	31.9	37.9	22.7	32.6	- 28.6	- 14.4
Imports	18.0	15.2	14.4	14.7	11.8	13.3	- 18.0	- 9.6
Trade Balance.....	+ 22.9	+ 48.6	+ 17.4	+ 23.4	+ 10.9	+ 19.3	—	—
Brazil:								
Total Exports	50.2	31.7	25.6	12.1	30.1	15.1	+ 17.5	+ 25.3
Imports	19.0	16.1	14.8	20.2	16.4	15.2	+ 10.8	- 24.8
Trade Balance.....	+ 31.2	+ 15.6	+ 10.8	- 8.2	+ 13.7	- 0.1	—	—
Australia:								
Total Exports	25.0	24.9	18.0	21.9	22.3	24.0	+ 23.4	+ 9.8
Imports	6.0	12.7	6.3	17.2	7.8	16.9	+ 22.8	- 1.4
Trade Balance.....	+ 19.0	+ 12.2	+ 11.7	+ 4.8	+ 14.5	+ 7.1	—	—
Netherlands:								
Total Exports	12.7	28.9	21.3	21.7	12.8	27.5	- 39.8	+ 26.5
Imports	6.6	9.9	10.2	12.1	9.9	12.7	- 2.8	+ 4.5
Trade Balance.....	+ 6.1	+ 19.1	+ 11.1	+ 9.6	+ 2.9	+ 14.9	—	—
Union of South Africa:								
Total Exports	30.8	17.2	23.9	27.0	23.2	16.8	- 2.6	- 38.1
Imports	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.6	+ 0.9	+ 55.1
Trade Balance.....	+ 28.9	+ 15.0	+ 21.5	+ 24.8	+ 20.9	+ 13.2	—	—
Norway:								
Total Exports	20.0	19.0	20.3	17.0	21.0	22.9	+ 3.5	+ 34.6
Imports	1.7	2.2	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	+ 5.5	- 27.0
Trade Balance.....	+ 18.4	+ 16.8	+ 19.4	+ 15.6	+ 20.0	+ 21.9	—	—

Japan

Japan's trade has not yet shown the same post-war recovery as that of Germany, and in the post-war years to 1954 a sizable import surplus has regularly occurred. During 1954 Japan's exports rose almost 28% above their 1953 level, reaching U.S. \$1,629 million, and imports were reduced slightly to U.S. \$2,399 million. Canada's trade with Japan reflected these changes: exports to that country were some 19% lower than in 1953, imports some 41% higher. Nevertheless Canada's export balance on this trade, \$77.5 million, was equivalent to two-thirds of total trade between the two countries. The trade treaty with Japan which became effective on June 7, 1954, noticeably stimulated imports from that country by reducing tariffs against Japanese goods. It also included important clauses to protect Canadian exports to that market against discrimination.

Exports of both wheat and barley to Japan were moderately lower in value than in 1953, although the decline in wheat values was due entirely to lower average prices for the grain. Shipments of most industrial materials were also lower than in the previous year. Almost the only large increases in the export list were in sales of flaxseed and gasoline. The increase in imports from Japan was spread over all nine commodity groups, with the miscellaneous commodities, iron and steel products and textiles totals showing the largest gains. Steel pipes and tubes, toys, and apparel were the chief imports in these three groups, but in the case of none of these three commodities did Japan provide as much as 10% of total Canadian imports.

Belgium and Luxembourg

Canadian trade with Belgium and Luxembourg has been declining since 1952, and imports from that country since 1951. This trend continued in 1954 in spite of a small recovery in the total of Belgian trade with all countries. More moderate imports of grains by Belgium have been a major influence in the decline of exports—exports of wheat to that country in 1951 and 1952 were some \$8 million greater than in 1953 and 1954, and exports of barley dropped by \$17 million in 1953 and a further \$4 million in 1954. Shipments of industrial materials have been better maintained and even showed some increases, but sales of automobiles and trucks were almost eliminated in 1954 by a change in Belgian trade policy designed to promote the domestic assembly of motor vehicles. Textiles are particularly important in imports from Belgium, and the depressed Canadian market for textiles has contributed to the lower level of imports from Belgium. Imports of steel and machinery from Belgium have been affected by the competition of other countries, and imports of cut unset diamonds, of which Belgium is Canada's principal supplier, were also lower in 1954.

Brazil

Brazil's imports were severely restricted in 1953 as a result of a critical exchange shortage, but in 1954 restrictions were eased and the total again moved upwards. Canadian sales to Brazil likewise fell sharply in 1953 and recovered somewhat in 1954. Exports of wheat were substantially increased, and those of non-ferrous metals, asbestos and wood pulp also made significant gains. Increased exports of tractors and farm machinery to Brazil helped offset reduced sales in the United States. The increase in the export total was held down by the non-recurrence of the large deliveries of locomotives made in 1952 and 1953 and by the practical elimination of Brazil as a market for Canadian motor vehicles.

Imports from Brazil were again lower in 1954. Purchases of Brazilian coffee showed a substantial decline in volume partly offset by a sharp rise in price, and receipts of iron ore, of piezo-electric quartz and of vegetable wax were also lower. Imports of Brazilian cocoa beans rose sharply in both quantity and price, and imports of Brazilian cotton again increased. But there were few other gains among leading imports from this country.

Australia

Australia was one of the countries that imposed stringent import restrictions in 1952 as part of a concerted effort to rebuild the exchange reserves of the sterling area. During the last quarter of 1952 and throughout 1953 substantial export surpluses were achieved, and import restrictions were relaxed. Canadian exports to Australia, which had fallen sharply in 1953 as a result of these restrictions, made a sizable recovery in 1954. However during 1954 the rapid expansion of Australian imports together with a fall in export receipts from wool again created a large trade deficit for that country, and in October certain of the trade controls previously relaxed were reimposed.

Most leading Canadian exports to Australia increased substantially in 1954, with especially large gains in sales of newsprint, lumber, aluminum and asbestos. Almost the only decline was in shipments of automobiles and trucks and of automobile parts, which reflected in some degree Australian efforts to build up a domestic assembly industry. Imports from Australia were also moderately greater than in 1953, with sizable increases in purchases of canned meats and dried fruits. However Australian sales of wool to Canada as to most other countries were lower in 1954.

Netherlands

Canadian exports to the Netherlands were moderately lower in 1954 than in 1953, and imports from that country showed a small increase. The decline in exports was caused almost entirely by sharply lower sales of wheat and barley. Increases in sales of aluminum, wood pulp, newsprint and hides offset what declines occurred elsewhere as well as part of the drop in grain shipments. Few outstanding changes occurred in the pattern of imports from the Netherlands. Purchases of textiles from that country declined in line with the weakness of the Canadian market for these goods, but imports of most other manufactured goods and of agricultural specialties increased. Non-commercial items formed a smaller part of recorded imports from the Netherlands in 1954 than in 1953.

Union of South Africa

Exports to the Union of South Africa showed a considerable decline in 1954 in spite of substantial relaxations in that country's exchange controls. A major part of the decrease was in sales of automobiles and trucks which were unusually high in 1953, but exports of wheat, lumber and farm implements also fell off. Larger shipments of automobile parts, aluminum and some smaller commodities only partly offset these reductions. Imports from the Union showed a sizable gain chiefly because of Canadian purchases of some surplus South African corn. But Canada's export balance on this trade remained at almost three quarters of the trade total.

Norway

Recorded Canadian exports to Norway showed a large increase in 1954, but most of this trade is of a special nature. It consists of the shipment of Canadian ores and concentrates to Norway for smelting and refining and later re-export to other countries. Almost two-thirds of Canada's exports to Norway in 1954 were in this category. Although this type of transaction accounted for most of the increase in recorded exports to Norway there was also an increase in exports of goods for use in Norway. Shipments of aircraft and parts and of chemical products increased more than sufficiently to offset lower exports of most grains. Imports from Norway were very small in 1954 and consisted of sizable shipments of canned fish and very small shipments of a wide variety of other commodities.

CHAPTER III

TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

For the second consecutive year Canadian exports to Europe, the Commonwealth and Latin America declined. Smaller demand for Canadian grains was important in the drop in sales to Europe and the Commonwealth, and exports of motor vehicles to Europe and Latin America were almost eliminated as well as being sharply lower to Commonwealth countries. Most other important export commodities showed value gains, though in total insufficient to offset these major declines.

The reduction in exports to Europe and to Latin America was much less pronounced than in 1953, and in volume at least the cut in shipments to the Commonwealth was no greater than in the previous year. Moderately lower prices contributed to the drop in export values in all three cases. In the latter part of 1954 the rate of decline in exports to Europe and the Commonwealth was sharply reduced, and in the fourth quarter of 1954 exports to these two areas exceeded their 1953 level.

Imports from Europe and the Commonwealth increased in value in 1954 although there was little or no overall change in the prices of goods from these areas, but imports from Latin America showed a moderate decline in value in spite of a marked increase in average prices. Both Europe and the Commonwealth showed a larger gain in sales to Canada in the second half-year than in the first six

months, but in the case of Latin America the whole of the decline in imports was concentrated in the second half-year. Smaller purchases of Latin American coffee, sugar and cotton were chiefly responsible for the drop in these imports at a time when receipts of goods from most other countries were rising.

The export balances on trade with Europe and the Commonwealth were considerably lower than in 1953, and the import balance on trade with Latin America increased. While the degree of bilateral disequilibrium in trade with countries of the former areas was reduced, that with the countries of Latin America grew. The overall increase in the import balance on trade with Latin America was small because of two partially offsetting developments: an increase in the large import balance on trade with Venezuela, and an increase in the sizable export balance on trade with the other nineteen republics.

Most countries in all three areas were more prosperous in 1954 than in 1953, and exchange control barriers were generally more relaxed than in the preceding year. These factors explain the general increase in exports of commodities other than grains and motor vehicles to these markets. But many of these countries were handicapped in efforts to sell in Canada by the moderate contraction in Canadian demand as compared with 1953.

Trade with Europe¹

Total exports to Europe were valued at \$345.6 million in 1954, 7.3% less than the total reached in 1953. Since average prices of exports to the continent were probably some 4% lower than in 1953 the overall volume of these shipments was reduced by little more than 3%. The value of imports from these countries rose by 3.1% to reach \$178.6 million, the largest value recorded for any post-war year. As there seems to have been little change in the average prices of imports from Europe the entire increase can be credited to a greater volume of sales in Canada despite the somewhat unfavourable conditions of 1954. This increase in sales was concentrated in the second half-year. The overall export balance on this trade was appreciably reduced, and in 1954 was only 32% of total trade with the area. In 1952 the proportion was 52%.

More substantial changes occurred in trade with several individual countries in the area than in the trade totals. Exports to Belgium, Italy and Spain showed especially large reductions, while, as was noted in Chapter II, shipments to Germany and Norway were much greater than in 1953. In imports Germany accounted for almost the whole of the in-

crease in sales to Canada, and purchases from Belgium were considerably smaller than in the preceding year.

Deserving of special mention is the unusual size of exports to the Soviet Union in 1954. Exports to this country totalled less than \$1,000 in each of 1952 and 1953, but in 1954 there were sizable exports of dissolving pulp to Russia and also a large sale of surplus canned meat. Some barley and cattle hides were also sent to that country. Imports from the Soviet Union remained small, and the only satellite to make significant sales to Canada was Czechoslovakia. These imports included a wide range of goods but reached only \$1.8 million in total, 31% less than in 1953.

Wheat and barley have accounted for the bulk of the reduction in exports to Europe since 1952. Sales of these two grains totalled \$271.4 million in 1952, but fell to \$196.2 million in 1953 and \$130.6 million in 1954. Steadily improving domestic harvests since the poor crop of 1951 were chiefly responsible for this downtrend. In many European countries the barley crop was smaller in 1954 than in 1953, and the wheat crop, while large, included an unusually great proportion of low-grade grain. Smaller exports of barley to Belgium and of wheat to Italy and Spain accounted for the greater part of the drop in sales to these countries in 1954.

1. Except Commonwealth countries and Ireland. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables V, VI, XIII, XIV, and XIX.

TABLE 12. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland), by Half-Years

	1952		1953		1954		Change from	
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	1st half '53 to 1st half '54	2nd half '53 to 2nd half '54
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports	181.5	292.3	169.1	201.0	141.6	199.7	- 16.3	- 4.4
Re-Exports	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.1	-	-
Imports	70.4	80.9	80.0	93.2	79.7	98.9	- 0.4	+6.1
Total Trade	252.8	374.2	250.2	295.7	223.5	300.7	- 10.7	+ 1.7
Trade Balance.....	+ 112.0	+ 212.5	+ 90.2	+ 109.3	+ 64.1	+ 103.0	-	-

Apart from grains, the largest drop in exports to Europe affected automobiles. Exports of passenger automobiles to Europe totalled \$11.9 million in 1953, of which \$8.8 million went to Belgium and \$2.0 million to Switzerland. In 1954 these exports totalled only \$0.9 million; sales to Belgium totalled only \$10,000, to Switzerland only \$237,000.

There were large gains in shipments of numerous other commodities to Europe, especially of materials for European industry. Exports of aluminum, copper, nickel and zinc were all up considerably, and there were again sizable shipments of brass, while exports of lead showed only a small decline from their high 1953 level. Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland were the principal markets for these metals. Shipments of asbestos to most of these countries remained very large, and Germany also made large purchases of scrap iron and iron ore in Canada.

There were greater sales of forest products to Europe than in 1953. Though still smaller in value, exports of wood pulp exceeded those of the peak year 1952 in tonnage by no less than 56%. France, the Netherlands and Russia were the chief markets for this pulp. Sales of pulpwood to Germany, France and Italy were also especially large, and Germany, Ireland and Belgium made large purchases of Canadian newsprint.

A few manufactured goods remained important in these exports. There were large sales of internal combustion engines to Italy, and shipments of parts of farm machinery to France were sizable. But even more than in other recent years raw and processed materials accounted for the bulk of the increases in exports to Europe in 1954.

Imports from Europe have become steadily more diversified in recent years. In 1951 the forty leading commodities imported from Europe accounted for 77% of total imports from the area, but this proportion has declined steadily, and the forty leading commodities in 1954 accounted for only 69%. And individual commodities have had widely differing

degrees of success in the Canadian market, especially in 1954. Of the forty leading imports in 1954 fifteen were lower in value than in 1953, and nine of these by more than 10%, while twenty-five were greater in value, sixteen by more than 10%.

The net increase in imports from Europe was largely concentrated in the agricultural and iron and steel products groups. Canned and preserved fruits and vegetables showed significant gains, as did those of wines and garden stock. Imports of this type are largely specialty goods not produced in Canada, or particular types of commodities not otherwise available here. Purchases of these specialties have shown a particularly steady growth in recent years.

Imports of iron and steel products from Europe have displayed much greater fluctuations. Purchases of rolling mill products from Europe have declined steadily from the peak value of \$31.7 million reached in 1951, and this decline has been the chief cause of the reduction in Canada's imports from Belgium. On the other hand imports of machinery and of automobiles have showed a steady increase in the last few years, and have played an important part in the growth of German sales to Canada. Other commodities, such as tools and bearings, seem to show an uneven rate of growth.

Imports of textiles from Europe showed less decline in 1954 than did those from the United Kingdom, but a somewhat sharper reduction than imports from the United States. Wool carpets and apparel, obtained principally from Belgium and from Italy and Switzerland respectively, showed substantial gains in 1954, but purchases of lace and embroidery from France and Austria fell off. Clocks and watches were another important import from Europe that declined in 1954, largely those purchased from Switzerland, but the same country and the Netherlands increased sales of electrical apparatus to Canada. While no country, even Germany, managed to increase the value of all its principal exports to Canada, most European countries found a larger Canadian market for at least some of their goods.

Trade with the Commonwealth and Ireland¹

Exports to the Commonwealth and Ireland totalled \$205.4 million in 1954, 17.1% below the value recorded in 1953. Most of this drop resulted from a lower volume of shipments, although average prices of these exports were probably 3% lower than in the preceding year. The value of imports from these countries was 6.9% above the 1953 figure, reaching \$182.9 million, a moderate advance which was fairly evenly distributed throughout the year. Here the gain was probably due to the volume factor, average prices of these imports showing little net change. The export balance on this trade was reduced to \$22.5 million, only 5.8% of total trade with the area. In 1952 this balance had amounted to 21.7% of total trade.

The export decline was concentrated in shipments to India, Pakistan and the Union of South Africa. Sales to most other Commonwealth markets showed moderate gains, reflecting the general prosperity of these countries and some degree of easing of their import and exchange controls. In the cases of both India and Pakistan the export decline resulted from improved domestic food supplies. Famine conditions in 1953 had led to large imports of Canadian wheat, but this wheat was not required in 1954. The drop in sales to the Union was mostly from lower requirements for motor vehicles, exports of which had been especially great in 1953, although sales of wheat in this market also fell off.

Much larger exports to Australia and New Zealand offset a considerable part of these declines. Shipments to the former market rose by 15%, those to the latter country 98%. The effect of import controls on exports to these countries had been especially great in 1953, and most of the increase in 1954 reflected the easing of these controls. Exports to New Zealand were further stimulated by large sales of machinery to equip a new pulp and paper mill in that country.

1. Except the United Kingdom. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables V, VI, XV, XVI and XIX.

Most of the gain in imports from the Commonwealth was in purchases from British East Africa, British Guiana and Jamaica. Coffee and sugar were responsible for the gains in the first case, sugar in the second, and processed bauxite ore (alumina) in the third. Commonwealth countries provided a much larger proportion of imports of raw sugar in 1954 than in 1953, and British East Africa's share in Canada's coffee imports rose from 3.8% in 1953 to 9.4% in 1954, placing that region third among suppliers of coffee to Canada. Alumina imports from Jamaica should increase further in 1955 in line with the expected increase of aluminum production at Kitimat.

Exports in six of the main commodity groups were greater than in 1953, the decline being concentrated in the agricultural products, iron and steel products and miscellaneous commodities categories. Besides the fall in wheat exports already referred to there was a sizable drop in sales of wheat flour to a number of countries, though more than half of this net decline reflected lower prices. There was a net increase in exports of other agricultural commodities to the Commonwealth. Smaller shipments of passenger automobiles to the Union of South Africa and Australia and of trucks to the Union and to India accounted for the bulk of the decline in the iron and steel group. Exports of machinery to New Zealand and Pakistan and of locomotives to India and Pakistan (financed under the Colombo plan) made substantial gains. The drop in the miscellaneous commodities total resulted chiefly from the virtual disappearance of shipments of ammunition to Pakistan and India.

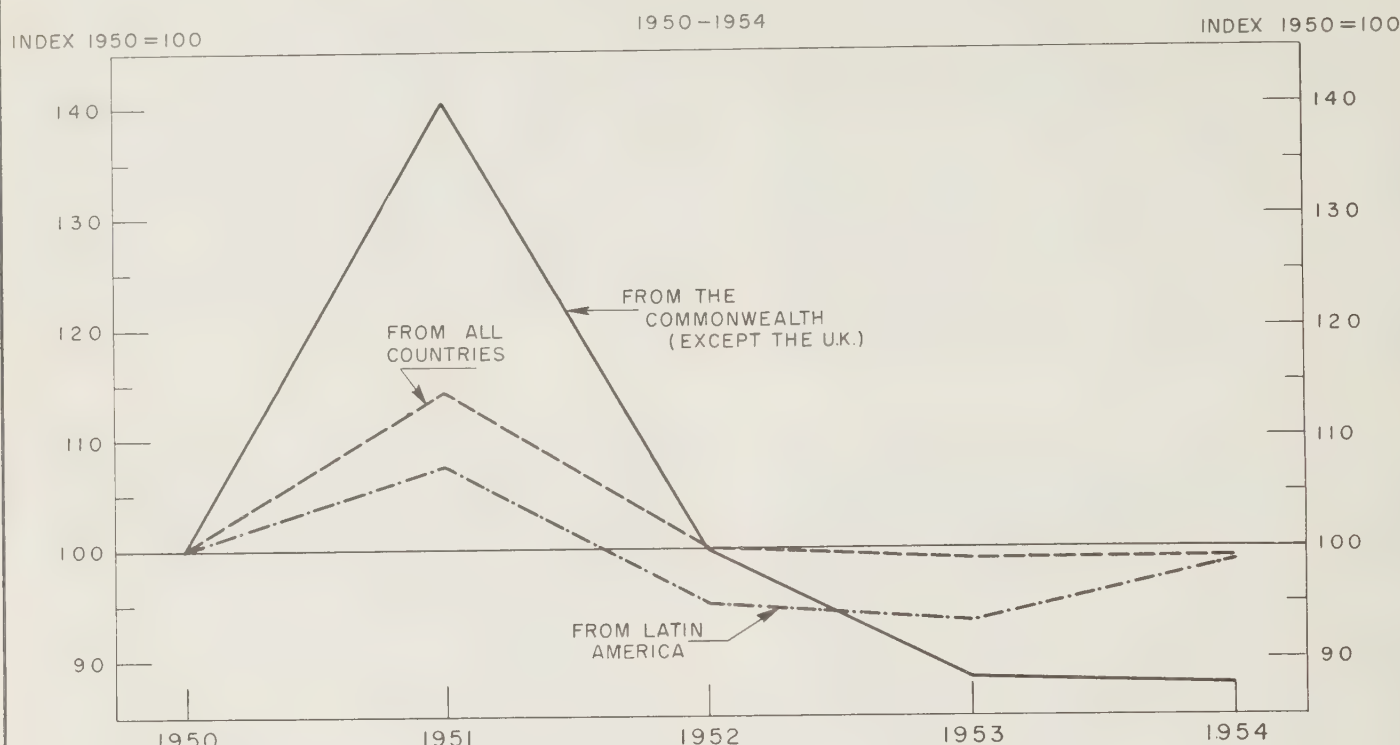
Increases in exports of forest products and non-ferrous metals to Commonwealth markets were especially large. Lumber and newsprint paper accounted for the greater part of the former gain. Australia, the Union of South Africa and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland were the principal lumber markets, Australia, the Union, New Zealand and India the chief newsprint markets. Aluminum and copper accounted for most of the non-ferrous metals increase: these exports went chiefly to Australia, India and the Union.

TABLE 13. Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland, by Half-Years

	1952		1953		1954		Change from	
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	1st half '53 to 1st half '54	2nd half '53 to 2nd half '54
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports	157.9	126.8	125.5	120.2	95.6	108.3	- 23.8	- 10.0
Re-Exports	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	—	—
Imports	92.1	93.1	76.7	94.5	81.7	101.2	+ 6.5	+ 7.1
Total Trade	251.7	221.1	203.3	214.7	178.1	210.2	- 12.4	- 2.5
Trade Balance	+ 67.5	+ 34.9	+ 49.9	+ 26.8	+ 14.7	+ 7.8	—	—

CHART III

PRICES OF CANADA'S IMPORTS FROM ALL COUNTRIES, THE COMMONWEALTH AND LATIN AMERICA



The steep drop in average prices of imports from the Commonwealth, which played a major part in reducing the value of these purchases from 1951 to 1953, was halted in the latter year, and in 1954 prices of many Commonwealth commodities edged upwards. In illustration of this change the following statement shows, for Canada's ten leading imports from the Commonwealth in 1953 and 1954, the value of trade recorded in 1953, the quantity of goods imported in 1954 valued at 1953 prices, and the value of trade recorded in 1954. Changes from column 1 to column 2 indicate equivalent percentage quantity changes, those from column 2 to column 3 indicate equivalent percentage price changes. The eleven commodities included in the sample cover 74% of imports from these countries in 1953 and 77% of the 1954 total.

Commodity	'53 Quantity at '53 Prices	'54 Quantity at '53 Prices	'54 Quantity at '54 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Sugar, unrefined	36.8	49.1	46.2
Tea, black	17.2	16.5	20.1
Rubber, crude etc.	17.7	17.7	15.4
Bauxite ore	11.2	14.6	13.8
Wool, raw	13.1	8.6	9.1
Jute fabrics, etc.	9.3	8.9	8.9
Petroleum, crude etc.	5.5	6.4	6.8
Coffee, green ...	2.5	5.1	6.8
Fruits, dried ...	4.2	5.4	5.2
Vegetable oils ..	4.8	5.0	5.1
Cocoa beans ...	5.0	2.3	3.8
Total	127.4	139.3	141.1

Six of the commodities included in the table show appreciable price increases, as opposed to only four decreases, and six show appreciable quantity gains, again with four losses. The weighted average price increase for these eleven commodities was 1.3%, their volume gain 9.4%. The items falling in the sample show a somewhat greater increase in value than did all imports from the Commonwealth, and it seems probable that both price and volume factors contributed to this contrast. Allowing for this difference it seems likely that average prices of all imports from the Commonwealth showed little change in 1954, but that their volume increased by more than 7%.

Estimates of this type to measure changes in the average price of imports from the Commonwealth have been prepared since 1951, and by linking together the estimates made in successive years an approximation to an index of the prices of these imports was obtained. Throughout the linking process the sample price and volume changes were adjusted proportionately to correspond with the value change of total imports from the Commonwealth. The results of this linking are displayed in Chart III, together with a similar calculation for Latin America and with the regularly published import price index. The chart emphasizes the magnitude of the fluctuations affecting prices of imports from the Commonwealth since the outbreak of the Korean war, and the importance of the low level of these prices in 1953 and 1954 in depressing the value of imports from these countries.

The increase in imports from the Commonwealth in 1954 was concentrated in the agricultural and animal products groups. Besides the increases in imports of sugar and coffee already referred to, higher prices raised the value of tea imported from India and Ceylon, and receipts of meats from Australia, New Zealand and Ireland were considerably greater than in 1953. But imports of wool were much lower than in 1953, and those of most other textiles also reflected the depressed state of the

Canadian market for these goods. Imports of Malayan tin, South African and Rhodesian chrome and manganese oxide from the Gold Coast and India declined with the lower level of activity in Canada's metal fabricating industries. The large imports of Rhodesian copper for refining in Canada which occurred at the end of 1953 and the beginning of 1954 have not recurred since the disturbances affecting Canadian production at that time were settled.

Trade with Latin America¹

The value of total exports to Latin America in 1954 was \$188.3 million, 5.4% below the 1953 total. More than half of this decline appears to have been caused by lower average export prices, with export volume standing only about 2% below that of the previous year. Imports showed a much greater decline in volume, falling almost 8% below the level of 1953, but considerably higher average prices moderated the value decrease to 2%, making the total \$284.4 million for the year. Although total trade was lower the size of the import balance increased to \$96.1 million, and it rose to 20.3% of total trade from 18.6% in 1953.

The degree of bilateral disequilibrium in trade with this area was more sharply increased than the rise in the trade balance would seem to indicate. Canada normally has a large import balance on trade with Venezuela, but in both 1953 and 1954 export balances were recorded with thirteen of the remaining nineteen republics. In 1953 the import balance with Venezuela totalled \$118.5 million, or 62% of total trade with that country, and in 1954 it increased to \$136.5 million, or 69%. The export balance on trade with the other nineteen republics was \$27.5 million in 1953, 9% of total trade, but in 1954 it was \$40.4 million, or 15%.

Most of the decrease in sales to Latin America in 1954 was in exports to Peru, Venezuela and Bolivia. Sales of wheat to Peru and Bolivia showed an especially sharp decline in 1954 (Argentina is the usual supplier of wheat to these markets), and those of automobiles to Venezuela and Peru also fell sharply. In addition no ships were sold to Venezuela in the year: in 1953 ships accounted for \$5.8 million of the export total. Brazil was the only country in the area to make a very large increase in purchases from Canada. Farm implements and wheat made the greatest contribution to this increase in exports.

Changes in imports from individual countries in the area were even more varied than those in exports. Argentina, the Dominican Republic and Brazil had their sales to Canada cut most considerably, while Venezuela and Panama achieved the largest increases in exports to this country. Canada

purchased no Argentine cotton in 1954, although these imports had totalled \$2.9 million in 1953, and receipts of wool and canned beef from Argentina were also much reduced. No raw sugar was obtained from the Dominican Republic in 1954; this one commodity accounted for the whole decrease in these imports. Brazilian sales of coffee and iron ore to Canada were much lower than in 1953. Oil accounted for the whole increase in imports from Venezuela, while bananas were responsible for the rise in purchases from Panama.

Lower sales of two commodities were responsible for the decline in domestic exports to Latin America. Exports of Canadian automobiles and trucks to Latin America totalled \$19.2 million in 1953, but dropped to \$0.2 million in 1954 due to a return to more usual market allocations among the plants of international companies. And sales of ships, which totalled \$13.6 million in 1953, reached only \$2.0 million in 1954. The total decline in domestic exports to Latin America was only \$11.6 million. Smaller sales of wheat to this area were offset by larger shipments of flour and malt. There was a substantial gain in exports of cured and canned fish. Newsprint paper, wood pulp and farm implements showed large advances, and deliveries of primary plastics and of non-ferrous metals were also much greater than in 1953. But this wide range of export gains was insufficient to offset the effect of the two large decreases, and so the export total declined.

Imports from Latin America showed a substantial rise in price in 1954. In illustration of this fact the following statement presents statistics of the ten chief imports from Latin America in each of 1953 and 1954 for which reliable unit values could be calculated. As in the preceding example, changes from column 1 to column 2 indicate equivalent percentage quantity changes, those from column 2 to column 3 equivalent percentage price changes. The eleven commodities include 90.5% of total imports from Latin America in 1953, and 93.3% in 1954; the nine other than petroleum and fuel oil 79.8% of all other imports in 1953 and 83.8% in 1954.

Of the eleven commodities included in the statement five showed appreciable price increases and four declines, but the declines were substantially less than most of the increases. The weighted

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables V, VI, XVII, XVIII and XIX.

TABLE 14. Trade of Canada with Latin America, by Half-Years

	1952		1953		1954		Change from	
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	1st half '53 to 1st half '54	2nd half '53 to 2nd half '54
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports	148.3	124.1	99.5	98.8	94.4	92.3	- 5.2	- 6.5
Re-Exports	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.4	—	—
Imports	136.8	147.4	137.7	152.3	144.9	139.5	+ 5.2	- 8.3
Total Trade	285.8	272.0	237.5	251.4	240.4	232.3	+ 1.2	- 7.6
Trade Balance	+ 12.2	- 22.8	- 38.0	- 53.0	- 49.3	- 46.8	—	—

Commodity	'53 Quantity at '53 Prices	'54 Quantity at '53 Prices	'54 Quantity at '54 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Petroleum, crude etc.	145.2	152.9	158.2
Fuel oils	8.8	8.8	8.5
Sub-total	154.1	161.7	166.8
Coffee, green ...	52.6	41.9	53.0
Bananas, fresh ..	22.8	22.6	23.0
Sugar, unrefined	10.7	6.2	5.4
Nuts	5.8	4.8	4.8
Manila, sisal fi- bres	2.7	3.7	3.2
Cocoa beans	1.0	1.8	3.0
Cotton, raw	5.6	2.8	2.6
Vegetables, fresh	2.9	2.3	2.3
Wool, raw	4.4	1.1	1.2
Sub-total	108.5	87.1	98.5
Total	262.5	248.8	265.3

average price increase for petroleum and fuel oils was 3.1%, that for the other nine commodities 13.1%. There were seven quantity declines and only three increases: petroleum and fuel oils showed a weighted average increase of 5.0%, the other commodities a drop of 19.7%. It seems likely that the behaviour of commodities not covered in the sample resembled most closely the average for commodities other than petroleum and fuel oils. On this assumption, and adjusting for the difference between the value change shown by the sample and the value change shown by total imports, average prices of imports

from Latin America were some 6% higher than in 1953, their volume some 7.5% less.

Changes in the average prices of imports from Latin America since 1950 are shown in Chart III along with those for the Commonwealth and all countries. The index for Latin America was calculated by linking together the estimates of year-to-year price change derived as described in the preceding paragraphs. Prices of imports from Latin America have tended to fluctuate somewhat more than the all countries average, but the rise and fall of these prices after the outbreak of the Korean war was less pronounced than the all countries average or the estimate for the Commonwealth. In large measure this reflects the greater distance of Latin America from the zone of conflict at that time.

Of the nine main groups of imports, eight showed declines in purchases from Latin America in 1954. The sole exception was non-metallic minerals, where Canada's huge and growing imports of crude petroleum from Venezuela are classified. The largest decrease was in the textiles group, where lower sales of raw cotton and raw wool to the slack Canadian textile industry reduced the total by 41%. But most of the declines were sizable, and some exceedingly steep. Of the forty leading imports from Latin America in 1954, 23 were lower in value than in 1953, and 21 of these by more than 10%, while of the 17 which gained only 11 showed increases greater than 10%.

CHAPTER IV

THE STRUCTURE OF CANADIAN TRADE

Fluctuations in the Composition of Trade

Canada's trade statistics are compiled and are usually published on the basis of a component material commodity classification. In this classification individual commodities are located according to the material of which they are chiefly composed. The whole range of commodities in trade is divided into nine main groups, and it is on the basis of these nine groups that brief summaries of Canadian trade statistics are usually presented.

There is a pronounced stability in the proportion of exports or imports contained within each main group in each of a period of years. This stability results from the slow rate of change in the basic geographic, economic and demographic factors which determine the structure of Canadian trade. In spite of wide variations in crop yields and in circumstances affecting demand, and the recurrent discovery of new resources or technical processes both in Canada and abroad, most variations in the shares of the main groups in trade are small and show few long-run trends in recent years.

This basic stability is illustrated by Table 15. The widest range of variation in the past four years was in the share of agricultural and vegetable products in exports, which reached a peak of 27.5% in 1952 and sank again to 20.7% in 1954, reflecting the pronounced fluctuation in world demand for and supply of grains in this period. The converse fluctuation in the share of wood products in exports reflected chiefly the more rapid growth of grain exports in 1952 and 1953 than of other exports; the actual value of exports of wood products showed a much more moderate decline in 1952 and 1953 than did the proportion of this group to the total. The dip in the proportion of agricultural products in imports in 1952 and 1953 was caused by a sharp decline

in the prices of these goods at this time. The rise in the proportion of iron and steel products in imports in 1952 and 1953 reflected the very strong demand for producers' and consumers' durables in these years, a demand which fell off in 1954. But in all four of these cases the changes seem to have been chiefly fluctuations about an average, rather than permanent long-term changes.

A few more permanent changes in the structure of Canadian trade have taken place in the post-war period. In exports the most significant has been the steady increase in the importance of non-ferrous metals, which formed only 10.7% of the total in 1946, and reached 18.3% in 1954. Textiles, on the other hand, have steadily declined in importance among exports, and exports of animal products in the four years shown were only about half as large a proportion of the total as in the immediate post-war years when bulk contracts with the United Kingdom permitted large shipments of bacon and cheese to that market. In imports the most significant shift has been the steady decline in the relative importance of non-metallic minerals from their peak of 23.0% in 1948. This decline has resulted chiefly from the discovery of new oil deposits in the prairie provinces and the consequent extension of that part of the Canadian market supplied by Canadian oil. The tendency to shift from coal to oil for heating and power has accentuated this trend.

Besides the main classification according to component material, summaries of Canadian trade statistics are prepared and published according to four alternative classifications. Three of these have been available for more than twenty years, the fourth is a recent development sponsored by the United Nations' Statistical Commission. The older classi-

TABLE 15. Composition of Trade with all Countries, by Main Groups

Group	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1951	1952	1953	1954
	% of total				% of total			
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	22.8	27.5	26.6	20.7	13.3	12.1	11.1	13.2
Animals and Animal Products	8.9	5.5	6.1	7.0	3.1	2.1	2.0	2.1
Fibres, Textiles and Products	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	11.8	8.9	8.8	8.1
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	35.7	31.8	31.5	35.5	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.1
Iron and its Products	8.7	9.5	8.7	7.7	32.6	34.9	35.0	32.3
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	14.6	16.4	16.6	18.3	7.1	7.4	8.3	8.7
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.7	16.8	15.9	15.0	14.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	3.4	2.9	3.3	4.2	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.4
Miscellaneous Commodities	1.6	2.4	3.0	2.4	7.3	10.6	11.0	11.5

TABLE 16. Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade¹

Classification and Group	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
	\$'000,000		% of total		\$'000,000		% of total	
By Origin:	Domestic Exports				Imports			
Farm Origin	1,225.6	928.6	29.8	23.9	877.7	879.9	20.0	21.5
Wild Life Origin	22.4	24.5	0.5	0.6	12.0	10.8	0.3	0.3
Marine Origin	113.8	132.1	2.8	3.4	11.6	12.3	0.3	0.3
Forest Origin	1,295.5	1,378.6	31.5	35.5	165.0	169.9	3.8	4.1
Mineral Origin	1,229.2	1,197.6	29.8	30.9	2,640.0	2,353.6	60.2	57.5
Mixed Origin	230.9	220.0	5.6	5.7	676.6	666.6	15.4	16.3
By Degree of Manufacture:	Domestic Exports				Imports			
Raw Materials	1,327.8	1,062.3	32.2	27.4	812.1	791.8	18.5	19.4
Partially Manufactured	1,189.2	1,275.4	28.9	32.8	217.7	205.7	5.0	5.0
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured	1,600.4	1,543.6	38.9	39.8	3,353.1	3,095.7	76.5	75.6
By Purpose:	Domestic Exports				Imports			
Producers' Materials	3,135.0	2,950.2	76.1	76.0	1,360.3	1,247.5	31.0	30.5
Producers' Equipment	215.9	205.9	5.3	5.3	906.0	815.7	20.7	19.9
Fuel, Electricity and Lubricants	18.2	17.6	0.4	0.5	273.5	232.6	6.3	5.7
Transport	149.8	82.0	3.6	2.1	552.9	473.9	12.6	11.6
Auxiliary Materials for Commerce and Industry	8.9	8.7	0.2	0.2	45.6	42.0	1.0	1.0
Consumers' Goods	428.8	421.5	10.4	10.9	827.6	848.1	18.9	20.7
Live Animals for Food	6.7	11.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	2	2
Miscellaneous and Unclassified	154.1	184.2	3.8	4.7	416.6	433.1	9.5	10.6
By the S.I.T.C. ² :	Total Exports				Imports			
Food	1,177.6	892.2	28.2	22.6	376.1	425.8	8.6	10.4
Beverages and Tobacco	82.4	81.3	2.0	2.1	25.7	24.6	0.6	0.6
Crude Materials, Inedible	1,021.1	1,098.1	24.5	27.8	351.7	320.4	8.0	7.8
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity	20.4	20.2	0.5	0.5	500.8	456.6	11.4	11.1
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	8.2	6.2	0.2	0.2	28.0	28.2	0.7	0.7
Chemicals	171.5	193.7	4.1	4.9	236.9	231.8	5.4	5.7
Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	1,300.4	1,330.5	31.2	33.7	888.9	805.3	20.3	19.7
Machinery and Transport Equipment	340.2	272.7	8.1	6.9	1,460.7	1,288.9	33.3	31.5
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles....	29.2	29.2	0.7	0.7	324.6	310.7	7.4	7.6
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	21.8	22.8	0.5	0.6	189.3	200.7	4.3	4.9

1. For further detail of these subsidiary classifications see *Trade of Canada, 1954*, Volume I, Tables 27-33 and 45.

2. Negligible.

3. See also Part II, Tables XXX and XXXI.

fications are those according to industrial origin, to degree of manufacture and to purpose; the new the Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C.) which was developed to facilitate comparisons of the trade statistics of different countries. The main groups of these four classifications are shown in Table 16.

The meaning of the origin and purpose classifications is reasonably clear: in the origin classification commodities are located according to the primary activity which provided the material for the commodity, in the purpose classification according to the use which will be made of them in that form in which they are traded. The degree of manufacture classification is somewhat more complicated in its meaning. This classification groups together all raw (unprocessed) materials in one category, all

materials which have undergone some processing but must be further processed before final use in a second, and all materials processed to the stage at which they can be finally used, together with manufactured end products, in a third. But of these categories only that for raw materials is clearly homogeneous. The "partly manufactured" category includes such simply processed items as wool noils and asbestos fibres, but also such advanced items as lumber and wood pulp, and the "fully or chiefly manufactured" category such simple commodities as dried apples, wheat flour and cotton thread, as well as manufactured end products such as automobiles and watches. In using this classification it should be remembered that on the average the value added by manufacture to fully or chiefly manufactured imports is greater than in the case of the corresponding group of exports.

The groups of the S.I.T.C. are relatively homogeneous and are fairly comparable as between exports and imports. This classification is essentially a hybrid, blending the principles of end use (purpose), stage of manufacture, and component material. Materials for foodstuffs as well as foods are classified as "food" in the S.I.T.C., materials for fuel as well as fuels ready for use are classified as "fuels" (except for fuelwood where the S.I.T.C. apparently considers the end use uncertain and therefore treats this commodity as a crude material).

The groups of these classifications show the same basic stability, and reflect the same particular commodity fluctuations, as do those of the component material classification. The cut in exports of grains in 1954 shows up as a drop in exports of "farm origin", of "raw materials", and, in the S.I.T.C., of "food". In the classification by purpose the drop in grain exports was largely offset by increased exports of other "producers' materials",

especially lumber and metals. The decline in imports of machinery and vehicles in 1954 is reflected in lower proportions in the "mineral origin", "fully or chiefly manufactured", "producers' equipment" and "transport", and "machinery and transport equipment" groups of the various classifications.

Although the basic structure of Canadian trade tends to change only slowly and fluctuate relatively moderately the same is not true of most of the individual commodities recorded in the statistics. Between 1953 and 1954 Canadian trade was somewhat more stable than in most recent years, nevertheless of the forty leading exports and leading imports more than half showed a change in value of more than 10%. And of the 42 commodities listed in the price and volume tables of Part II for each of exports and imports well over half showed this great a change in volume and one-sixth showed a price change of more than 10%. These fluctuations in value, price and volume are summarized in Table 17.

TABLE 17. Fluctuations in Value, Price and Volume Affecting Individual Commodities

Change, 1953 to 1954	Number of Commodities					
	Value ¹		Price ²		Volume ³	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
+ 25% or more	5	2	0	2	6	2
+ 10% but less than + 25%	8	7	0	2	9	5
less than + 10%	21	16	37	33	16	20
- 10% but less than - 25%	1	10	4	5	2	9
- 25% or more	5	5	1	0	9	6
Total	40	40	42	42	42	42

1. Commodities listed in Part II, Tables VII and VIII.

2. Commodities listed in Part II, Tables XX and XXII.

3. Commodities listed in Part II, Tables XXI and XXIII.

Price Indexes and the Structure of Trade

Canada's export and import price indexes are calculated within the framework of the component material commodity classification, although some adjustments are made to this classification to simplify the pricing problem¹. Within each main group of the adjusted classification a sample of commodities is priced, and these prices are expressed as relative numbers and averaged with fixed weights. The sample average for each main group is used to represent all commodities in that main group, the fixed-weight average of the sample averages for the eight adjusted main groups to represent the total of exports or imports.

To prevent the indexes from becoming unrepresentative both the commodities included in the sample and the weights used to combine them must be checked regularly. The sample must be checked to ensure that it does not overlook commodities which have greatly increased in importance since it was established, or contain too many commodities which have declined sharply in importance since that time. Should either of these conditions apply, adjustments in the sample must be made. Similarly, the fixed weights used in averaging the sample prices must be checked to ensure that they do not vary persistently from weights calculated from the current trade pattern.

1. See Chapter V, p. 41.

Currently-weighted indexes of export and import prices are computed annually to check the validity of the weights used in the fixed-weight index. These calculations employ the same price relatives and the same method of imputation for items not covered directly in the sample as are used in the fixed-weight indexes. The only cause of difference between the two series therefore lies in the weighting system, and differences between the series can be used to assess the continued representativeness of the fixed weights.

It should be noted that not all differences between current weights and fixed weights are significant. They become significant only when there is a considerable degree of dispersion among the levels of the various item price relatives included in the index. If all individual price relatives included in the index were the same in any year it would make no difference whether fixed weights, current weights, or no weights at all were used: the average of all items would necessarily be the same as the relative for each individual item. Because in fact the price relatives do differ, the extent to which each is allowed to influence the average of

all becomes important, and this is governed by the weight assigned to each relative.

Table 18 presents the annual fixed-base-weight and moving-current-weight indexes of export and import prices, by main groups, for the past four years. In the case of imports the total indexes derived by the two methods of calculation have not differed appreciably since 1951 when there were sharp and contrasting price and volume changes affecting wool, rubber and some other strategic materials. The grand totals for 1954 differed by only 0.2%, and the largest discrepancy in any group total was only 3.4% in the miscellaneous commodities group (where the comparison between the two series has improved steadily since 1951). The simple average of the discrepancies in the eight main groups was 1.7%. These discrepancies were slightly greater in the case of exports: the grand total indexes differed by 1.9% in 1954, the largest group discrepancy reached 4.8%, and the simple average of the discrepancies in the eight groups was 2.5%. But none of these differences appears to be sufficiently large or sufficiently persistent to make a change in base weights or base prices imperative.

TABLE 18. Fixed-Base-Weight and Moving-Current-Weight Indexes of Canadian Export and Import Prices (1948 = 100)

Index and Group	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1951	1952	1953	1954
Agricultural and Animal Products:								
Fixed Weights	114.8	107.6	103.5	96.8	122.4	102.3	97.4	104.4
Current Weights	(109.7)	(103.0)	(99.4)	(95.3)	(121.1)	(101.9)	(97.5)	(101.8)
Fibres and Textiles:								
Fixed Weights	139.8	120.0	114.1	108.6	158.6	108.5	100.4	99.8
Current Weights	(135.4)	(119.8)	(113.4)	(105.7)	(154.0)	(110.5)	(99.4)	(97.1)
Wood Products and Paper:								
Fixed Weights	122.4	122.4	118.3	116.3	118.4	115.3	117.1	117.5
Current Weights	(122.4)	(122.0)	(117.3)	(114.5)	(118.3)	(114.7)	(115.6)	(115.1)
Iron and Steel Products:								
Fixed Weights	126.2	131.4	134.2	132.3	122.5	117.3	120.1	120.4
Current Weights	(126.2)	(129.7)	(131.8)	(126.2)	(122.0)	(117.2)	(119.6)	(120.0)
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:								
Fixed Weights	137.9	142.6	135.0	134.6	121.2	120.5	119.7	120.4
Current Weights	(137.7)	(140.3)	(132.7)	(131.8)	(121.1)	(120.0)	(119.7)	(119.5)
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products:								
Fixed Weights	131.7	143.1	149.5	150.2	108.8	101.7	104.8	102.1
Current Weights	(135.6)	(147.4)	(154.3)	(154.5)	(108.2)	(101.1)	(104.1)	(103.4)
Chemicals and Fertilizer:								
Fixed Weights	116.7	119.3	117.1	115.0	117.2	109.0	109.4	108.1
Current Weights	(115.1)	(116.0)	(114.0)	(113.4)	(116.3)	(110.3)	(108.9)	(108.3)
Miscellaneous:								
Fixed Weights	132.3	129.7	123.6	123.5	166.6	123.5	111.0	105.3
Current Weights	(133.2)	(125.9)	(119.8)	(120.0)	(142.5)	(110.9)	(105.6)	(101.8)
Total:								
Fixed Weights	123.0	121.8	118.3	115.1	126.2	110.4	109.4	109.5
Current Weights	(120.8)	(118.6)	(114.9)	(112.9)	(123.4)	(110.7)	(109.8)	(109.3)

While there was relatively little change in the comparison between the two import indexes from 1953 to 1954, two changes in the export comparison deserve special note. In the "agricultural and animal products" group the comparison between the two indexes was much better in 1954 than in any of the preceding three years. During the 1951-53 period the level of grain exports was extraordinarily high, and as grain price relatives were generally lower than other price relatives in this group the current-weight index fell well below the fixed-weight index which minimized the influence of these commodities. The proportion of grains to total exports in this group was much closer to that of the base year in 1954, and in addition the discrepancy between the price relatives for grains and those for

other agricultural and animal products declined. These factors were chiefly responsible for the improved relation between the total export price indexes in 1954. The other noteworthy change is the increased discrepancy between the two export indexes for "iron and steel" in 1954. This has resulted chiefly from a sharply lower proportion of manufactured goods in these exports and from the near-disappearance of exports of ferro-alloys, together with relatively much larger exports of iron ore, pig iron and scrap iron. While the circumstances increasing this discrepancy in 1954 should partly disappear in 1955, nevertheless the expected increase in iron ore exports may necessitate an early revision of the weight structure in this group at least.

The Seasonal Pattern of Canadian Trade¹

Seasonal factors exert a marked influence on Canadian trade. Numerous causes contribute to this situation: the key position of agriculture in the economic world, the desirability of using cheap water transportation to move heavy or bulky goods (although such transportation is available within Canada for only seven or eight months in the year), the seasonal nature of demand for some commodities, and the impracticability of many construction and development activities in Canada except at certain times of the year are among the more important. The result of these influences is to render difficult the analysis of trade trends or changes in trade trends for periods of up to a year or more in length. Month-to-month and even quarter-to-quarter changes in the trade totals are at least as likely to be due to seasonal influences as to underlying trends.

Knowledge of the usual seasonal behaviour of Canadian trade can therefore aid greatly the analysis of Canada's trade statistics. But to measure the usual seasonal behaviour of trade two requirements must be met. First, the underlying nature of trade throughout the period to be studied must be basically unchanged, since changes in the structure of trade could easily alter the seasonal pattern of trade. Second, the period under study must be sufficiently long that erratic or random factors affecting the data for particular months or particular years do not unduly influence the results of the study.

It seems a reasonable working hypothesis that the structure of Canadian trade has been sufficiently stable throughout the post-war period to permit the derivation of an average seasonal pattern. It has already been pointed out that few noteworthy changes are in progress in the relative importance

of the main commodity groups in exports and imports, and that such fluctuations as do occur in the relative importance of these groups are generally not extreme. That the structure of trade has not changed too greatly is also indicated by the close correspondence of the fixed-base-weight and moving-current-weight price indexes for exports and imports.

The average seasonal patterns for exports and imports displayed in Table 19 and Charts IV and V were derived in the following manner. The basic data were the monthly trade statistics from January 1946, to December 1954. (Statistics for 1946 were adjusted to eliminate the influence of the large quantity of Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada in this year.) A twelve-month centered moving average was run through the data to isolate the trend and cyclical components of changes in the value of trade. Individual monthly values were then expressed as percentages of the moving average value for the month. This yielded eight observations for each calendar month since no moving average value was available for the first six months of 1946 or the last six months of 1954. To the extent that the moving average successfully isolated trend change and cyclical change, the deviation of each month from the moving average could be attributed to seasonal or random factors. The eight observations for each month were arrayed, and two averages were struck: one of the middle six items, with the extreme high and low observations excluded, and one of the middle four items, with the two highest and two lowest observations excluded. The twelve averages of mid-six observations (one for each month), and the twelve averages of mid-four were then adjusted to equal 1200, and the two series compared. Quarterly indicators were calculated from the raw data in the same manner (using a centered moving quarterly average calculated from monthly data as a trend line), and averages of the mid-six and mid-four observations taken.

1. See also "Seasonal Influences on Canadian Trade", in *Review of Foreign Trade*, First Half-Year, 1953, pp. 24-29.

CHART IV

TOTAL EXPORTS AVERAGE SEASONAL PATTERN, 1946-1954

SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF OBSERVED RATIOS-TO-TREND ABOUT THE AVERAGE

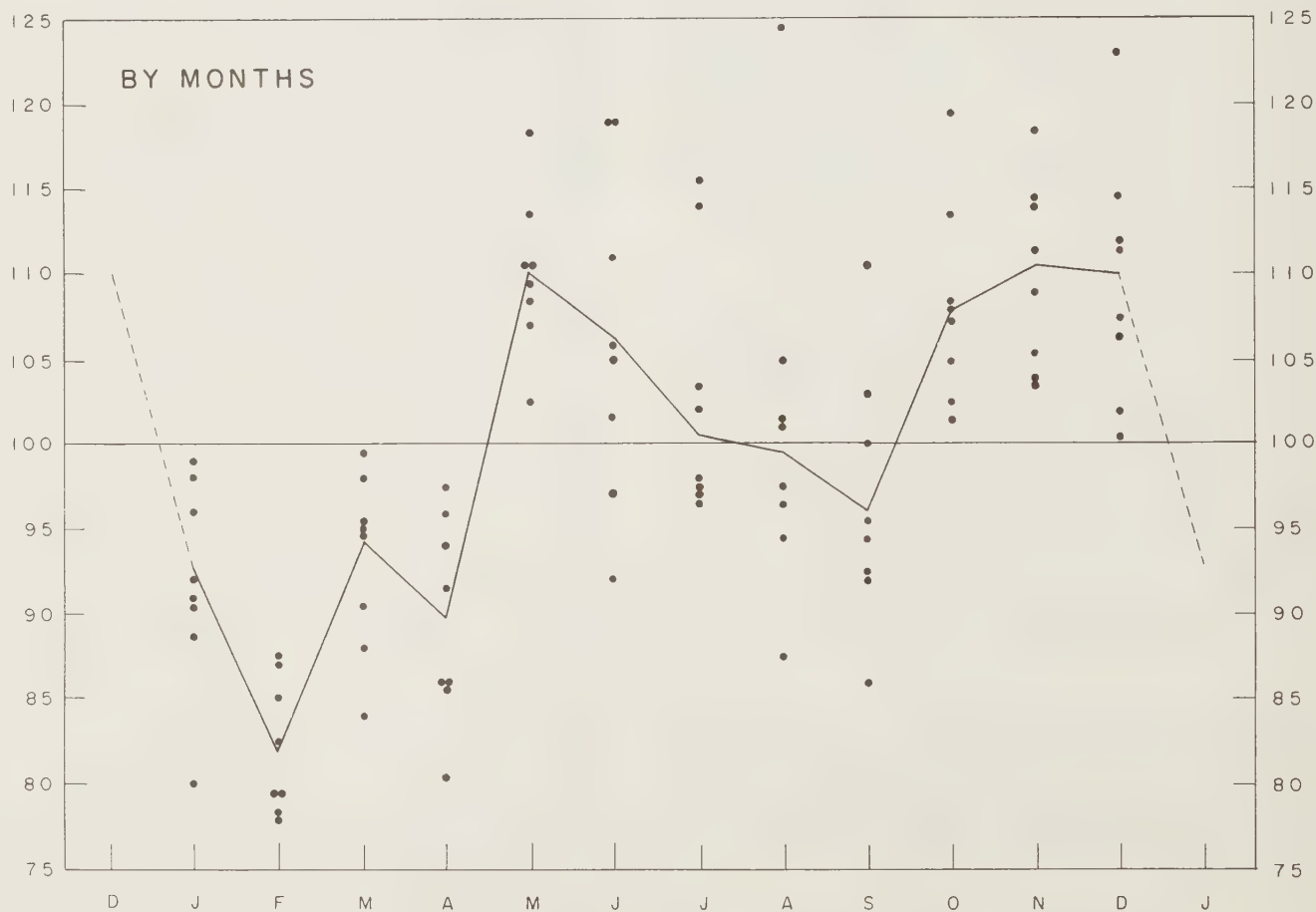
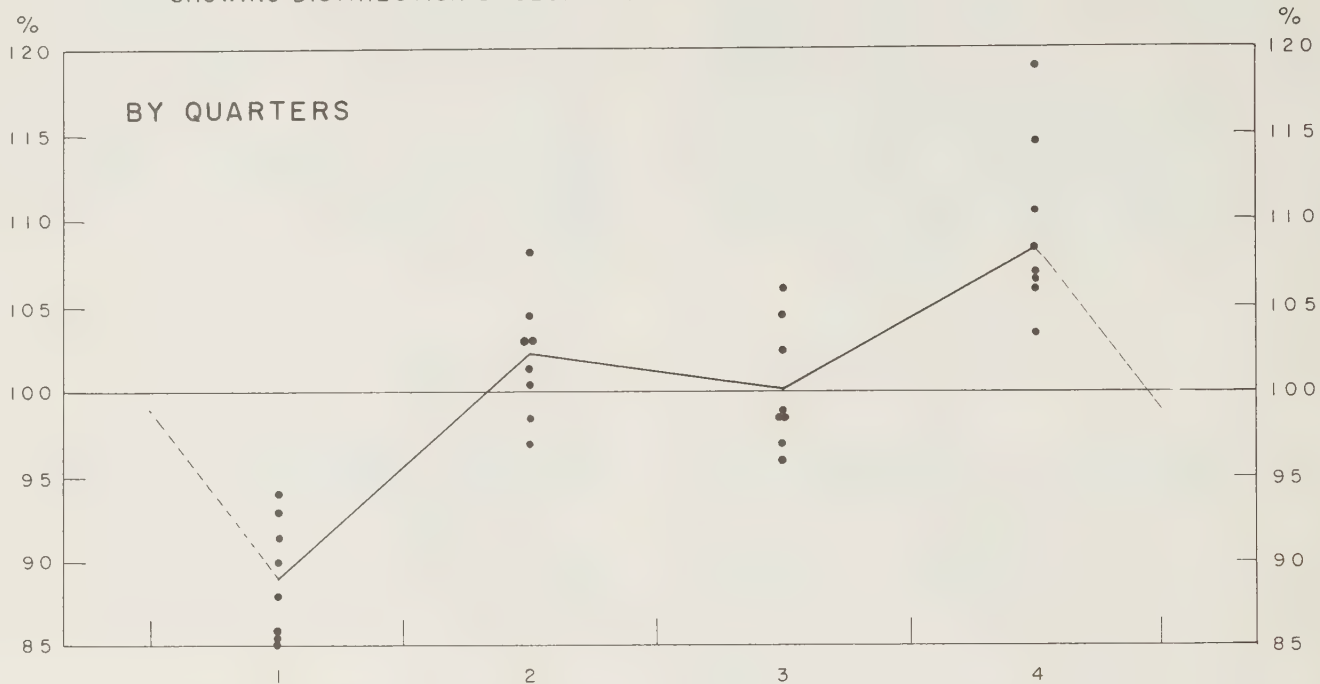


CHART V

IMPORTS AVERAGE SEASONAL PATTERN, 1946-1954

SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF OBSERVED RATIOS-TO-TREND ABOUT THE AVERAGE

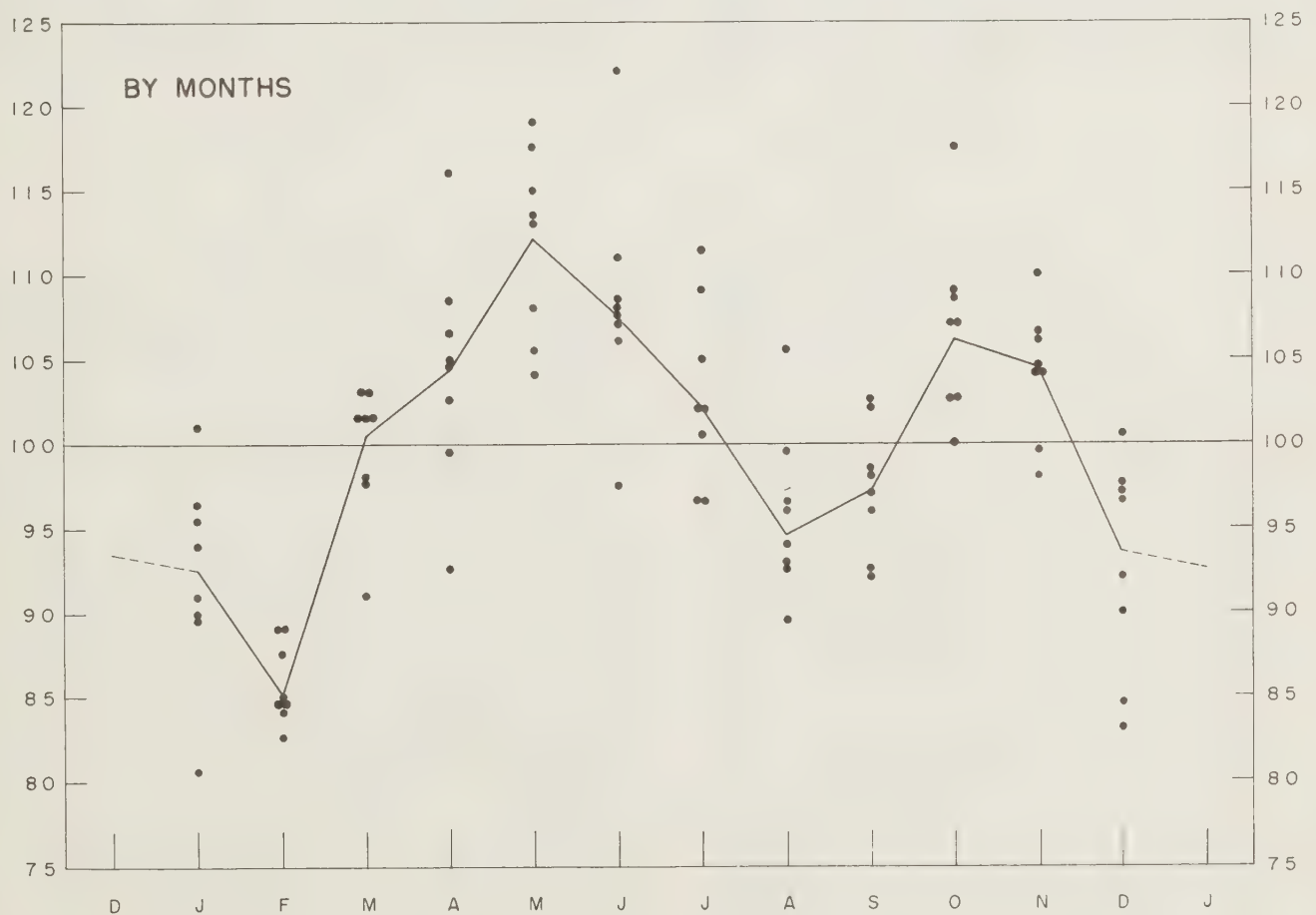
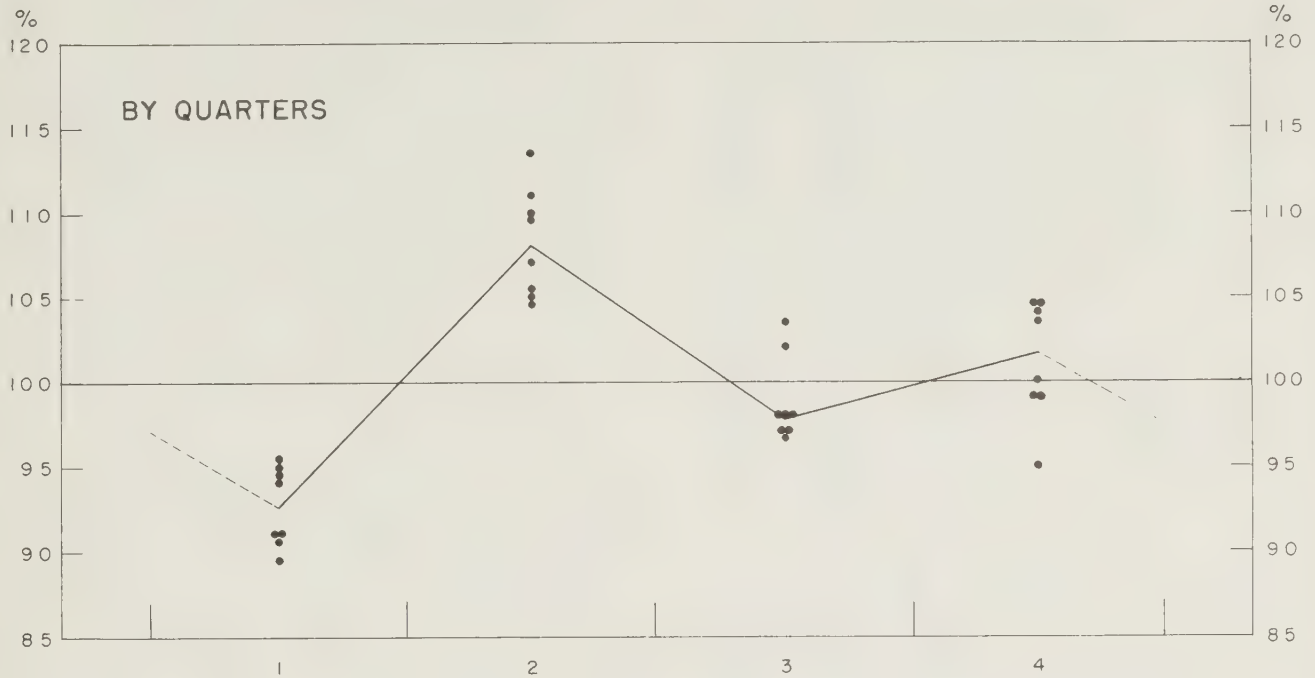


TABLE 19. Average Seasonal Pattern of Total Export and Import Values
(Alternative patterns, average of four preferred)

Month or Quarter	Total Exports				Imports			
	Average of six		Average of four ¹		Average of six		Average of four ²	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
January	92.8		92.8		92.7		92.5	
February 1Q	82.1	89.0	81.9	89.2	85.6	92.5	85.1	92.6
March	93.7		94.3		100.4		100.4	
April	89.9		89.8		104.2		104.3	
May 2Q	110.0	101.9	110.1	102.3	111.9	107.8	112.1	108.1
June	106.7		106.4		107.8		107.5	
July	102.1		100.7		102.4		102.2	
August 3Q	99.5	100.2	99.6	100.1	95.1	98.2	94.6	97.7
September	96.4		96.1		97.3		97.2	
October	107.7		107.8		106.0		106.1	
November 4Q	109.9	108.9	110.5	108.4	103.9	101.5	104.4	101.6
December	109.2		110.0		92.7		93.6	
Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. Used in Chart IV.

2. Used in Chart V.

The purpose of excluding the highest and lowest observations for each month from the average for that month was to reduce the influence of erratic and random factors on the average pattern; the purpose of testing averages of the mid-six and mid-four observations was to determine which yielded the more representative pattern. It was judged undesirable to reduce the number of observations averaged below four; it was considered desirable to use a systematic method of eliminating extreme cases rather than resorting to different practices for each month. In actually attempting the deseasonalization of the monthly trade totals a more flexible approach would, of course, be desirable, but for the more limited purpose of deriving an average pattern simplicity and uniformity of method seemed preferable.

Although the range of variation among the individual observations for most months (and for exports in the fourth quarter) was fairly wide as Charts IV and V illustrate, nevertheless Table 19 shows only relatively small differences between the average of the mid-six and mid-four values. In most months and all quarters the distribution of individual observations about the mean was relatively symmetrical, and after the elimination of the single

extreme value on either end the average of the remaining values was quite stable. The chief exceptions were the month of July in exports, which showed two extremely high observations and no extremely low observations, and the month of December in imports, which showed two extremely low values and only one extremely high value. In the former case inspection of the original data for July-August indicated that while the July index should probably be higher than the August index, the difference between the two should not be too great, since the August value had significantly exceeded the July value in three of the nine years under study. In the latter case the evidence was clearer: in spite of the prevailing upward trend of trade throughout the post-war period the value of imports recorded in January had exceeded that recorded in the preceding December only four times from 1945-46 to 1954-55, and had fallen below the preceding December six times. This indicated a higher seasonal factor for December than January. And since the average of the mid-four observations produced this result while that of the mid-six did not, it seems likely that the pattern derived by averaging only the mid-four values is to be preferred to the other.

There are some differences between the average patterns shown in Table 19 and those published in an earlier *Review*, and these differences are more pronounced in the case of exports than of imports. The January, April, October, November and fourth quarter export indexes are appreciably lower in the new series than in the old, and the May, June, second quarter and third quarter values higher. In imports the only important changes were a downward adjustment in the January and first quarter values and an upward adjustment in that for June and, in the preferred mid-four series, for December as well. All other changes were less than one full point. There was no important change in the relation between export and import series except in January, where the new series indicate that in a year of balanced trade an export surplus would be slightly more likely than an import surplus. Significant import balances are still indicated for the first two quarters and most months of these quarters, significant export surpluses for the last two quarters and most months in these quarters.

Another question examined was whether there was any evidence that the structural changes which were known to have taken place in the post-war period were in fact sufficient to invalidate the calculation of a representative seasonal pattern from data for the whole period. The deviation-from-trend observations for each month were examined for evidence of consistent change through time, and in addition supplementary patterns were calculated using the mid-three of five observations for the periods 1946-51, 1947-52, 1948-53 and 1949-54.

While some indications of possible trend-change were observed for some months, the evidence is not yet sufficiently clear and consistent to weaken the case for using average behaviour in the whole post-war period as a basis for determining the typical seasonal behaviour of total exports and imports.

Charts IV and V indicate clearly that especially in the monthly export and import values a considerable range of variation remains after average seasonal behaviour is allowed for. To an important extent this variation results from year-to-year changes in the number of working days in each month. This factor is sufficiently important in monthly data to render undesirable the mechanical use of the series in Table 19 for "deseasonalizing" monthly data unless some allowance is also made for differences from the average number of working days for that month which may occur in a given month of any particular year. Changes in the number of working days are of less importance with respect to quarterly data, and the use of the average seasonal pattern of Table 19 to "deseasonalize" quarterly values yields reasonably satisfactory results.

There is as yet no evidence of a clear seasonal pattern in either the export or the import price indexes at the total level. For analytical purposes the best working assumption still appears to be that no such pattern in fact exists. This would indicate that the patterns representing export and import values should also approximate those for export and import volume.

CHAPTER V

STATISTICAL NOTES

Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics — Methods and Concepts

Canadian foreign trade statistics are derived from information recorded when goods move through customs ports across the frontiers of the country. These movements are recorded in terms of value and, where possible, of quantity. The statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions behind the movement of goods, the method and time of payment being affected by many other factors. The source of the data on values and quantities is the documents received by the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue, and for the correct interpretation of the statistics the following definitions and explanations of terms as used in Canadian trade statistics should be kept in mind:

- (1) **Values and Quantities.** These are based upon the declarations of exporters and importers as subsequently checked (and sometimes revised) by customs officials.
- (2) **Domestic Exports.** "Domestic Exports" or "Exports of Canadian Produce" includes all Canadian products exported, and also all exports of commodities of foreign origin which have been changed in form or increased in value by further processing in Canada. These exports are valued at the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges. In effect this method gives values f.o.b. original point of shipment of the goods for export.
- (3) **Re-Exports.** "Re-Exports" or "Exports of Foreign Produce" includes any goods previously "imported for consumption" which are exported from Canada in the same state as when imported. Their value is the actual amount received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges.
- (4) **Imports.** "Imports" or "Imports Entered for Consumption" includes all goods which enter Canada and are cleared for domestic sale or use by the customs officials: in plain language, imports on which all duties have been paid and which have passed from customs control into the possession of the importer. Canadian import statistics do not include goods entering customs warehouses, only those released for domestic consumption. If the goods are re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption then they enter neither the import statistics nor the re-export statistics.

It must be emphasized that the fact that imports have been "entered for consumption" does not imply that the goods will all be consumed in Canada. The term means only that they are free to be consumed in Canada without further customs formalities.

In most cases the customs value of imports corresponds to the invoice value of the goods. However, in 1953 and 1954 some goods from Czechoslovakia and Poland were appraised under section 36 of the Customs Act (R.S., 1952, Ch.58) at much higher values than were shown on the respective invoices (up to 50% higher). And under an amendment to section 35 of the Customs Act passed in December, 1953, low end-of-season or end-of-run invoice values for manufactured goods may be replaced by values based on the average price of the goods over a preceding period (not to exceed six months). During the first year that this provision was in effect the value of the imports to which it was applied totalled less than \$150,000.

In cases where goods are invoiced in a currency other than Canadian dollars, that currency is converted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and orders-in-council. These rates generally correspond to the commercial rates prevailing on the date that the goods were shipped to Canada.

- (5) **Countries to which Trade is Credited.** Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned, whether or not that country possesses a seaboard. The country of consignment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are, at the time of export, intended to pass without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are credited to the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods have come without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another. These countries are not necessarily the countries of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be imported by a firm in another country and later re-sold to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.

The statistical value of imports is the value as determined for customs duty purposes. This is basically the fair market value at which equivalent goods would be sold for home use in the country from which the goods were received. These values therefore exclude all costs of transporting the goods to Canada, as well as any export duties or import duties which must be paid on them; they represent only the cost of the goods alone, f.o.b. original point of shipment to Canada.

There is one exception to this rule. In the case of imports an attempt is made to classify by country of origin all goods produced in Central and South America. The effect of this procedure is discussed below.

(6) **Time Periods.** The terms "month" and "year" in Canadian trade statistics are not precisely the same as calendar months and years. The trade recorded for any calendar period is that trade for which the relevant customs forms have been received at the Bureau of Statistics during that calendar period (see also No.7, below). Actual commodity movements lead by a few days (but rarely more) the receipt of the customs forms. However as the overall effect of this procedure on different months and years is approximately constant, the statistics generally give an adequate picture of goods' movements in given calendar periods.

(7) **Change in Import Compilation Month.** Prior to April 1954, the customs documents relating to imports from which import statistics are compiled were not sent directly to the Bureau of Statistics from the customs ports, but were received indirectly through the National Revenue and Finance Departments. Beginning with April, however, these documents have been sent directly to the Bureau of Statistics, which has resulted in their arriving at the Bureau somewhat earlier than under the previous system. During April and May it was found that to code the same import forms for a "month" as would have been received under the old system of handling these documents involved serious difficulties and delays at the end of each month. Beginning with June,

1954, it was decided to avoid this problem by altering the compilation month to include all customs documents actually reaching the Bureau of Statistics by the end of the calendar month under the new mailing procedures. This had the added advantage of bringing the import statistical "month" more closely in line with the export statistical "month" and the calendar month.

The effect of this change, approximately, is that June import statistics include the trade covered by customs forms received at the Bureau during the last two working days of May and all working days in June. The approximately two working days' mail receipts of documents added to the trade coded in June include that received on one Tuesday, June 29, and Tuesday is a day of exceptionally heavy receipts of customs documents at the Bureau. The increase in the value of imports recorded in June as a result of this change is estimated at not less than \$40 million in total, or alternatively not less than 10% of the value which would otherwise have been recorded. The effect of this change on the nine main commodity group totals, and on the value of imports from Canada's principal trading partners appears to have been fairly uniform.

Only the June 1954 import values have been or will be increased significantly by this change. Other months' trade will again be that covered by customs documents received on the same number of working days as were actually included in the calendar month. However, the timing of subsequent import statistical "months" will be advanced by two days.

Imports from Central and South America

Since the middle of 1946 Canadian trade statistics have recorded as imports from the countries of Central and South America not only goods consigned to Canada from these countries but also goods consigned from the United States (and usually purchased in that country) which were originally produced in Central or South America. At the time when this change in procedure was instituted its effect on Canadian statistics was apparently quite small because of the exceptional trading conditions which existed just after the war. But with the restoration of pre-war trading practices a much greater part of Canada's imports of these countries' goods has come to be purchased in entrepôt markets in the United States than was the case in 1946.

An analysis has been made of the extent to which Canada's recorded imports from Central and South America in 1953 and 1954 actually represented goods consigned from the United States to Canada. This analysis reveals wide differences in the extent to which statistics of trade with individual countries have been affected by the departure from

strict consignment recording, and in the case of many countries a marked difference in its incidence in each of the two years studied. Similar differences are revealed in the extent to which records of trade in particular commodities have been affected. A summary of the results of this study is presented in Table 20, which includes all countries in Central and South America with which Canadian trade was more than \$1 million in 1953 or 1954, and all commodities for which the value of imports from Central and South America exceeded \$500,000 in these years and where a substantial amount of these imports were actually consigned from the United States.

The countries in this area appear to fall into three groups, so far as the effect of recording by origin on statistics of their sales to Canada is concerned. Statistics of imports from the Commonwealth countries in this area, except for British Honduras, were affected only to a negligible extent. In part this can be ascribed to the better shipping connections between Canada and the British West Indies than between Canada and most other Central

TABLE 20. Imports Recorded as from Central and South America, by Country of Consignment, 1953 and 1954

Country or Commodity (and code)	1953				1954			
	Recorded Imports	Consigned from		Proportion Consigned from U.S.	Recorded Imports	Consigned from		Proportion Consigned from U.S.
		United States	Country Credited			United States	Country Credited	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
A. By Principal Countries of Central and South America								
Total, Commonwealth Countries	41,899	260	41,639	0.6	52,927	198	52,728	0.4
Barbados	2,375	20	2,355	0.8	5,358	13	5,345	0.3
British Guiana	17,800	165	17,635	0.9	20,482	139	20,343	0.7
Jamaica	11,761	13	11,748	0.1	15,309	1	15,309	0.0
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	1,210	13	1,197	1.1	1,250	16	1,235	1.3
Trinidad and Tobago	8,062	1	8,061	0.0	9,595	11	9,584	0.1
Total, Other Oil-Exporting Countries	163,301	7,742	155,559	4.7	188,177	2,308	185,869	1.2
Netherlands Antilles	8,154	0	8,154	0.0	20,582	95	20,487	0.5
Venezuela	155,147	7,742	147,405	5.0	167,594	2,213	165,382	1.3
Total, Other Countries	137,042	39,085	97,957	28.5	120,807	31,637	89,170	26.2
Argentina	8,529	2,116	6,413	24.8	2,738	694	2,044	25.3
Bolivia	1,415	411	1,004	29.0	267	23	244	8.6
Brazil	35,047	8,536	26,511	24.4	31,623	9,295	22,327	29.4
Chile	1,052	285	768	27.0	236	115	120	49.0
Colombia	23,215	4,665	18,550	20.1	24,820	5,181	19,639	20.9
Costa Rica	9,472	5,990	3,482	63.2	7,746	1,370	6,376	17.7
Cuba	11,654	1,453	10,201	12.5	9,913	1,299	8,614	13.1
Dominican Republic	5,854	581	5,273	9.9	1,663	892	770	53.7
Ecuador	2,688	1,632	1,056	60.7	3,763	2,747	1,016	73.0
El Salvador	1,389	51	1,338	3.7	951	146	805	15.4
Guatemala	3,259	2,010	1,249	61.7	5,060	1,614	3,446	31.9
Haiti	748	392	356	52.4	1,570	896	674	57.1
Honduras	4,594	3,169	1,425	69.0	2,589	1,505	1,085	58.1
Mexico	15,785	3,253	12,532	20.6	14,033	2,812	11,220	20.0
Panama	3,637	2,349	1,288	64.6	5,850	1,505	4,345	25.7
Peru	2,928	365	2,563	12.5	2,264	134	2,130	5.9
Puerto Rico	872	228	644	26.1	1,203	430	773	35.8
Surinam	1,345	486	859	36.1	2,793	471	2,322	16.9
Uruguay	2,903	1,051	1,852	36.2	1,025	493	533	48.0
B. By Principal Import Statistical Items (and code)								
Crude petroleum for refining (7153)	145,669	7,350	138,318	5.0	164,790	1,547	163,243	0.9
Coffee, green (283)	53,116	7,957	45,159	15.0	54,329	13,046	41,283	24.0
Sugar, raw, imported by refiners (262)	27,881	288	27,593	1.0	28,817	0	28,817	0.0
Bananas, fresh (3)	22,813	15,908	6,904	69.7	22,980	7,832	15,149	34.1
Bauxite, alumina for refining (6002)	12,511	648	11,862	5.2	16,510	600	15,910	3.6
Light fuel oils, Nos. 2 and 3 (7172)	7,036	0	7,036	0.0	6,595	278	6,317	4.2
Peanuts, green (94)	5,134	295	4,839	5.7	4,343	160	4,183	3.7
Cocoa beans, not roasted (271)	1,960	377	1,583	19.2	4,292	1,535	2,757	35.8
Sisal, istle, tampico fibres (3413)	2,629	2,072	556	78.8	3,137	2,391	746	76.2
Cotton, raw (3001)	5,623	1,478	4,146	26.3	2,647	521	2,126	19.7
Tomatoes, fresh (127)	2,686	184	2,502	6.9	2,388	156	2,232	6.5
Wax, vegetable and mineral n.o.p. (9270)	1,984	1,609	375	81.1	1,465	1,194	271	81.5
Ores of metals, n.o.p. (6217)	3,785	524	3,261	13.8	1,418	0	1,418	0.0
Iron ore (5001)	2,116	838	1,278	39.6	1,194	0	1,194	0.0
Cocoa butter (273)	1,547	370	1,176	23.9	1,067	402	665	37.7
Pineapples, canned (56)	726	1	726	0.0	942	20	922	2.1
Pine, white or other, n.o.p. (4052)	698	278	420	39.8	648	80	568	12.3
Wool in the grease (3261)	1,749	1,019	730	58.3	634	583	51	92.0
Pineapples, fresh (16)	726	567	159	78.1	600	459	141	76.6
Quartz, piezo-electric (7273)	1,381 ²	1,007 ²	375 ²	72.9	592	399	193	67.4
Quebracho extract (8111)	997	327	670	32.8	573	161	413	28.0
Waste for further preparation (3451)	125	43	82	34.4	567	310	257	54.7
Wool, washed or scoured (3262)	2,537	992	1,546	39.1	529	255	273	48.3
Cigar leaf, stemmed (1782)	578	0	578	0.0	518	165	353	31.9
Chicle, sappato gum, crude (1576)	106	0	106	0.0	509	509	0	100.0
Castor oil, inedible (1601)	669	446	224	66.7	339	113	225	33.0
Total Imports from Central and South America	342,242	47,087	295,155	13.8	361,911	34,144	327,767	9.4

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Includes other crystallized quartz in 1953.

and South American countries, and in part to the operation of that clause in the tariff which denies preferential rates to goods of Commonwealth origin imported via a country not entitled to preferential rates. Also little affected by this practice were statistics of imports from Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles, by far the greater part of whose sales to Canada was petroleum and petroleum products. These commodities are normally purchased in very large quantities and shipped by the tanker-load. Arranging direct consignment to Canada therefore presents no problem.

In the case of most other countries in this area the proportion of imports of their goods actually consigned from the United States was much higher, averaging 28.5% in 1953 and 26.2% in 1954. In part these high percentages result from special circumstances affecting trade in particular commodities, as bananas, for example. In part they probably reflect the greater trouble and expense involved in procuring relatively small shipments of these goods directly from the country of origin rather than from a large dealer in a convenient distributing

centre. But, as a glance at the sample of commodities shown in the table reveals, the variation among individual commodities is very great, depending in each case on special factors affecting the market for that commodity.

While the effects of this procedure on statistics of total imports from a number of Central and South American countries were considerable, the effects on statistics of total imports from the United States were small. Recorded imports from the United States in 1953 were only 1.4% less than if the consignment principle had been followed consistently in crediting imports, and in 1954 were only 1.1% below their consignment level. In the case of some of the individual commodities shown in the table the proportionate effects would, of course, have been very large.

It is hoped to include further results of this study in the next issue of the *Review of Foreign Trade*, and complete statistics, by countries, will be published in *Trade of Canada 1954, Volume I*.

Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume¹

Canada's export and import price indexes attempt to measure average period-to-period price change affecting commodities in trade in order to isolate the respective contributions of price and volume variations to changes in the value of trade. The price indexes are based on unit values calculated from the trade statistics. Where inadequate quantity reporting in the trade statistics or non-homogeneous trade statistics items prevent the calculation of desired unit values, selected wholesale or other prices are substituted. When the price indexes have been calculated they are then divided into indexes of the declared values of exports and imports to produce the volume indexes. Price and volume indexes are currently computed from the original data for months, quarters and calendar years.

The export and import price indexes are of the Laspeyres' type, the weights used in their computation being those of the base year (1948). The short formula for this index is $\frac{\sum(P_1Q_0)}{\sum(P_0Q_0)}$ where P_1 and P_0

of the currently weighted (Paasche) type whose formula, were they computed directly, would reduce to $\frac{\sum(Q_1P_1)}{\sum(Q_0P_1)}$.

In computing the price indexes certain adjustments to the grouping of commodities used in the trade statistics have been made. For the calculation of the volume indexes it was therefore necessary to adjust the declared value statistics to correspond to the price groupings, and the resulting volume indexes also appear on the basis of the price-adjusted groups rather than the conventional trade statistics groups.

The differences involved in this adjustment are relatively minor. The groups usually designated in the trade statistics as agricultural and vegetable products and animals and animal products have been combined into one group: agricultural and animal products. From this group the sub-group of rubber and its products has been transferred to the miscellaneous commodities group. Ships have been transferred from the miscellaneous commodities group to iron and steel and their products, phosphate rock from non-metallic minerals to chemicals and fertilizer, advertising matter from wood products and paper to miscellaneous commodities, and a few other changes designed to improve group classification by component material have been made. Imports of merchandise into Canada for use of the United Kingdom government or our N.A.T.O. allies have been deducted from total imports because of their special nature; otherwise the totals are the same as usually presented for Canadian trade.

1. For a more detailed discussion of these indexes see: *Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July 1945 - June 1950 (1948 = 100)*, D.B.S., 1950.

TABLE 21. Values of Domestic Exports and Imports by Adjusted Groups¹

Commodity Groups	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954
	\$'000,000					
Agricultural and Animal Products	1,403.7	1,339.3	1,062.2	522.6	526.0	580.0
Fibres and Textiles	27.7	24.3	21.0	359.4	387.1	333.3
Wood Products and Paper	1,366.8	1,295.4	1,378.4	129.4	154.4	158.9
Iron and Steel and Products	417.5	376.9	307.5	1,402.2	1,521.0	1,313.0
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	706.7	682.2	709.0	304.2	376.2	368.6
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	143.5	147.4	145.6	638.8	654.5	594.6
Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	124.6	137.9	161.3	190.8	225.8	225.0
Miscellaneous	110.5	114.0	96.3	464.1	508.0	494.8
Adjusted total	4,301.1	4,117.4	3,881.3	4,011.6	4,353.1	4,068.2
Deductions ²	—	—	—	18.9	29.7	25.0
Published total	4,301.1	4,117.4	3,881.3	4,030.5	4,382.8	4,093.2

1. These totals are used in calculating indexes of the values, price and volume of Canada's trade.

2. From imports only: articles for British or N.A.T.O. governments.

Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics

Canadian trade statistics include certain items for which no payment at all is made by the country receiving the goods, and others for which payment is not made by residents of the recipient country, as well as movements of goods arising out of commercial transactions. Examples of the first of these types of item are settlers' effects (the property of immigrants or emigrants), and donations and gifts. Examples of the second type are articles imported for the use of foreign diplomats and paid for directly or indirectly by foreign governments, and the military equipment and stores which the United Kingdom and our N.A.T.O. allies have from time to time sent to Canada, these stores being and remaining the property of the foreign governments concerned.

Besides the clearly non-commercial transactions, certain other items in trade are of a special character, and for some purposes must be distinguished from the regular trade content. Motion picture films, for example, are valued in the sta-

tistics at the value of the print, but frequently the real consideration received for films is a rental payment which may have no close relation to this value. Advertising matter is likewise valued at the cost of the material, although in many cases no payment for this material is made. And tourist purchases are not a regular commercial-type transaction and for such purposes as the national accounts or the balance of payments are best considered separately from other commodities.

Not all the special and non-commercial items in trade can be distinguished in the trade statistics, but an indication of the magnitude of the chief of these items is given by Table 22. Except in the calculation of the price and volume indexes, where imports for the United Kingdom government and N.A.T.O. governments are deducted from the total used, no adjustment for these special and non-commercial items is made in the trade figures used in this *Review*.

TABLE 22. Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics

Items	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954
Values in \$'000,000						
Non-Commercial:						
Settlers' effects	\$ 14,788	16,095	17,261	25,744	28,987	29,905
Bequests, donations, gifts	\$ 3,932	4,200	3,793	775	621	649
Contractors' outfits.....	\$ 0	0	0	1	1	1
Articles for Governor-General and diplomatic representatives	\$ 2	2	2	1,663	1,579	1,203
Articles for British or N.A.T.O. governments \$	—	—	—	18,913	29,736	25,006
Special:						
Motion picture films	\$ 1,909	1,749	1,731	2,286	3,267	4,378
Advertising matter	\$ 1	1	1	5,143	6,507	3,647
Tourist purchases.....	\$ 1	1	1	66,682	73,840	68,767
Total, non-commercial items.....	\$ 18,721	20,295	21,054	47,095	60,923	56,763
Percent of total domestic exports or imports %	0.44	0.49	0.54	1.17	1.40	1.39
Total, special and non-commercial items	\$ 20,629	22,044	22,785	121,207	144,537	133,555
Percent of total domestic exports or imports %	0.48	0.54	0.59	3.01	3.32	3.26

1. Not available.

2. Not included in domestic exports.

Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics

The general use of gold as a money metal gives it special attributes which distinguish it from other commodities in trade. In particular, international movements of gold are determined largely by monetary factors and therefore may fluctuate widely from period to period owing to other than ordinary trade or commercial considerations. And gold is generally acceptable; it does not have to surmount tariff barriers and is normally assured a market at a fixed minimum price.

Furthermore, physical movements of gold between countries have no direct or normal relation to sales and purchases. International transactions in gold often take place without gold's moving across any frontier, the sales or purchases in such cases being recognized by simply setting aside or "earmarking" the gold in the vaults of a central bank. As trade statistics deal only with physical movements of commodities, they would not record all changes in stocks of gold under earmark. Yet such gold transactions would not be different in their economic nature from many physical shipments.

For these reasons movements of gold in a primary or semi-fabricated state are excluded from the statistics of Canada's commodity trade. Since January 1, 1952, the standard of exclusion in use has been that suggested by the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations Statistical Office. all gold and gold products in which the value of the gold is 80% or more of the total value are excluded. The only exception to this rule is in the

items of jewellers' sweepings, where the gold content can not readily be separated from the other metals.

Since gold is produced in Canada primarily as an export commodity, a series showing new gold production available for export is published regularly as a supplement to the trade statistics. This series is the equivalent of gold production in Canada exclusive of gold held by producers before the refining stage (whether at the mine, in transit, or at the Mint) and less any gold consumed by industry in Canada out of current production. Since November 1, 1951, the series has also excluded increases in commercial gold stocks held in safe-keeping by the Mint for the account of the mines. In practice, most gold produced in Canada becomes available for export (or for use in Canada's official reserves) as normally only a minor part is consumed by Canadian industry (some 3% in the post-war years).

Because the value of new gold production available for export is a production series, a breakdown of the figures into transactions with individual countries is not possible. Much of this gold is offset in the balance of payments accounts by an increase in the Canadian government's stocks of monetary gold, rather than by the receipt of exchange from another country. The United States has been for many years the chief market for Canada's gold production, but such commercial exports of gold as now occur are normally directed to other markets.

F.O.B. and C.I.F. Values of Canadian Trade

The most widely used of the many principles of trade valuation is that of valuing exports f.o.b. port of exit from the country and imports c.i.f. port of entry to the country. To aid in comparing Canadian trade with that of other countries, estimates of the total value of Canada's trade on this basis are published annually in this *Review*. These estimates are calculated by adding to the f.o.b. point of consignment values recorded for exports and imports the freight and other costs incurred in transporting these goods to the Canadian border.

The information on freight and other costs is compiled from returns received by the Balance of Payments Section of the Bureau.

Values adjusted to the f.o.b.-c.i.f. basis are used in the statistics of world trade published by the International Monetary Fund. However in its balance of payments statistics the Fund values imports on an f.o.b. basis where these data are available.

TABLE 23. Estimated F.O.B. and C.I.F. Values of Canadian Foreign Trade

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	Average 1950-54
Values in \$'000,000						
Total Exports:						
Recorded value of total exports	\$ 3,157	3,963	4,356	4,173	3,947	—
Additional cost of transport to Canadian border ¹	\$ 142	177	201	166	167 ²	—
Estimated value of total exports f.o.b.	\$ 3,299	4,140	4,557	4,339	4,114	—
Percent added by freight and other charges	% 4.5	4.5	4.6	4.0	4.2	4.4
Imports:						
Recorded value of imports	\$ 3,174	4,085	4,030	4,383	4,093	—
Additional cost of transport to Canadian border ¹	\$ 297	335	354	365	337 ²	—
Estimated value of imports c.i.f.	\$ 3,471	4,420	4,384	4,748	4,430	—
Percent added by freight and other charges	% 9.4	8.2	8.8	8.3	8.2	8.6

1. Estimated from freight and shipping records of Balance of Payments Section.

2. Subject to revision.

"General Trade" Values of Canadian Trade¹

Two main systems of recording international commodity trade are at present in use by important trading countries. These are usually described as the "General Trade" system and the "Special Trade" system. Under the General Trade system all commodities that enter the national territory (imports) or leave the national territory (exports) are recorded in statistics at the time when they cross the frontier (except for goods in transit to a third country on through bills of lading). Under the Special Trade system only those imports are recorded which pass through the hands of national customs officials and on which all duties are paid so that the goods are free to circulate within the country, and only those exports which were either produced within the country or were previously imported and cleared through customs for domestic use. Both exports and imports are recorded when the goods are cleared through customs. The two types of record differ in coverage and in timing.

The difference in timing affects imports, and arises from the fact that commodities may be landed in a country under customs supervision and remain for some time under customs supervision without payment of customs duties. These goods are not free to enter the domestic economy of the country until customs requirements are met, and for some purposes may best be considered as not in the country at all. Under the General Trade system these goods would be included as imports at the time they were landed, under the Special Trade system only when duties were paid. This trade might enter General Trade records several months before it would enter Special Trade records.

The difference in coverage affects both exports and imports, and arises from the same type of transaction. Some of the goods which are landed under customs supervision may never be cleared for domestic consumption but may be re-exported instead, or occasionally may suffer destruction while in bond. All landed goods enter General Trade import statistics, but only those later cleared for domestic use enter Special Trade records. Goods

1. For a further discussion of General and Special Trade see *Review of Foreign Trade, First Half-Year 1952*, pp. 35-36.

re-exported without having been cleared for domestic consumption enter General Trade export statistics but not Special Trade statistics. General Trade records thus give a more complete picture of the movement of goods into or out of a country, Special Trade records of the movement of goods into or out of the country's economy.

Canadian statistics are compiled on the Special Trade system, but since this country's entrepôt trade is small they differ only slightly in total from what General Trade records would show. To obtain a General Trade export total the value of goods

exported from customs warehouses must be added to the recorded total. To obtain a General Trade import total the value of goods previously warehoused under customs supervision and later cleared through customs must be deducted from the recorded total, and the full value of all goods warehoused under customs supervision added. These adjustments have been estimated since 1952 from the External Trade Section's office records, and are shown in Table 24. While the difference between General Trade and Special Trade statistics is negligible for Canada, for countries with a sizable entrepôt trade such as the United Kingdom or Belgium it could be quite substantial.

TABLE 24. "General Trade" Values of Canadian Trade

	Total Exports			Imports		
	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954
Values in \$'000,000						
Recorded values of trade	\$ 4,356	4,173	3,947	4,030	4,383	4,093
Goods entered into Customs warehouse ¹	\$ —	—	—	120	122	105
Goods cleared from Customs warehouse ¹	\$ 13	6	5	(-) 116	(-) 112	(-) 102
Estimated General Trade values	\$ 4,369	4,179	3,952	4,034	4,393	4,096
Increase over recorded values	% 0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Transportation charges to Canadian border ²	\$ 201	166	167	354	365	337
General Trade values f.o.b.-c.i.f.	\$ 4,570	4,345	4,119	4,388	4,758	4,433
Increase over recorded values	% 4.9	4.1	4.4	8.9	8.6	8.3

1. Estimated from ledger records of External Trade Section.

2. Estimated from freight and shipping records of Balance of Payments Section.

Notes Included in Preceding Issues

Export and Import Price and Volume Indexes, 1926-1953 (First Half-Year 1954, p.23)

Tariff Relations with Countries Distinguished in Canadian Trade Statistics (First Half-Year 1954, p.33)

Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year 1953, p.30)

The Index of Concentration (Calendar Year 1953, p.43)

Seasonal Influences on Canadian Trade (First Half-Year 1953, p.24)

Discrepancies in Reciprocal Records of Foreign Trade (First Half-Year 1953, p.32)

Price Indexes and the Structure of Trade (Calendar Year 1952, p.36)

Commodity Movements and Trade Statistics (First Half-Year 1952, p.34)

Newfoundland and Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year 1949, p.54)

Statistical Information on Canadian Foreign Trade

Current Publications

Monthly Summaries:

Domestic Exports
Imports for Consumption
Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Monthly Reports:

Exports of Canadian Produce and Foreign Produce
Imports Entered for Consumption

Quarterly Reports:

Articles Exported to Each Country
Articles Imported from Each Country
Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments

Annual and Special Publications

Annual Reports:

Trade of Canada, Vol. I, Summary and Analytical Tables
Vol. II, Exports
Vol. III, Imports
The Canadian Balance of International Payments

Special Reports:

The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926 to 1948
The Canadian Balance of International Payments in the Post-War Years, 1946-1952

PART II
STATISTICAL TABLES

A. DIRECTON OF TRADE

TABLE I. Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance with All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, Calendar Years, 1901-1954

Calendar Year	Total Exports			Imports			Trade Balance		
	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1901	177,502	48,705	107,412	184,740	110,863	42,840	- 7,237	- 62,157	+ 64,572
1902	201,654	52,137	127,544	204,396	116,679	53,598	- 2,742	- 64,542	+ 73,946
1903	207,858	54,102	129,161	243,451	140,177	63,579	- 35,592	- 86,075	+ 65,582
1904	180,727	55,069	103,844	245,418	149,356	58,493	- 64,691	- 94,287	+ 45,351
1905	209,176	64,014	120,519	262,765	155,495	64,825	- 53,589	- 91,481	+ 55,693
1906	241,768	79,743	135,051	312,114	187,757	77,664	- 70,346	- 108,014	+ 57,387
1907	245,954	90,430	126,110	366,575	216,769	96,252	- 120,621	- 126,339	+ 29,858
1908	257,318	80,233	141,120	282,707	166,062	71,057	- 25,388	- 85,629	+ 70,062
1909	282,887	100,869	145,783	347,067	202,479	89,565	- 64,180	- 101,611	+ 56,219
1910	289,844	108,198	140,500	435,251	262,142	107,722	- 145,407	- 153,944	+ 32,778
1911	289,055	100,770	147,182	503,542	319,942	113,352	- 214,487	- 219,172	+ 33,831
1912	352,948	129,251	176,646	636,790	410,242	133,429	- 283,842	- 280,992	+ 43,217
1913	447,699	167,974	224,515	659,993	427,974	139,900	- 212,294	- 260,000	+ 84,615
1914	413,067	169,318	184,115	482,076	308,634	98,754	- 69,009	- 139,316	+ 85,361
1915	629,841	181,061	361,486	450,960	316,934	74,364	+ 178,881	- 135,873	+ 287,123
1916	1,094,062	251,599	718,724	767,410	595,369	117,637	+ 326,652	- 343,770	+ 601,087
1917	1,577,567	405,385	891,863	1,006,056	827,401	76,516	+ 571,511	- 422,016	+ 815,347
1918	1,233,689	441,273	586,558	910,171	741,339	72,906	+ 323,518	- 300,066	+ 513,652
1919	1,289,792	487,618	538,074	941,014	739,598	87,659	+ 348,778	- 251,979	+ 451,315
1920	1,298,162	581,408	343,217	1,336,921	921,235	231,488	- 38,759	- 339,827	+ 111,729
1921	814,144	334,973	309,842	799,478	555,091	123,150	+ 14,665	- 220,118	+ 186,692
1922	894,224	347,617	375,627	762,409	509,909	136,859	+ 131,815	- 162,292	+ 238,768
1923	1,015,986	420,328	361,888	903,031	610,354	154,479	+ 112,956	- 190,026	+ 207,409
1924	1,042,253	394,624	388,434	808,145	524,473	148,892	+ 234,109	- 129,849	+ 239,542
1925	1,251,666	450,859	493,170	890,193	578,575	162,119	+ 361,473	- 127,716	+ 331,052
1926	1,276,599	470,564	460,444	1,008,342	668,747	164,707	+ 268,257	- 198,183	+ 295,737
1927	1,231,042	483,851	411,527	1,087,118	706,684	182,620	+ 143,924	- 222,833	+ 228,907
1928	1,363,788	502,690	447,868	1,222,318	825,652	190,757	+ 141,470	- 322,962	+ 257,111
1929	1,178,342	515,338	291,829	1,298,993	893,585	194,778	- 120,650	- 378,248	+ 97,052
1930	883,148	389,912	236,527	1,008,479	653,676	162,632	- 125,332	- 263,764	+ 73,895
1931	599,560	249,801	171,660	628,098	393,775	109,468	- 28,538	- 143,975	+ 62,192
1932	497,914	165,022	179,095	452,614	263,549	93,508	+ 45,299	- 98,528	+ 85,586
1933	535,484	172,955	211,314	401,214	217,291	97,878	+ 134,269	- 44,337	+ 113,436
1934	656,306	224,023	271,370	513,469	293,780	113,416	+ 142,837	- 69,757	+ 157,954
1935	737,936	273,120	304,318	550,315	312,417	116,670	+ 187,621	- 39,297	+ 187,648
1936	950,509	344,787	396,270	635,191	369,142	122,971	+ 315,318	- 24,355	+ 273,299
1937	1,012,122	372,221	403,359	808,896	490,505	147,292	+ 203,225	- 118,284	+ 256,067
1938	848,684	278,758	341,424	677,451	424,731	119,292	+ 171,233	- 145,973	+ 222,132
1939	935,922	389,754	328,886	751,056	496,898	114,007	+ 184,866	- 107,145	+ 214,879
1940	1,193,218	451,944	512,317	1,081,951	744,231	161,216	+ 111,267	- 292,287	+ 351,101
1941	1,640,455	609,690	661,238	1,448,792	1,004,498	219,419	+ 191,663	- 394,808	+ 441,819
1942	2,385,466	896,621	747,891	1,644,242	1,304,680	161,113	+ 741,224	- 408,059	+ 586,778
1943	3,001,352	1,166,655	1,037,224	1,735,077	1,423,672	134,965	+ 1,266,275	- 257,018	+ 902,258
1944	3,483,099	1,334,554	1,238,078	1,758,898	1,447,226	110,599	+ 1,724,200	- 112,671	+ 1,127,479
1945	3,267,424	1,227,439	971,455	1,555,600 ¹	1,202,418	121,693 ¹	+ 1,711,824 ¹	+ 25,022	+ 849,763 ¹
1946	2,339,166	908,577	598,799	1,864,564 ¹	1,405,297	141,341 ¹	+ 471,601 ¹	- 496,720	+ 457,458 ¹
1947	2,811,790	1,056,598	753,664	2,573,944	1,974,679	189,370	+ 237,846	- 918,082	+ 564,294
1948	3,110,029	1,522,185	688,697	2,636,945	1,805,763	299,502	+ 473,083	- 283,578	+ 389,195
1949	3,022,453	1,524,024	709,261	2,761,207	1,951,860	307,450	+ 261,246	- 427,836	+ 401,811
1950	3,157,073	2,050,460	472,536	3,174,253	2,130,476	404,213	- 17,180	- 80,016	+ 68,323
1951	3,963,384	2,333,912	635,721	4,084,856	2,812,927	420,985	- 121,472	- 479,015	+ 214,736
1952	4,355,960	2,349,044	751,049	4,030,468	2,976,962	359,757	+ 325,492	- 627,918	+ 391,292
1953	4,172,601	2,463,051	668,874	4,382,830	3,221,214	453,391	- 210,229	- 758,163	+ 215,482
1954	3,946,917	2,367,439	658,315	4,093,196	2,961,380	392,472	- 146,280	- 593,941	+ 265,843

1. Adjusted for Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada.

TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1950-1954

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
Domestic Exports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1950	3,118,387	2,020,988	469,910	198,501	190,428	143,427	95,133
1951	3,914,460	2,297,675	631,461	261,867	345,977	208,024	169,457
1952	4,301,081	2,306,955	745,845	284,740	473,822	272,397	217,321
1953	4,117,406	2,418,915	665,232	245,708	370,136	198,254	219,160
1954	3,881,272	2,317,153	653,408	203,875	341,335	186,662	178,838
1950 1Q	648,863	414,008	109,101	41,625	34,846	21,213	28,070
2Q	781,761	490,941	126,816	59,367	39,336	39,610	25,690
3Q	789,906	528,133	108,152	44,158	47,061	40,894	21,508
4Q	897,857	587,906	125,841	53,350	69,185	41,709	19,865
1951 1Q	809,206	529,586	113,294	54,140	43,345	36,692	32,148
2Q	931,042	580,260	140,229	59,153	63,227	43,057	45,116
3Q	1,044,316	581,495	192,846	68,774	113,902	52,254	35,045
4Q	1,129,897	606,333	185,092	79,800	125,503	76,021	57,148
1952 1Q	989,002	541,847	156,436	84,452	80,074	78,491	47,702
2Q	1,107,620	571,460	244,540	73,454	101,396	69,836	46,933
3Q	1,053,936	556,322	185,614	67,015	143,871	53,853	47,261
4Q	1,150,522	637,326	159,256	59,819	148,480	70,217	75,425
1953 1Q	900,567	564,301	123,934	57,802	57,205	47,875	49,450
2Q	1,093,025	624,119	190,300	67,648	111,929	51,655	47,373
3Q	1,073,871	612,003	192,532	68,418	103,026	45,116	52,776
4Q	1,049,943	618,492	158,466	51,840	97,976	53,607	69,561
1954 1Q	851,025	526,534	134,683	37,901	59,175	38,128	54,604
2Q	988,879	594,005	149,911	57,686	82,390	56,230	48,656
3Q	976,654	581,443	174,331	51,683	85,473	46,867	36,858
4Q	1,064,714	615,171	194,483	56,605	114,297	45,437	38,721
Total Exports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1950	3,157,073	2,050,460	472,536	199,982	191,833	146,619	95,642
1951	3,963,384	2,333,912	635,721	264,300	347,362	208,947	173,142
1952	4,355,960	2,349,044	751,049	287,611	475,766	273,581	218,909
1953	4,172,601	2,463,051	668,874	247,824	372,713	198,958	221,181
1954	3,946,917	2,367,439	658,315	205,404	345,634	188,297	181,828
1950 1Q	657,005	420,446	109,892	41,890	35,174	21,396	28,208
2Q	791,101	496,541	127,258	59,606	39,738	42,140	25,818
3Q	800,105	536,698	108,695	44,608	47,347	41,115	21,642
4Q	908,861	596,774	126,691	53,878	69,575	41,968	19,975
1951 1Q	819,618	538,549	113,591	54,387	43,594	36,838	32,659
2Q	943,012	588,343	140,589	59,750	63,542	43,281	47,508
3Q	1,055,576	590,260	193,526	69,345	114,233	52,535	35,677
4Q	1,145,179	616,760	188,015	80,818	125,993	76,293	57,299
1952 1Q	1,001,821	551,664	157,475	85,600	80,491	78,696	47,895
2Q	1,119,938	580,436	245,745	74,020	101,906	70,310	47,522
3Q	1,069,189	568,221	187,178	67,602	144,290	54,141	47,757
4Q	1,165,012	648,723	160,651	60,389	149,079	70,434	75,735
1953 1Q	913,905	574,945	124,661	58,542	57,887	48,002	49,868
2Q	1,105,793	634,649	191,128	68,050	112,319	51,775	47,872
3Q	1,088,965	624,005	193,488	69,078	103,785	45,292	53,317
4Q	1,063,937	629,453	159,598	52,155	98,721	53,888	70,123
1954 1Q	866,289	537,177	135,889	38,325	60,848	39,244	54,806
2Q	1,005,024	607,638	151,137	58,075	82,950	56,316	48,909
3Q	993,133	594,785	175,568	52,010	86,332	47,048	37,390
4Q	1,082,471	627,838	195,721	56,995	115,505	45,688	40,724

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1954 are treated as Commonwealth countries in this table.

TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, - Concluded

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
Imports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1950	3,174,253	2,130,476	404,213	241,559	103,123	213,548	81,334
1951	4,084,856	2,812,927	420,985	306,889	177,112	273,692	93,251
1952	4,030,468	2,976,962	359,757	185,167	151,284	284,225	73,072
1953	4,382,830	3,221,214	453,391	171,153	173,172	289,968	73,931
1954	4,093,196 ²	2,961,380 ²	392,472 ²	182,910	178,565	284,405	93,466
19501Q	649,474	458,514	84,235	36,287	17,977	41,167	11,293
.....2Q	803,577	546,032	102,942	60,783	23,611	48,887	21,322
.....3Q	806,429	520,553	103,187	67,341	25,941	65,372	24,034
.....4Q	914,774	605,377	113,849	77,148	35,593	58,122	24,685
19511Q	943,858	678,058	92,141	61,978	30,108	61,504	20,068
.....2Q	1,158,529	793,049	132,465	85,210	49,218	72,309	26,278
.....3Q	1,039,614	675,803	110,909	106,703	50,513	68,630	27,057
.....4Q	942,855	666,017	85,469	52,998	47,273	71,249	19,848
19521Q	916,119	693,991	68,248	41,953	32,599	65,161	14,167
.....2Q	1,034,230	763,806	93,172	50,121	37,806	71,669	17,656
.....3Q	995,170	714,519	97,973	50,707	37,101	73,708	21,162
.....4Q	1,084,949	804,646	100,365	42,386	43,778	73,687	20,088
19531Q	997,964	763,054	95,279	29,410	30,945	64,102	15,175
.....2Q	1,218,599	909,359	124,312	47,287	49,086	73,630	14,927
.....3Q	1,118,161	799,283	119,816	49,569	45,414	82,794	21,285
.....4Q	1,048,106	749,518	113,985	44,888	47,728	69,442	22,544
19541Q	925,865	690,081	88,219	29,252	31,608	70,222	16,484
.....2Q	1,124,247 ²	812,701 ²	115,910 ²	52,458	48,099	74,640	20,439
.....3Q	1,001,226	707,214	96,514	52,925	47,544	69,464	27,567
.....4Q	1,041,858	751,384	91,829	48,275	51,314	70,079	28,977
Trade Balance							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1950	- 17,180	- 80,016	+ 68,323	- 41,577	+ 88,710	- 66,930	+ 14,308
1951	- 121,472	- 479,015	+ 214,736	- 42,589	+ 170,250	- 64,746	+ 79,891
1952	+ 325,492	- 627,918	+ 391,292	+ 102,444	+ 324,482	- 10,644	+ 145,836
1953	- 210,229	- 758,163	+ 215,482	+ 76,670	+ 199,540	- 91,010	+ 147,250
1954	- 146,280 ²	- 593,941 ²	+ 265,843 ²	+ 22,494	+ 167,070	- 96,108	+ 88,362
19501Q	+ 7,531	- 38,068	+ 25,657	+ 5,603	+ 17,196	- 19,772	+ 16,915
.....2Q	- 12,475	- 49,491	+ 24,316	- 1,177	+ 16,127	- 6,747	+ 4,496
.....3Q	- 6,324	+ 16,145	+ 5,508	- 22,733	+ 21,406	- 24,257	- 2,392
.....4Q	- 5,913	- 8,603	+ 12,842	- 23,269	+ 33,981	- 16,154	- 4,710
19511Q	- 124,240	- 139,509	+ 21,449	- 7,590	+ 13,486	- 24,666	+ 12,590
.....2Q	- 215,517	- 204,706	+ 8,124	- 25,460	+ 14,324	- 29,029	+ 21,230
.....3Q	+ 15,962	- 85,543	+ 82,617	- 37,358	+ 63,720	- 16,095	+ 8,620
.....4Q	+ 202,323	- 49,257	+ 102,546	+ 27,820	+ 78,720	+ 5,044	+ 37,451
19521Q	+ 85,702	- 142,328	+ 89,228	+ 43,647	+ 47,892	+ 13,535	+ 33,728
.....2Q	+ 85,708	- 183,370	+ 152,573	+ 23,899	+ 64,100	- 1,360	+ 29,866
.....3Q	+ 74,019	- 146,298	+ 89,205	+ 16,895	+ 107,189	- 19,567	+ 26,596
.....4Q	+ 80,063	- 155,922	+ 60,287	+ 18,002	+ 105,302	- 3,252	+ 55,647
19531Q	- 84,059	- 188,109	+ 29,382	+ 29,132	+ 26,943	- 16,100	+ 34,694
.....2Q	- 112,806	- 274,710	+ 66,816	+ 20,764	+ 63,234	- 21,854	+ 32,945
.....3Q	- 29,196	- 175,279	+ 73,672	+ 19,509	+ 58,371	- 37,501	+ 32,032
.....4Q	+ 15,831	- 120,065	+ 45,612	+ 7,266	+ 50,993	- 15,554	+ 47,580
19541Q	- 59,576	- 152,904	+ 47,670	+ 9,073	+ 29,240	- 30,978	+ 38,322
.....2Q	- 119,223 ²	- 205,062 ²	+ 35,227 ²	+ 5,616	+ 34,851	- 18,324	+ 28,469
.....3Q	- 8,094	- 112,429	+ 79,054	- 915	+ 38,788	- 22,415	+ 9,823
.....4Q	+ 40,613	- 123,546	+ 103,892	+ 8,720	+ 64,191	- 24,391	+ 11,747

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1954 are treated as Commonwealth countries in this table.

2. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in the second quarter by an amount estimated at not less than \$40 million (some \$30 million of which represented imports from the United States, and some \$5 million imports from the United Kingdom). The trade balance was affected by the same amount. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods. See Ch. V, p. 39.

TABLE III. Domestic Exports, by Leading Countries

Rank in			Country	Calendar Year			1954		Percentage Change 1953-54	Percentage of Total Domestic Exports 1954
1952	1953	1954		1952	1953	1954	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
1	1	1	United States	2,306,955	2,418,915	2,317,153	1,120,539	1,196,614	- 4.2	59.7
2	2	2	United Kingdom	745,845	665,232	653,408	284,594	368,814	- 1.8	16.8
4	3	3	Japan	102,603	118,568	96,474	61,340	35,134	- 18.6	2.5
5	4	4	Germany, Federal Republic	94,863	83,858	86,899	31,648	55,251	+ 3.6	2.2
3	5	5	Belgium and Luxembourg	104,376	69,510	54,987	22,581	32,406	- 20.9	1.4
9	8	6	Australia	49,679	39,629	45,768	21,996	23,772	+ 15.5	1.2
6	9	7	Brazil	81,367	37,561	45,096	30,045	15,051	+ 20.1	1.2
14	10	8	Norway	39,002	37,278	43,813	21,009	22,804	+ 17.5	1.1
11	6	9	Union of South Africa	47,852	50,763	39,883	23,197	16,686	- 21.4	1.0
12	7	10	Netherlands	41,508	42,382	39,777	12,622	27,155	- 6.1	1.0
10	14	11	France	48,264	32,281	33,799	18,072	15,727	+ 4.7	0.9
15	12	12	Venezuela	35,683	36,485	30,973	15,507	15,466	- 15.1	0.8
13	17	13	Mexico	39,641	28,986	27,359	12,035	15,324	- 5.6	0.7
16	16	14	Switzerland	26,918	29,833	26,826	13,979	12,847	- 10.1	0.7
8	13	15	Italy	52,645	33,170	23,844	10,411	13,433	- 28.1	0.6
25	18	16	Colombia	13,756	20,146	21,000	8,217	12,783	+ 4.2	0.5
7	11	17	India	55,423	37,187	17,689	5,103	12,586	- 52.4	0.5
17	19	18	Cuba	24,181	16,124	17,455	8,327	9,128	+ 8.3	0.4
23	23	19	Philippines	16,045	13,872	15,863	8,115	7,748	+ 14.4	0.4
21	32	20	New Zealand	18,844	7,475	14,807	5,256	9,551	+ 98.1	0.4
30	25	21	Jamaica	10,591	12,490	11,552	5,531	6,021	- 7.5	0.3
29	27	22	Trinidad and Tobago	11,034	9,490	11,425	5,630	5,795	+ 20.4	0.3
27	28	23	Israel	11,940	9,059	10,174	3,023	7,151	+ 12.3	0.3
24	15	24	Pakistan	16,016	32,103	8,970	4,434	4,536	- 72.1	0.2
18	24	25	Ireland	23,058	13,356	8,821	2,668	6,153	- 34.0	0.2
33	29	26	Hong Kong	9,582	9,000	8,252	4,443	3,809	- 8.3	0.2
36	30	27	Puerto Rico	7,328	7,753	7,757	3,689	4,068	+ 0.1	0.2
19	1	28	Yugoslavia	22,613	1,940	7,119	279	6,840	+ 267.0	0.2
46	1	29	Turkey	4,791	1,455	7,086	4,768	2,318	+ 387.0	0.2
35	31	30	Argentina	8,227	7,641	6,692	1,616	5,076	- 12.4	0.2
1	41	31	Ecuador	2,030	4,220	5,509	2,524	2,985	+ 30.5	0.1
22	20	32	Peru	16,405	15,108	5,086	2,847	2,239	- 66.3	0.1
1	1	33	U.S.S.R. (Russia)	2	2	4,854	2,877	1,977	3	0.1
1	47	34	Barbados	3,912	3,734	4,378	1,993	2,385	+ 17.2	0.1
47	42	35	Dominican Republic	4,643	3,993	4,269	2,226	2,043	+ 6.9	0.1
39	38	36	British Guiana	6,356	4,777	4,080	2,332	1,748	- 14.6	0.1
1	1	37	Liberia	203	3,145	4,071	2,492	1,579	+ 29.4	0.1
28	40	38	Panama	11,359	4,380	4,057	1,822	2,235	- 7.4	0.1
1	1	39	Rhodesia and Nyasaland	2,662 ⁴	2,220 ⁴	3,945	1,801	2,144	+ 77.7	0.1
50	45	40	Leeward and Windward Islands ..	4,276	3,864	3,931	1,927	2,004	+ 1.7	0.1
Additional Countries Included in Leading Forty in 1953										
26	39	42	Sweden	12,198	4,587	3,518	1,305	2,213	- 23.3	0.1
40	35	44	Hawaii	6,280	5,385	3,222	1,758	1,464	- 40.2	0.1
1	21	45	Korea	335	14,991	3,197	2,302	895	- 78.7	0.1
32	33	1	Denmark	9,881	6,303	2,929	1,316	1,613	- 53.5	0.1
45	37	1	Austria	5,216	5,136	2,857	640	2,217	- 44.4	0.1
1	22	1	Spain	3,579	14,179	2,734	1,017	1,717	- 80.7	0.1
38	34	1	Bolivia	6,398	5,501	1,272	278	994	- 76.9	5
20	26	1	Egypt	19,363	11,688	1,201	685	516	- 89.7	5
34	36	1	Lebanon	9,355	5,161	982	344	638	- 81.0	5

1. Lower than 50th.

2. Less than \$500.00.

3. Over 1000%.

4. Northern and Southern Rhodesia only prior to 1954.

5. Less than 0.1%.

TABLE IV. Imports, by Leading Countries

Rank in			Country	Calendar Year			1954		Percentage Change 1953-54	Percentage of Total Imports 1954
1952	1953	1954		1952	1953	1954	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
1	1	1	United States	2,976,962	3,221,214	2,961,380	1,502,781	1,458,599	- 8.1	72.3
2	2	2	United Kingdom	359,757	453,391	392,472	204,129	188,343	- 13.4	9.6
3	3	3	Venezuela	135,758	155,147	167,594	82,504	85,090	+ 8.0	4.1
10	4	4	Germany, Federal Republic	22,629	35,507	44,485	18,021	26,464	+ 25.3	1.1
4	5	5	Brazil	35,103	35,047	31,623	16,368	15,255	- 9.8	0.8
6	7	6	India	26,822	26,627	28,054	14,174	13,880	+ 5.4	0.7
5	6	7	Belgium and Luxembourg	33,216	29,082	25,077	11,824	13,253	- 13.8	0.6
14	9	8	Colombia	18,004	23,215	24,820	12,045	12,775	+ 6.9	0.6
12	8	9	Australia	18,712	23,464	24,657	7,754	16,903	+ 5.1	0.6
15	10	10	Netherlands	16,495	22,298	22,562	9,884	12,678	+ 1.2	0.6
11	11	11	France	19,117	22,267	22,046	9,983	12,063	- 1.0	0.5
21	27	12	Netherlands Antilles	11,747	8,154	20,582	6,332	14,250	+ 152.4	0.5
9	15	13	British Guiana	23,660	17,800	20,482	6,788	13,694	+ 15.1	0.5
7	12	14	Malaya and Singapore	25,473	21,896	19,586	8,994	10,592	- 10.6	0.5
19	19	15	Japan	13,162	13,629	19,197	6,650	12,547	+ 40.9	0.5
16	13	16	Switzerland	16,396	20,437	19,151	9,700	9,451	- 6.3	0.5
17	14	17	Lebanon	15,171	19,584	17,413	7,049	10,364	- 11.1	0.4
24 ¹	23 ¹	18	British East Africa	9,593 ¹	9,393 ¹	15,852	6,353	9,499	+ 68.8	0.4
25	20	19	Jamaica	9,204	11,761	15,309	7,801	7,508	+ 30.2	0.4
22	18	20	Italy	11,735	14,271	15,006	5,900	9,106	+ 5.2	0.4
8	16	21	Mexico	23,937	15,785	14,033	9,167	4,866	- 11.1	0.3
20	17	22	Ceylon	12,492	14,461	12,527	6,755	5,772	- 13.4	0.3
13	21	23	Cuba	18,615	11,654	9,913	6,107	3,806	- 14.9	0.2
23	28	24	Trinidad and Tobago	9,660	8,062	9,595	4,348	5,247	+ 19.0	0.2
28	24	25	Sweden	8,611	9,341	9,175	4,189	4,986	- 1.8	0.2
26	22	26	Costa Rica	8,740	9,472	7,746	3,541	4,205	- 18.2	0.2
49	43	27	Alaska	2,333	2,961	7,573	2,622	4,951	+ 155.8	0.2
18	25	28	New Zealand	14,231	8,572	7,314	5,057	2,257	- 14.7	0.2
38	33	29	Union of South Africa	4,165	4,616	5,911	2,324	3,587	+ 28.1	0.1
39	38	30	Panama	4,125	3,637	5,850	2,935	2,915	+ 60.8	0.1
31	30	31	Fiji	6,487	5,554	5,813	2,362	3,451	+ 4.7	0.1
37	32	32	Spain	4,260	4,619	5,566	3,192	2,374	+ 20.5	0.1
27	49	33	Barbados	8,666	2,375	5,358	1,290	4,068	+ 125.6	0.1
44	31	34	Hawaii	3,473	4,635	5,292	2,365	2,927	+ 14.2	0.1
2	39	35	Guatemala	2,080	3,259	5,060	2,781	2,279	+ 55.3	0.1
41	35	36	Hong Kong	3,711	4,427	4,154	2,117	2,037	- 6.2	0.1
34	41	37	Philippines	5,423	2,986	4,001	1,750	2,251	+ 34.0	0.1
47	46	38	Ecuador	2,751	2,688	3,763	1,229	2,534	+ 40.0	0.1
2	2	39	Denmark	2,167	2,175	3,463	1,522	1,941	+ 59.2	0.1
2	47	40	French Africa	404	2,631	3,184	1,207	1,977	+ 21.0	0.1

Additional Countries Included in Leading Forty in 1953

36	26	43	Argentina	4,374	8,529	2,738	1,363	1,375	- 67.9	0.1
35	34	44	Honduras	4,643	4,594	2,589	1,479	1,110	- 43.6	0.1
33	40	47	Gold Coast	5,523	3,159	1,986	1,488	498	- 37.1	<u>3</u>
32	29	<u>2</u>	Dominican Republic	6,000	5,854	1,663	1,243	420	- 71.6	<u>3</u>
<u>2</u>	36	<u>2</u>	Egypt	462	4,203	440	279	161	- 89.5	<u>3</u>

1. Includes Nyasaland prior to 1954.

2. Lower than 50th.

3. Less than 0.1%.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports

Country	Calendar Year					1954	
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
United States	2,020,988	2,297,675	2,306,955	2,418,915	2,317,153	1,120,539	1,196,614
Alaska	959	2,264	1,249	1,130	1,272	462	810
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1,061	1,186	1,279	1,319	1,226	614	612
Greenland	134	206	303	194	299	1	298
Total, North America	2,023,142	2,301,330	2,309,787	2,421,558	2,319,950	1,121,616	1,198,334
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda	2,991	3,693	3,158	3,070	2,992	1,433	1,559
British Honduras	491	572	381	376	299	156	143
Bahamas	1,937	2,136	2,353	2,298	2,271	1,086	1,185
Barbados	2,974	4,584	3,912	3,734	4,378	1,993	2,385
Jamaica	7,495	10,213	10,591	12,490	11,552	5,531	6,021
Leeward and Windward Islands	3,213	4,229	4,276	3,864	3,931	1,927	2,004
Trinidad and Tobago	7,476	9,950	11,034	9,490	11,425	5,630	5,795
American Virgin Islands	156	181	167	178	119	67	52
Costa Rica	2,312	2,175	2,612	2,199	2,834	1,756	1,078
Cuba	18,055	20,424	24,181	16,124	17,455	8,327	9,128
Dominican Republic	2,954	4,060	4,643	3,993	4,269	2,226	2,043
El Salvador	1,467	2,002	2,230	1,901	1,526	731	795
French West Indies	39	40	47	26	24	11	13
Guatemala	2,401	2,365	1,896	2,234	2,021	926	1,095
Haiti	2,513	2,588	3,417	2,670	3,307	1,757	1,550
Honduras	613	3,575	1,736	556	471	251	220
Mexico	17,624	29,880	39,641	28,986	27,359	12,035	15,324
Netherlands Antilles	4,464	1,834	1,541	1,308	1,775	845	930
Nicaragua	756	1,097	1,185	1,354	1,653	941	712
Panama	9,019	5,961	11,359	4,380	4,057	1,822	2,235
Puerto Rico	7,643	8,120	7,328	7,753	7,757	3,689	4,068
Commonwealth Countries	26,577	35,378	35,704	35,322	36,849	17,755	19,094
Other Countries	69,967	84,302	101,983	73,662	74,628	35,384	39,244
Total, Central America and Antilles	96,544	119,680	137,688	108,984	111,477	53,139	58,338
South America:							
British Guiana	4,052	5,308	6,356	4,777	4,080	2,332	1,748
Falkland Islands	1	2	31	41	4	1	3
Argentina	13,360	8,883	8,227	7,641	6,692	1,616	5,076
Bolivia	2,267	3,484	6,398	5,501	1,272	278	994
Brazil	15,806	53,684	81,367	37,561	45,096	30,045	15,051
Chile	6,864	13,751	10,090	3,945	3,130	1,252	1,878
Colombia	14,806	12,311	13,756	20,146	21,000	8,217	12,783
Ecuador	1,432	2,713	2,030	4,220	5,509	2,524	2,985
French Guiana	5	4	3	6	4	2	2
Paraguay	110	167	112	339	167	117	50
Peru	3,744	5,054	16,405	15,108	5,086	2,847	2,239
Surinam	863	934	1,097	712	911	470	441
Uruguay	1,918	6,868	5,429	2,912	2,784	1,183	1,601
Venezuela	25,457	26,982	35,683	36,485	30,973	15,507	15,466
Commonwealth Countries	4,053	5,310	6,387	4,818	4,084	2,333	1,751
Other Countries	86,631	134,835	180,597	134,575	122,625	64,059	58,566
Total, South America	90,684	140,145	186,984	139,393	126,709	66,392	60,317

TABLE V. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Continued

Country	Calendar Year					1954	
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	469,910	631,461	745,845	665,232	653,408	284,594	368,814
Austria	2,369	2,166	5,216	5,136	2,857	640	2,217
Belgium and Luxembourg	66,351	94,457	104,376	69,510	54,987	22,581	32,406
Denmark	923	5,587	9,881	6,303	2,929	1,316	1,613
France	18,403	46,538	48,264	32,281	33,799	18,072	15,727
Germany, Federal Republic	8,873	37,028	94,863	83,858	86,899	31,648	55,251
Iceland	847	700	833	2,058	699	414	285
Ireland	13,321	20,921	23,058	13,356	8,821	2,668	6,153
Netherlands	8,617	26,191	41,508	42,382	39,777	12,622	27,155
Norway	18,924	32,198	39,002	37,278	43,813	21,009	22,804
Sweden	4,250	12,125	12,198	4,587	3,518	1,305	2,213
Switzerland	26,435	25,345	26,918	29,833	26,826	13,979	12,847
Commonwealth Countries	469,910	631,461	745,845	665,232	653,408	284,594	368,814
Other Countries	169,313	303,255	406,119	326,581	304,895	126,253	178,642
Total, North-Western Europe	639,223	934,716	1,151,964	991,813	958,303	410,847	547,456
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar	329	648	353	486	252	155	97
Malta	4,680	2,150	3,111	3,307	3,043	1,518	1,525
Greece	1,833	2,703	4,415	1,560	2,505	1,133	1,372
Italy	15,476	48,763	52,645	33,170	23,844	10,411	13,433
Portugal	5,641	4,665	4,026	3,991	2,118	1,350	768
Azores and Madeira	210	259	224	231	641	423	218
Spain	5,642	742	3,579	14,179	2,734	1,017	1,717
Commonwealth Countries	5,009	2,798	3,464	3,794	3,295	1,673	1,622
Other Countries	28,802	57,132	64,888	53,131	31,841	14,334	17,507
Total, Southern Europe	33,811	59,930	68,352	56,925	35,136	16,006	19,130
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Bulgaria	215	8	2	3	8	6	2
Czechoslovakia	2,179	492	367	123	295	124	171
Finland	600	3,129	2,694	1,388	476	200	276
Germany, Eastern	2	2	0	0	1	1	0
Hungary	86	30	81	48	35	31	4
Poland	1,432	94	69	183	558	129	429
Roumania	122	11	45	94	74	1	73
U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	183	7	1	1	4,854	2,877	1,977
Yugoslavia	818	2,739	22,613	1,940	7,119	279	6,840
Total, Eastern Europe	5,635	6,510	25,873	3,779	13,420	3,646	9,774
Middle East:							
Aden	31	25	127	34	22	20	2
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	75	34	104	17	8	6	2
Arabia	875	1,414	2,149	2,644	1,594	821	773
Egypt	3,716	2,466	19,363	11,688	1,201	685	516
Ethiopia	54	198	54	55	118	36	82
Iran	993	1,000	585	753	757	355	402
Iraq	70	1,062	313	458	425	271	154
Israel	12,126	11,816	11,940	9,059	10,174	3,023	7,151
Italian Africa	184	3	6	1	1	1	1
Jordan	46	1,071	105	38	123	43	80
Libya	374	2,029	854	1,279	840	461	379
Lebanon	1,462	7,036	9,355	5,161	982	344	638
Syria			580	578	1,169	657	512
Turkey	3,744	2,962	4,791	1,455	7,086	4,768	2,318
Commonwealth Countries	105	59	231	51	30	26	4
Other Countries	23,644	31,058	50,095	33,167	24,470	11,465	13,005
Total, Middle East	23,749	31,117	50,326	33,218	24,500	11,490	13,010

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Included with Germany, Federal Republic.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports — Concluded

Country	Calendar Year					1954	
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	4,353	3,470	5,825	3,307	3,147	931	2,216
India	31,520	35,737	55,423	37,187	17,689	5,103	12,586
Pakistan	8,681	4,486	16,016	32,103	8,970	4,434	4,536
Malaya and Singapore	4,097	10,796	7,067	2,854	2,983	1,521	1,462
Hong Kong	8,004	12,033	9,582	9,000	8,252	4,443	3,809
Other British East Indies	32	1	13	27	18	2	16
Afghanistan	52	97	272	150	55	43	12
Burma	30	279	1,023	444	212	73	139
China, except Taiwan	2,057	367	1,156	0	70	0	70
Taiwan				1,482	3,186	1,372	1,814
French East Indies	69	223	327	351	190	124	66
Indonesia	3,052	5,227	6,250	1,990	1,321	802	519
Japan	20,533	72,976	102,603	118,568	96,474	61,430	35,044
Korea	1,143	213	335	14,991	3,197	2,302	895
Philippines	10,829	15,598	16,045	13,872	15,863	8,115	7,748
Portuguese Asia	103	107	282	190	43	27	16
Thailand	1,200	2,378	1,976	1,509	1,767	1,026	741
Commonwealth Countries	56,687	66,522	93,926	84,477	41,060	16,434	24,626
Other Countries	39,070	97,464	130,270	153,547	122,378	75,315	47,063
Total, Other Asia	95,757	163,986	224,196	238,024	163,438	91,749	71,689
Other Africa:							
British East Africa ²	849	1,444	1,031	348	375	163	212
Rhodesia and Nyasaland ³	1,597	2,950	2,662	2,220	3,945	1,801	2,144
Union of South Africa	42,561	52,736	47,852	50,763	39,883	23,197	16,686
Other British South Africa	5	27	12	15	7	3	4
Gambia	12	26	9	29	38	23	15
Gold Coast	581	980	254	1,749	2,313	1,082	1,231
Nigeria	247	796	865	942	1,452	737	715
Sierra Leone	219	200	159	235	356	137	219
Other British West Africa	1	1	0	1	33	10	23
Belgian Congo	2,471	4,318	5,900	3,349	3,628	1,473	2,155
French Africa	1,927	6,748	3,226	1,248	1,204	710	494
Liberia	109	1,373	203	3,145	4,071	2,492	1,579
Madagascar	117	102	97	64	41	22	19
Morocco	1,700	3,381	4,630	3,809	2,824	1,899	925
Portuguese East Africa	2,702	2,827	2,088	1,997	2,614	1,501	1,113
Portuguese West Africa					323	164	159
Canary Islands	237	107	825	23	1	1	1
Spanish Africa	62	75	64	59	17	16	1
Commonwealth Countries	46,070	59,159	52,844	56,300	48,402	27,154	21,248
Other Countries	9,323	18,931	17,033	13,695	14,724	8,278	6,446
Total, Other Africa	55,393	78,090	69,878	69,996	63,126	35,432	27,694
Oceania:							
Australia	35,446	49,079	49,697	39,629	45,768	21,996	23,772
New Zealand	10,983	21,757	18,844	7,475	14,807	5,256	9,551
Fiji	234	802	519	424	654	248	406
Other British Oceania	15	82	71	64	103	45	58
French Oceania	737	626	424	487	389	185	204
Hawaii	6,830	6,418	6,280	5,385	3,222	1,758	1,464
United States Oceania	205	191	198	253	269	98	171
Commonwealth Countries	46,678	71,720	69,131	47,591	61,332	27,545	33,787
Other Countries	7,771	7,235	6,902	6,125	3,880	2,041	1,839
Total, Oceania	54,449	78,955	76,033	53,716	65,212	29,586	35,626
Total, Commonwealth Countries	655,089	872,407	1,007,533	897,585	857,283	377,513	479,770
Total, United States and Dependencies	2,036,780	2,314,848	2,322,177	2,433,614	2,329,792	1,126,613	1,203,179
Total, All Countries	3,118,387	3,914,460	4,301,081	4,117,406	3,881,272	1,839,903	2,041,369

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Includes Nyasaland prior to 1954.

3. Northern and Southern Rhodesia only prior to 1954.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade - Imports

Country	Calendar Year					1954	
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
United States	2,130,476	2,812,927	2,976,962	3,221,214	2,961,380	1,502,781	1,458,599
Alaska	976	1,483	2,333	2,961	7,573	2,622	4,951
St. Pierre and Miquelon	18	25	48	66	30	9	21
Greenland	0	0	1	0	13	4	9
Total, North America	2,131,470	2,814,436	2,979,344	3,224,247	2,968,996	1,505,416	1,463,580
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda	87	82	317	126	390	144	246
British Honduras	445	458	26	139	124	59	65
Bahamas	532	346	406	427	418	181	237
Barbados	10,057	13,409	8,666	2,375	5,358	1,290	4,068
Jamaica	19,080	18,041	9,204	11,761	15,309	7,801	7,508
Leeward and Windward Islands	395	956	216	1,210	1,250	498	752
Trinidad and Tobago	15,205	15,082	9,660	8,062	9,595	4,348	5,247
American Virgin Islands	12	166	0	0	1	1	0
Costa Rica	3,378	8,785	8,740	9,472	7,746	3,541	4,205
Cuba	4,134	8,333	18,615	11,654	9,913	6,107	3,806
Dominican Republic	1,180	1,126	6,000	5,854	1,663	1,243	420
El Salvador	848	1,183	771	1,389	951	533	418
French West Indies	1	1	2	0	1	1	1
Guatemala	5,781	4,618	2,080	3,259	5,060	2,781	2,279
Haiti	1,769	3,020	1,928	748	1,570	793	777
Honduras	5,621	4,027	4,643	4,594	2,589	1,479	1,110
Mexico	32,974	18,013	23,937	15,785	14,033	9,167	4,866
Netherlands Antilles	17,336	10,809	11,747	8,154	20,582	6,332	14,250
Nicaragua	339	596	501	391	181	81	100
Panama	5,478	3,492	4,125	3,637	5,850	2,935	2,915
Puerto Rico	931	1,276	846	872	1,203	844	359
Commonwealth Countries	45,801	48,374	28,495	24,100	32,444	14,321	18,123
Other Countries	79,781	65,444	83,936	65,810	71,340	35,836	35,504
Total, Central America and Antilles	125,582	113,818	112,431	89,910	103,784	50,157	53,627
South America:							
British Guiana	21,735	25,025	23,660	17,800	20,482	6,788	13,694
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Argentina	10,913	13,955	4,374	8,529	2,738	1,363	1,375
Bolivia	2,442	1,848	3,551	1,415	267	261	6
Brazil	28,178	40,627	35,103	35,047	31,622	16,368	15,254
Chile	1,353	2,153	3,282	1,052	236	198	38
Colombia	13,342	13,063	18,004	23,215	24,820	12,045	12,775
Ecuador	1,473	2,438	2,751	2,688	3,763	1,229	2,534
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraguay	350	343	346	260	520	247	273
Peru	3,961	5,588	8,050	2,928	2,264	1,394	870
Surinam	228	1,141	528	1,345	2,793	1,069	1,724
Uruguay	2,770	3,768	1,863	2,903	1,025	595	430
Venezuela	87,264	136,718	135,758	155,147	167,594	82,504	85,090
Commonwealth Countries	21,735	25,025	23,660	17,800	20,483	6,788	13,695
Other Countries	152,275	221,641	213,413	234,532	237,644	117,272	120,372
Total, South America	174,010	246,666	237,073	252,332	258,127	124,060	134,067

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade — Imports — Continued

Country	Calendar Year					1954	
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom.....	404,213	420,985	359,757	453,391	392,472	204,129	188,343
Austria	964	3,191	2,917	2,967	3,043	1,579	1,464
Belgium and Luxembourg	22,795	39,095	33,216	29,082	25,077	11,824	13,253
Denmark	1,406	3,730	2,167	2,175	3,463	1,522	1,941
France	14,669	23,974	19,117	22,267	22,046	9,983	12,063
Germany, Federal Republic	11,026	30,936	22,629	35,507	44,485	18,021	26,464
Iceland	233	26	50	80	59	54	5
Ireland	148	785	462	582	1,150	903	247
Netherlands	8,896	14,010	16,495	22,298	22,562	9,884	12,678
Norway	1,405	2,977	3,857	2,289	1,983	1,011	972
Sweden	5,145	11,808	8,611	9,341	9,175	4,189	4,986
Switzerland	14,464	16,398	16,396	20,437	19,151	9,700	9,451
Commonwealth Countries	404,213	420,985	359,757	453,391	392,472	204,129	188,343
Other Countries	81,149	146,931	125,918	147,026	152,194	68,668	83,526
Total, North-Western Europe.....	485,362	567,916	485,675	600,417	544,666	272,798	271,868
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Malta	20	47	51	67	67	30	37
Greece	203	147	197	224	231	112	119
Italy	8,573	14,217	11,735	14,271	15,006	5,900	9,106
Portugal	1,698	1,980	1,798	1,962	1,798	701	1,097
Azores and Madeira	87	410	285	179	193	80	113
Spain	3,558	7,114	4,260	4,619	5,566	3,192	2,374
Commonwealth Countries	22	47	51	67	68	30	38
Other Countries	15,218	23,896	18,275	21,253	22,794	9,985	12,809
Total, Southern Europe	15,240	23,943	18,326	21,320	22,861	10,014	12,847
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	4	4	2	1	1	1	0
Czechoslovakia	6,036	4,668	3,559	2,589	1,796	897	899
Finland	214	158	234	548	609	262	347
Germany, Eastern	2	2	492	959	721	197	524
Hungary	36	121	279	184	210	147	63
Poland	17	1,430	556	244	405	198	207
Roumania	11	22	13	7	3	2	1
U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	113	519	2,317	843	698	147	551
Yugoslavia	122	149	101	101	284	109	175
Total, Eastern Europe	6,903	7,070	7,553	5,476	4,727	1,957	2,770
Middle East:							
Aden	12	22	7	10	79	70	9
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	53	58	76	60	57	9	48
Arabia	28,115	22,659	7,559	2,196	2,225	930	1,295
Egypt	659	711	462	4,203	440	279	161
Ethiopia	31	31	21	44	97	21	76
Iran	192	521	1,168	1,025	1,385	884	501
Iraq	1,201	2,132	924	1,371	238	10	228
Israel	490	929	1,161	1,312	1,040	571	469
Italian Africa	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Lebanon	62	16,381	15,171	19,584	17,413	7,049	10,364
Syria			72	56	23	9	14
Turkey	1,280	1,757	2,719	791	699	320	379
Commonwealth Countries	65	80	82	70	136	79	57
Other Countries	32,033	45,124	29,256	30,581	23,561	10,072	13,489
Total, Middle East	32,098	45,204	29,338	30,650	23,697	10,152	13,545

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Included with Germany, Federal Republic.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade - Imports - Concluded

Country	Calendar Year					1954	
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	17,604	16,396	12,492	14,461	12,527	6,755	5,772
India	37,262	40,217	26,822	26,627	28,054	14,174	13,880
Pakistan	1,706	2,233	191	558	566	339	227
Malaya and Singapore	28,852	57,980	25,473	21,896	19,586	8,994	10,592
Hong Kong	2,203	3,001	3,711	4,427	4,154	2,117	2,037
Other British East Indies	47	4,623	1,772	350	172	115	57
Afghanistan	109	51	19	42	9	9	0
Burma	0	4	4	2	79	79	0
China, except Taiwan	5,299	1,929	1,286	1,119	1,621	1,365	256
Taiwan				75	187	1	186
French East Indies	0	1	0	1	45	14	31
Indonesia	728	1,052	893	598	611	314	297
Japan	12,087	12,577	13,162	13,629	19,197	6,650	12,547
Korea	35	1	8	54	170	164	6
Philippines	6,425	8,954	5,423	2,986	4,001	1,750	2,251
Portuguese Asia	0	0	0	14	1	1	0
Thailand	1,181	1,938	764	896	786	354	432
Commonwealth Countries	87,674	124,449	70,460	68,318	65,058	32,493	32,565
Other Countries	25,863	26,505	21,559	19,416	26,708	10,702	16,006
Total, Other Asia	113,537	150,954	92,019	87,734	91,766	43,195	48,571
Other Africa:							
British East Africa ²	15,067	10,864	9,593	9,393	15,852	6,353	9,499
Rhodesia and Nyasaland ³	452	1,505	1,474	3,864	1,161	977	184
Union of South Africa	4,964	5,372	4,165	4,616	5,911	2,324	3,587
Other British South Africa	0	0	1	8	3	2	1
Gambia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gold Coast	8,999	7,112	5,523	3,159	1,986	1,488	498
Nigeria	1,467	898	1,764	1,584	866	773	93
Sierra Leone	294	49	6	2	7	7	0
Other British West Africa	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Belgian Congo	1,481	3,052	990	2,247	1,489	1,029	460
French Africa	543	398	404	2,631	3,184	1,207	1,977
Liberia	0	183	29	372	135	132	3
Madagascar	8	29	1	8	304	243	61
Morocco	704	1,071	1,049	529	197	84	113
Portuguese East Africa	109	198	576	73	191	28	163
Portuguese West Africa					181	162	19
Canary Islands	6	16	22	30	26	14	12
Spanish Africa	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Commonwealth Countries	31,262	25,801	22,525	22,626	25,787	11,923	13,864
Other Countries	2,851	4,947	3,070	5,891	5,707	2,899	2,808
Total, Other Africa	34,113	30,748	25,595	28,518	31,495	14,823	16,672
Oceania:							
Australia	32,803	46,228	18,712	23,464	24,657	7,754	16,903
New Zealand	11,855	30,107	14,231	8,572	7,314	5,057	2,257
Fiji	10,194	5,993	6,487	5,554	5,813	2,362	3,451
Other British Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Oceania	476	360	1	0	3	3	0
Hawaii	495	1,414	3,473	4,635	5,292	2,365	2,927
United States Oceania	115	0	210	0	0	0	0
Commonwealth Countries	54,852	82,328	39,431	37,590	37,785	15,172	22,613
Other Countries	1,086	1,774	3,683	4,635	5,295	2,368	2,927
Total, Oceania	55,938	84,102	43,114	42,226	43,079	17,541	25,538
Total, Commonwealth Countries	645,624	727,089	544,462	623,962	574,231	284,936	289,295
Total, United States and Dependencies	2,133,005	2,817,265	2,983,824	3,229,682	2,975,447	1,508,613	1,466,834
Total, All Countries	3,174,253	4,084,856	4,030,468	4,382,830	4,093,196	2,050,112	2,043,084

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Includes Nyasaland prior to 1954.

3. Northern and Southern Rhodesia only prior to 1954.

B. TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS AND LEADING COMMODITIES

TABLE VII. Domestic Exports to All Countries

Commodity Rank in 1954	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1954		Change from 1953-54
		1952	1953	1954	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	1, 183, 496	1, 096, 763	803, 481	365, 772	437, 709	- 26. 7
2	Wheat.....	621, 292	567, 907	375, 339	166, 483	208, 856	- 33. 9
8	Barley	145, 684	136, 729	89, 363	32, 345	57, 018	- 34. 6
9	Wheat flour	116, 055	102, 160	88, 029	47, 475	40, 554	- 13. 8
12	Whisky	54, 254	63, 086	59, 156	23, 792	35, 364	- 6. 2
21	Oats	68, 240	60, 403	32, 467	16, 986	15, 481	- 46. 2
31	Fodders, n.o.p.....	29, 483	23, 143	21, 474	12, 008	9, 466	- 7. 2
35	Tobacco, unmanufactured	22, 221	15, 683	18, 086	13, 311	4, 775	+ 15. 3
	Animals and Animal Products	237, 942	250, 919	269, 861	134, 403	135, 458	+ 7. 5
14	Fish, fresh and frozen.....	52, 852	51, 219	56, 650	22, 581	34, 069	+ 10. 6
25	Fish, canned	11, 554	16, 202	25, 820	12, 062	13, 758	+ 59. 4
27	Fish, cured	25, 538	22, 271	23, 341	11, 315	12, 026	+ 4. 8
28	Fur skins, undressed.....	23, 507	21, 070	22, 997	12, 226	10, 771	+ 9. 1
36	Meats, canned	11, 114	16, 680	17, 586	11, 583	6, 003	+ 5. 4
37	Pork, fresh	1, 212	15, 642	17, 545	7, 871	9, 674	+ 12. 2
38	Molluscs and crustaceans	17, 510	17, 588	17, 322	10, 160	7, 162	- 1. 5
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	27, 697	24, 333	20, 969	9, 104	11, 865	- 13. 8
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	1, 366, 787	1, 295, 396	1, 378, 354	631, 582	746, 772	+ 6. 4
1	Newsprint paper	591, 790	619, 033	635, 670	305, 430	330, 240	+ 2. 7
3	Planks and boards	295, 949	282, 736	324, 724	132, 736	191, 988	+ 14. 9
4	Wood pulp	291, 863	248, 675	271, 418	133, 037	138, 381	+ 9. 1
15	Pulpwood	64, 820	45, 859	45, 766	18, 188	27, 578	- 0. 2
26	Shingles	20, 002	20, 913	24, 182	9, 509	14, 673	+ 15. 6
30	Plywoods and veneers	18, 655	19, 025	21, 555	9, 902	11, 653	+ 13. 3
	Iron and its Products¹	406, 946	358, 438	300, 692	159, 548	141, 144	- 16. 1
11	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	95, 692	67, 821	70, 819	49, 423	21, 396	+ 4. 4
18	Iron ore	22, 333	30, 843	39, 719	7, 210	32, 509	+ 28. 8
19	Guns, rifles and other firearms	5, 627	24, 110	39, 549	30, 069	9, 480	+ 64. 0
20	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	47, 378	37, 282	36, 676	17, 218	19, 458	- 1. 6
39	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	4, 260	6, 340	16, 077	8, 424	7, 653	+ 153. 6
40	Scrap iron and steel	4, 187	15, 877	15, 868	2, 750	13, 118	- 0. 1
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	706, 732	682, 183	709, 017	344, 453	364, 564	+ 3. 9
5	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	155, 106	173, 378	182, 392	92, 460	89, 932	+ 5. 2
6	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	150, 982	162, 542	182, 154	91, 243	90, 911	+ 12. 1
7	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	100, 806	117, 351	127, 334	60, 253	67, 081	+ 8. 5
13	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	96, 283	57, 572	58, 392	24, 928	33, 464	+ 1. 4
17	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	49, 676	37, 835	40, 530	18, 699	21, 831	+ 7. 1
23	Platinum metals and scrap	30, 627	26, 290	27, 640	14, 566	13, 074	+ 5. 1
29	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	33, 892	37, 705	22, 913	11, 684	11, 229	- 39. 2
34	Silver ore and bullion	15, 448	16, 845	18, 953	8, 625	10, 328	+ 12. 5
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	143, 474	147, 393	145, 573	67, 812	77, 761	- 1. 2
10	Asbestos, unmanufactured	86, 510	83, 973	82, 566	37, 628	44, 938	- 1. 7
24	Abrasives, artificial, crude	17, 701	28, 976	27, 222	15, 616	11, 606	- 6. 1
	Chemicals and Allied Products	124, 565	137, 885	161, 293	77, 526	83, 767	+ 17. 0
16	Fertilizers, chemical.....	42, 293	42, 633	42, 342	26, 449	15, 893	- 0. 7
33	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	5, 860	9, 456	19, 994	7, 796	12, 198	+ 111. 4
	Miscellaneous Commodities	103, 441	124, 095	92, 031	49, 704	42, 327	- 25. 8
22	Aircraft and parts (except engines).....	37, 503	40, 247	28, 442	17, 860	10, 582	- 29. 3
32	Non-commercial items	18, 720	20, 295	21, 054	9, 680	11, 374	+ 3. 7
	Total Domestic Exports to All Countries	4, 301, 080	4, 117, 406	3, 881, 272	1, 839, 903	2, 041, 369	- 5. 7
	Total of Commodities Itemized	3, 504, 479	3, 403, 395	3, 289, 126	1, 561, 581	1, 727, 545	
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	81. 5	82. 7	84. 7	84. 9	84. 6	

1. Exports of automobiles, trucks and parts to all countries totalled \$111,015,000 in 1952, but fell to \$75,319,000 in 1953 and to \$27,103,000 in 1954.

TABLE VIII. Imports from All Countries

Commodity Rank in 1954	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1954		Change from 1953-54
		1952	1953	1954	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	489,192	488,368	540,289	255,031	285,258	+ 10.6
12	Coffee, green	50,775	57,595	64,214	34,910	29,304	+ 11.5
18	Sugar, unrefined	59,546	47,491	51,519	20,133	31,386	+ 8.5
30	Vegetables, fresh	37,969	29,250	33,028	21,071	11,957	+ 12.9
33	Citrus fruits, fresh	26,712	26,506	31,272	15,718	15,554	+ 18.0
35	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	29,287	26,408	24,267	11,563	12,704	- 8.1
39	Tea, black	18,687	19,736	23,581	12,570	11,011	+ 19.5
40	Bananas, fresh	20,939	22,840	23,014	11,053	11,961	+ 0.8
	Animals and Animal Products	85,540	88,227	85,412	43,490	41,922	- 3.2
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	359,440	387,115	333,324	168,203	165,121	- 13.9
17	Cotton, raw	65,956	55,494	52,441	24,936	27,505	- 5.5
20	Cotton fabrics	53,248	55,906	46,012	25,369	20,643	- 17.7
27	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	26,091	35,672	33,860	15,783	18,077	- 5.1
31	Wool fabrics	32,213	41,743	32,367	18,107	14,260	- 22.5
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	134,554	160,951	166,001	82,348	83,653	+ 3.1
21	Paperboard, paper and products	29,921	39,208	43,558	21,606	21,952	+ 11.1
26	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	28,385	33,446	34,067	17,444	16,623	+ 1.9
36	Logs, timber and lumber	20,798	23,585	23,995	12,010	11,985	+ 1.7
37	Books, printed	18,391	21,378	23,891	11,085	12,806	+ 11.8
	Iron and its Products	1,406,627	1,531,556	1,322,497	735,224	587,273	- 13.7
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	360,969	401,856	380,219	206,618	173,601	- 5.4
4	Automobile parts (except engines)	190,337	222,284	180,433	114,190	66,243	- 18.8
6	Rolling mill products	143,133	124,813	97,563	54,094	43,469	- 21.8
7	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	126,332	107,736	84,914	48,671	36,243	- 21.2
8	Tractors and parts	119,253	126,354	82,814	51,724	31,090	- 34.5
13	Automobiles, passenger	49,484	79,454	60,846	42,212	18,634	- 23.4
14	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	78,044	82,795	60,351	39,682	20,669	- 27.1
15	Pipes, tubes and fittings	57,261	58,327	59,680	30,795	28,885	+ 2.3
29	Railway cars, coaches and parts	6,959	17,577	33,038	12,725	20,313	+ 88.0
32	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	22,444	33,538	31,557	13,879	17,678	- 5.9
38	Tools	22,566	31,004	23,599	11,642	11,957	- 23.9
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	296,875	364,571	357,185	163,697	193,488	- 2.0
3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	139,567	198,275	207,539	94,026	113,513	+ 4.7
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	641,885	658,476	599,216	274,098	325,118	- 9.0
2	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	210,036	213,094	212,787	106,290	106,497	- 0.1
9	Fuel oils	64,908	65,151	70,921	26,138	44,783	+ 8.9
10	Coal, bituminous	99,571	94,680	70,445	32,388	38,057	- 25.6
25	Gasoline	39,148	48,650	34,564	13,476	21,088	- 29.0
28	Coal, anthracite	49,430	40,079	33,144	13,823	19,321	- 17.3
	Chemicals and Allied Products	187,713	221,834	220,406	109,363	111,043	- 0.6
19	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	49,824	54,505	46,193	23,201	22,992	- 15.3
24	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	23,020	32,498	34,893	16,750	18,143	+ 7.4
34	Drugs and medicines	22,111	22,877	25,328	14,794	10,534	+ 10.7
	Miscellaneous Commodities	428,642	481,733	468,866	218,659	250,207	- 2.7
5	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	95,212	111,803	100,397	49,641	50,756	- 10.2
11	Tourist purchases	66,682	73,840	68,767	26,270	42,497	- 6.9
16	Non-commercial items	47,095	60,923	56,763	23,069	33,694	- 6.8
22	Parcels of small value	33,691	32,396	40,637	20,352	20,285	+ 25.4
23	Refrigerators and freezers	43,891	55,530	38,863	25,821	13,042	- 30.0
	Total Imports from All Countries	4,030,468	4,382,830	4,093,196	2,050,112	2,043,084	- 6.6
	Total of Commodities Itemized	2,679,886	2,926,297	2,677,341	1,385,629	1,291,712	
	Percent of Imports Itemized	66.5	66.8	65.4	67.6	63.2	

TABLE IX. Domestic Exports to the United States

Commodity Rank in 1954	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1954		Change from 1953-54	United States Share of Item Total 1954
		1952	1953	1954	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	301,307	271,298	213,325	98,840	114,485	- 21.4	26.6
8	Whisky	44,243	53,181	52,544	20,816	31,728	- 1.2	88.8
15	Barley	27,305	40,850	35,605	12,763	22,842	- 12.8	39.8
16	Oats	60,975	56,651	28,519	15,632	12,887	- 49.7	87.8
23	Fodders, n.o.p.	28,147	20,733	19,745	11,310	8,435	- 4.8	91.9
30	Wheat	72,533	23,694	12,003	8,512	3,491	- 49.3	3.2
	Animals and Animal Products	147,966	179,372	183,721	90,704	93,017	+ 2.4	68.1
7	Fish, fresh and frozen	52,378	50,569	55,844	22,448	33,396	+ 10.4	98.6
24	Fur skins, undressed	18,976	16,761	18,583	9,024	9,559	+ 10.9	80.8
26	Pork, fresh	1,050	14,908	17,180	7,754	9,426	+ 15.2	97.9
27	Molluscs and crustaceans	16,970	17,111	16,659	10,086	6,573	- 2.6	96.2
34	Meats, canned	9,982	15,522	10,660	5,616	5,044	- 31.3	60.6
37	Cattle, chiefly for beef	1,514	5,009	9,120	7,038	2,082	+ 82.1	99.0
40	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	2,449	9,537	6,722	3,288	3,434	- 29.5	91.0
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	17,442	14,890	10,720	5,046	5,674	- 28.0	51.1
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	1,081,016	1,091,450	1,107,411	513,524	593,888	+ 1.5	80.3
1	Newsprint paper	534,373	564,464	558,634	276,117	282,517	- 1.0	87.9
2	Planks and boards	190,983	206,677	225,614	86,817	138,797	+ 9.2	69.5
3	Wood pulp	225,082	202,248	206,435	101,371	105,064	+ 2.1	76.1
13	Pulpwood	55,051	40,297	38,760	17,068	21,692	- 3.8	84.7
20	Shingles	19,518	20,247	23,579	9,256	14,323	+ 16.5	97.5
22	Plywoods and veneers	16,569	18,528	20,380	9,289	11,091	+ 10.0	94.5
	Iron and its Products	172,701	182,872	168,580	93,427	75,153	- 7.8	56.1
9	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	77,647	55,012	50,052	35,208	14,844	- 9.0	70.7
12	Guns, rifles and other firearms	4,503	24,085	38,783	29,996	8,787	+ 61.0	98.1
17	Iron ore	11,396	14,127	26,262	3,245	23,017	+ 85.9	66.1
32	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	18,491	25,475	10,795	3,913	6,882	- 57.6	96.3
35	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	16,005	16,681	10,415	5,664	4,751	- 37.6	28.4
38	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	1,130	2,908	8,237	4,012	4,225	+ 183.3	51.2
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	349,650	408,521	383,957	190,561	193,396	- 6.0	54.2
4	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	99,850	108,117	123,629	61,847	61,782	+ 14.3	67.9
5	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	42,033	88,520	75,452	41,228	34,224	- 14.8	41.4
6	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	50,183	68,120	55,890	24,355	31,535	- 18.0	43.9
14	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	51,848	45,272	38,299	17,493	20,806	- 15.4	65.6
19	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	35,790	22,537	24,340	12,680	11,660	+ 8.0	60.1
25	Silver ore and bullion	15,255	16,596	17,541	8,446	9,095	+ 5.7	92.5
31	Platinum metals and scrap	13,012	10,922	10,936	5,203	5,733	+ 0.1	39.6
33	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	3,688	10,891	10,692	4,118	6,574	- 1.8	92.1
36	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	8,634	17,012	9,269	5,607	3,662	- 45.5	40.5
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	96,640	107,009	98,413	48,838	49,575	- 8.0	67.6
10	Asbestos, unmanufactured	53,575	51,166	47,873	24,180	23,693	- 6.4	58.0
21	Abrasives, artificial, crude	14,017	27,420	22,915	13,110	9,805	- 16.4	84.2
	Chemicals and Allied Products	75,107	84,599	85,910	44,500	41,410	+ 1.5	53.3
11	Fertilizers, chemical	37,469	39,894	39,166	24,869	14,297	- 1.8	92.5
	Miscellaneous Commodities	65,125	78,904	65,115	35,100	30,015	- 17.5	70.8
18	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	33,943	36,515	25,123	16,080	9,043	- 31.2	88.3
28	Cartridges, gun and rifle	3,931	14,305	13,239	7,291	5,948	- 7.5	95.9
29	Non-commercial items	11,772	12,066	12,927	5,399	7,528	+ 7.1	61.4
39	Electrical energy	9,174	8,343	7,420	3,307	4,113	- 11.1	100.0 ¹
	Total Domestic Exports to the United States	2,306,955	2,418,915	2,317,153	1,120,539	1,196,614	- 4.2	59.7
	Total of Commodities Itemized	1,991,444	2,092,971	2,035,841	991,456	1,044,385		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	86.3	86.5	87.9	88.5	87.3		

1. A very small amount of electrical energy was also exported to Alaska.

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE - CALENDAR YEAR 1954

TABLE X. Imports from the United States

Commodity Rank in 1954	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1954		Change from 1953-54	United States Share of Item Total 1954
		1952	1953	1954	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	220,647	218,294	251,286	119,241	132,045	+ 15.1	46.5
25	Vegetables, fresh.....	34,054	25,868	30,249	18,850	11,399	+ 16.9	91.6
26	Citrus fruits, fresh.....	25,243	25,026	29,611	15,598	14,013	+ 18.3	94.6
32	Soybeans.....	14,029	12,954	20,997	5,236	15,761	+ 62.1	100.0 ¹
	Animals and Animal Products	49,696	55,226	53,147	26,878	26,269	- 3.8	62.2
	Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	197,369	194,178	180,813	90,551	90,262	- 6.9	54.2
12	Cotton, raw.....	56,470	45,256	49,449	23,079	26,370	+ 9.3	94.3
19	Cotton fabrics.....	44,898	43,837	35,752	19,819	15,933	+ 18.4	77.7
37	Synthetic fabrics	16,076	17,661	17,269	7,825	9,444	- 2.2	89.6
40	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles.....	12,684	17,473	14,951	8,054	6,897	- 14.4	44.2
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	123,517	146,848	149,925	75,200	74,725	+ 2.1	90.3
15	Paperboard, paper and products.....	28,061	37,040	40,678	20,376	20,302	+ 9.8	93.4
23	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	27,443	32,430	32,843	16,896	15,947	+ 1.3	96.4
30	Logs, timber and lumber.....	19,961	22,370	22,606	11,295	11,311	+ 1.1	94.2
34	Books, printed	15,128	17,537	19,321	8,978	10,343	+ 10.2	80.9
	Iron and its Products.....	1,230,801	1,324,656	1,143,658	635,300	508,358	- 13.7	86.5
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	314,085	339,053	328,431	177,263	151,168	- 3.1	86.4
2	Automobile parts (except engines)	186,556	217,810	177,171	112,646	64,525	- 18.7	98.2
5	Rolling mill products.....	105,660	99,931	79,745	44,828	34,917	- 20.2	81.7
6	Tractors and parts	113,442	121,517	78,147	48,178	29,969	- 35.7	94.4
8	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	116,262	88,450	69,994	39,616	30,378	- 20.9	82.4
10	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	76,711	81,269	58,615	38,566	20,049	- 27.9	97.1
13	Pipes, tubes and fittings	44,667	45,472	43,965	23,358	20,607	- 3.3	73.7
14	Automobiles, passenger	29,735	49,554	41,286	28,667	12,619	- 16.7	67.9
22	Railway cars, coaches and parts.....	6,956	17,549	32,918	12,711	20,207	+ 87.6	99.6
24	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts.....	21,454	32,779	30,787	13,631	17,156	- 6.1	97.6
35	Iron ore	24,197	25,706	19,086	4,164	14,922	- 25.8	93.5
36	Tools.....	17,314	25,099	18,819	9,209	9,610	- 25.0	79.7
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	198,039	261,344	261,720	122,997	138,723	+ 0.1	73.3
3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	118,823	172,293	183,181	84,407	98,774	+ 6.3	82.3
39	Brass, manufactured	11,895	15,927	15,811	7,551	8,260	- 0.7	90.9
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	419,453	415,704	334,613	151,976	182,637	- 19.5	55.8
7	Coal, bituminous	99,465	94,555	70,445	32,388	38,057	- 25.5	100.0 ²
11	Fuel oils.....	50,485	50,131	49,583	20,387	29,196	- 1.1	69.9
27	Coal, anthracite.....	45,048	35,417	29,539	12,368	17,171	- 16.6	99.1
28	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	54,406	40,511	28,114	14,905	13,209	- 30.6	13.2
29	Gasoline	32,801	45,457	24,920	9,952	14,968	- 45.2	72.1
	Chemicals and Allied Products.....	166,249	191,812	190,489	95,701	94,788	- 0.7	86.4
16	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.....	45,741	48,522	40,207	20,640	19,567	- 17.1	87.0
20	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	22,412	30,259	33,667	16,109	17,558	+ 11.3	96.5
31	Drugs and medicines.....	18,936	19,593	21,521	12,772	8,749	+ 9.9	85.0
	Miscellaneous Commodities.....	371,191	413,151	395,729	184,937	210,792	- 4.2	84.4
4	Aircraft and parts (except engines).....	90,719	103,993	95,576	47,429	48,147	- 8.1	95.2
9	Tourist purchases	66,293	72,019	66,198	25,278	40,920	- 8.1	96.3
17	Parcels of small value	32,943	31,718	39,650	19,848	19,802	+ 25.0	97.6
18	Refrigerators and freezers	43,478	54,707	38,396	25,468	12,928	- 29.3	98.8
21	Non-commercial items.....	28,579	40,978	33,424	12,199	21,225	- 18.4	56.9
33	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	17,324	18,961	19,940	10,360	9,580	+ 5.2	89.3
38	Goods free by order in council.....	21,757	8,534	16,990	633	16,357	+ 99.1	92.9
	Total Imports from the United States	2,976,962	3,221,214	2,961,380	1,502,781	1,458,599	- 8.1	72.3
	Total of Commodities Itemized	2,152,491	2,325,216	2,099,852	1,081,537	1,018,315		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	72.3	72.2	70.9	72.0	69.8		

1. A very small amount of soybeans was imported from Hong Kong and Peru.
2. A very small amount of bituminous coal was imported from the United Kingdom.

TABLE XI. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom

Commodity Rank in 1954	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1954		Change from 1953-54	U.K. Share of Item Total 1954
		1952	1953	1954	Jan.-June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	256,458	305,302	227,241	83,192	144,049	- 25.6	28.3
1	Wheat	189,575	206,391	132,990	46,729	86,261	- 35.6	35.4
7	Barley	2,688	33,019	33,947	4,987	28,960	+ 2.8	38.0
8	Wheat flour	39,265	33,359	28,678	15,983	12,695	- 14.0	32.6
12	Tobacco, unmanufactured	18,601	12,905	14,579	11,049	3,530	+ 13.0	80.6
16	Oil seed cake and meal	0	5,269	5,938	1,978	3,960	+ 12.7	76.7
25	Beans	1	2,752	2,453	752	1,701	- 10.9	84.2
29	Clover seed	5	714	1,787	71	1,716	+ 150.3	25.9
32	Flax seed (chiefly for crushing)	2,150	1,141	1,631	434	1,197	+ 42.9	11.9
37	Apples, fresh	1,581	0	1,050	0	1,050	+ 2	16.3
	Animals and Animal Products	35,948	18,581	21,874	11,773	10,101	+ 17.7	8.1
13	Fish, canned	385	4,321	10,966	5,236	5,730	+ 153.8	42.5
22	Fur skins, undressed	4,049	3,893	4,112	3,063	1,049	+ 5.6	17.9
31	Leather, unmanufactured	1,191	1,726	1,729	1,000	729	+ 0.2	24.6
33	Beef and veal, fresh	28,223	2,638	1,296	1,296	0	- 50.9	28.6
35	Hides and skins (except furs)	215	453	1,212	581	631	+ 167.5	13.6
36	Cheese	48	3,869	1,156	1	1,156	- 70.1	74.9
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,013	1,144	1,349	447	902	+ 17.9	6.4
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	165,045	110,604	146,657	65,528	81,129	+ 32.6	10.6
3	Planks and boards	81,958	48,736	68,598	32,601	35,997	+ 40.8	21.1
6	Wood pulp	35,208	28,099	34,486	16,250	18,236	+ 22.7	12.7
9	Newsprint paper	14,576	18,237	28,639	11,932	16,707	+ 57.0	4.5
20	Pulpwood	5,031	4,048	4,335	540	3,795	+ 7.1	9.5
24	Posts, poles and piling	13,530	3,489	2,556	337	2,219	- 26.7	38.2
28	Railway ties	2,494	3,635	1,816	1,210	606	- 50.0	54.4
34	Pulpboard and paperboard	2,626	311	1,267	450	817	+ 307.4	20.3
38	Match splints	939	687	994	408	586	+ 44.7	87.8
39	Plywoods and veneers	1,813	182	922	498	424	+ 406.6	4.3
	Iron and its Products	37,951	27,481	15,515	4,889	10,626	- 43.5	5.2
17	Iron ore	3,681	6,542	5,749	2,021	3,728	- 12.1	14.5
18	Scrap iron and steel	2,420	7,925	5,276	848	4,428	- 33.4	33.2
30	Ferro-alloys	16,814	7,329	1,756	777	979	- 76.0	26.4
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	222,860	180,157	208,950	104,410	104,540	+ 16.0	29.5
2	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	90,528	65,902	75,257	36,653	38,604	+ 14.2	41.3
4	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	24,764	32,251	46,846	25,948	20,898	+ 45.3	36.8
5	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	33,745	35,842	35,118	17,688	17,430	- 2.0	19.3
10	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	36,508	10,353	16,643	6,975	9,668	+ 60.8	28.5
11	Platinum metals and scrap	17,391	14,768	16,183	8,944	7,239	+ 9.6	58.5
14	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	8,788	10,022	10,588	4,411	6,177	+ 5.6	26.1
19	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals	4,020	1,765	4,383	2,151	2,232	+ 148.3	60.8
40	Cadmium	1,447	648	913	513	400	+ 40.9	75.6
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	13,770	8,603	12,271	5,324	6,947	+ 42.6	8.4
15	Asbestos, unmanufactured	7,981	6,089	6,575	2,357	4,218	+ 8.0	8.0
21	Abrasives, artificial, crude	3,650	1,543	4,284	2,493	1,791	+ 177.6	15.7
	Chemicals and Allied Products	9,712	8,551	15,676	6,965	8,711	+ 83.3	9.7
23	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	675	623	3,496	2,114	1,382	+ 461.2	17.5
26	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	1,599	1,875	2,391	260	2,131	+ 27.5	21.3
	Miscellaneous Commodities	3,087	4,809	3,874	2,065	1,809	- 19.4	4.2
27	Non-commercial items	1,385	2,447	2,375	1,267	1,108	- 2.9	11.3
	Total Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom ..	745,845	665,232	653,408	284,594	368,814	- 1.8	17.1
	Total of Commodities Itemized	701,547	625,798	624,970	272,805	352,165		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	94.1	94.1	95.6	95.9	95.5		

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Over 1000%.

TABLE XII. Imports from the United Kingdom

Commodity Rank in 1954	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1954		Change from 1953-54	U.K. Share of Item Total 1954
		1952	1953	1954	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	23,725	26,506	28,159	11,928	16,231	+ 6.2	5.2
13	Whisky	7,395	7,274	7,044	2,693	4,351	- 3.2	78.7
18	Confectionery, including candy	4,591	4,612	4,355	1,693	2,662	- 5.6	61.7
31	Tea, black	673	2,179	2,801	2,225	576	+ 28.5	11.9
38	Cereal foods and bakery products	2,190	2,797	2,352	831	1,521	- 15.9	41.2
	Animals and Animal Products	10,175	13,447	10,539	5,529	5,010	- 21.6	12.3
22	Leather, unmanufactured	3,537	4,471	3,651	2,008	1,643	- 18.3	47.0
35	Leather footwear and parts	2,092	2,886	2,427	1,163	1,264	- 15.9	39.3
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	86,432	113,352	89,476	43,815	43,661	- 21.1	26.8
2	Wool fabrics	29,417	38,425	29,334	16,422	12,912	- 23.7	90.6
7	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	10,485	13,869	13,421	5,693	7,728	- 3.2	39.6
8	Wool noils and tops	10,096	18,581	12,595	5,867	6,728	- 32.2	93.1
14	Cotton fabrics	5,203	6,546	5,487	3,014	2,473	- 16.2	11.9
21	Cotton yarns, threads and cords	3,558	4,948	3,767	1,919	1,848	- 23.9	48.0
23	Carpets and mats, wool	4,263	5,875	3,635	1,963	1,672	- 38.1	38.0
27	Cloth, coated and impregnated	1,870	2,609	3,134	1,591	1,543	+ 20.1	24.4
29	Wool yarns and warps	3,126	4,676	3,083	1,682	1,401	- 34.1	73.0
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	4,338	4,972	5,108	2,280	2,828	+ 2.7	3.1
40	Books, printed	1,750	1,995	2,192	1,006	1,186	+ 9.9	9.2
	Iron and its Products	122,539	161,540	129,895	78,332	51,563	- 19.6	9.8
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	33,533	46,784	35,113	21,613	13,500	- 24.9	9.2
5	Automobiles, passenger	19,637	28,475	17,089	12,358	4,731	- 40.0	28.1
6	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	9,817	18,773	14,377	8,714	5,663	- 23.4	16.9
10	Pipes, tubes and fittings	10,435	9,905	10,277	5,641	4,636	+ 3.8	17.2
11	Rolling mill products	13,679	15,157	10,080	5,972	4,108	- 33.5	10.3
16	Castings and forgings	4,584	3,949	4,436	2,216	2,220	+ 12.3	43.1
17	Tractors and parts	5,620	4,759	4,367	3,284	1,083	- 8.2	5.3
25	Wire and wire products	2,605	2,876	3,389	1,785	1,604	+ 17.8	36.5
28	Automobile parts (except engines)	3,694	4,246	3,099	1,480	1,619	- 27.0	1.7
30	Motor rail cars and parts	3	3,619	2,890	2,603	287	- 20.1	72.3
36	Tools	2,984	3,492	2,424	1,323	1,101	- 30.6	10.3
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	43,203	51,991	48,998	22,967	26,031	- 5.8	13.7
3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	18,050	22,557	18,644	7,522	11,122	- 17.3	9.0
4	Platinum metals	17,071	16,077	17,532	8,692	8,840	+ 9.1	98.6
34	Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures	567	1,189	2,524	1,573	951	+112.3	19.3
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	27,318	30,154	28,490	12,805	15,685	- 5.5	4.8
9	Pottery and chinaware	11,052	11,559	11,295	5,718	5,577	- 2.3	75.8
24	Coal, anthracite	4,383	4,662	3,603	1,454	2,149	- 22.7	10.9
26	Glass, plate and sheet	2,846	3,855	3,306	1,679	1,627	- 14.2	27.0
	Chemicals and Allied Products	12,225	18,551	18,590	8,839	9,751	+ 0.2	8.4
19	Pigments	1,928	3,855	4,323	2,086	2,237	+ 12.1	26.4
20	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	2,454	4,337	4,245	1,791	2,454	- 2.1	9.2
39	Drugs and medicines	1,781	1,790	2,218	1,213	1,005	+ 23.9	8.8
	Miscellaneous Commodities	29,803	32,879	33,216	15,635	17,581	+ 1.0	7.1
12	Non-commercial items	7,914	6,717	8,719	4,493	4,226	+ 29.8	15.4
15	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	4,311	7,612	4,736	2,168	2,568	- 37.8	4.7
32	Ammunition	1,236	1,090	2,739	1,547	1,192	+151.3	33.7
33	Containers, n.o.p.	2,581	2,976	2,614	1,346	1,268	- 12.2	29.8
37	Toys and sporting goods	2,655	3,017	2,419	892	1,527	- 19.8	16.5
	Total Imports from the United Kingdom	359,757	453,391	392,472	204,129	188,343	- 13.4	9.6
	Total of Commodities Itemized	275,666	355,071	295,736	158,933	136,803		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	76.6	78.3	75.4	77.9	72.6		

TABLE XIII. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

Commodity Rank in 1954	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1954		Change from 1953-54	Europe's Share of Item Total 1954
		1952	1953	1954	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	309,914	217,957	153,571	60,749	92,822	- 29.5	19.1
1	Wheat.....	194,776	159,114	124,385	47,269	77,116	- 21.8	33.1
7	Flax seed (chiefly for crushing).....	13,784	8,893	8,322	6,089	2,233	- 6.4	60.7
8	Barley.....	76,608	37,081	6,219	2,330	3,889	- 83.2	7.0
17	Oats.....	6,325	1,286	2,752	749	2,003	+ 114.0	8.5
20	Rye.....	6,931	3,167	2,373	166	2,207	- 25.1	27.0
27	Wheat flour.....	5,676	1,910	1,800	1,109	691	- 5.8	2.0
28	Whisky.....	1,583	1,963	1,743	812	931	- 11.2	2.9
34	Vegetable oils (except essential oils) n.o.p.....	250	778	1,165	192	973	+ 49.7	61.4
	Animals and Animal Products	11,107	13,816	20,973	12,192	8,781	+ 51.8	7.8
9	Meats, canned.....	4	484	5,888	5,669	219	+ 1	33.5
11	Fish, canned.....	3,391	4,570	4,981	1,926	3,055	+ 9.0	19.3
16	Hides and skins (except furs).....	251	782	2,952	1,429	1,523	+ 277.5	33.1
19	Fish, cured.....	3,105	2,664	2,662	1,466	1,196	- 0.1	11.4
33	Meats cooked, and meats, n.o.p.....	647	1,070	1,169	558	611	+ 9.3	22.6
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,104	2,148	3,105	1,314	1,791	+ 44.6	14.8
30	Rags and waste, textile.....	314	284	1,460	414	1,046	+ 414.1	37.2
39	Synthetic thread and yarn.....	41	1,149	758	351	407	- 34.0	31.9
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	24,303	10,990	24,408	8,981	15,427	+ 122.1	1.8
6	Wood pulp.....	15,656	6,967	13,388	5,896	7,492	+ 92.2	4.9
10	Newsprint paper.....	1,806	356	5,801	1,086	4,715	+ 1	0.9
18	Pulpwood.....	4,580	1,515	2,671	579	2,092	+ 76.3	5.8
26	Planks and boards.....	686	1,868	1,981	1,311	670	+ 6.0	0.6
	Iron and its Products	21,857	24,270	18,822	6,293	12,529	- 22.4	6.3
12	Scrap iron and steel.....	0	584	4,833	0	4,833	+ 727.6	30.5
15	Iron ore.....	1,711	3,133	4,045	238	3,807	+ 29.1	10.2
22	Engines, internal combustion, and parts.....	350	667	2,075	1,417	658	+ 211.1	12.9
24	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	1,168	1,393	2,007	1,516	491	+ 44.1	2.8
35	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	1,556	1,060	1,098	349	749	+ 3.6	3.0
37	Rolling mill products.....	4,475	2,362	1,055	582	473	- 55.3	19.6
38	Motor vehicles, n.o.p., and parts.....	43	23	923	903	20	+ 1	46.5
40	Automobiles, passenger.....	7,901	11,858	746	560	186	- 93.7	9.7
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	64,677	52,545	66,396	27,841	38,553	+ 26.4	9.4
2	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated.....	16,842	18,226	22,575	11,314	11,261	+ 23.9	12.4
3	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	16,542	10,685	17,264	7,382	9,882	+ 61.6	13.6
5	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	9,890	8,811	13,722	5,321	8,401	+ 55.7	7.5
13	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated.....	4,432	4,951	4,300	1,206	3,094	- 13.1	10.6
21	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	3,512	4,637	2,179	1,446	733	- 53.0	9.5
23	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated.....	5,647	1,579	2,030	282	1,748	+ 28.6	3.5
31	Brass, primary and semi-fabricated.....	4,533	539	1,455	440	1,015	+ 169.9	42.4
32	Metallic scrap, n.o.p.....	163	139	1,271	65	1,206	+ 814.4	49.6
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	16,645	15,889	16,558	6,229	10,329	+ 4.2	11.4
4	Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	14,337	14,298	15,089	5,614	9,475	+ 5.5	18.3
	Chemicals and Allied Products.....	20,608	28,043	32,992	15,291	17,701	+ 17.6	20.5
14	Synthetic plastics, primary forms.....	1,930	4,003	4,258	1,696	2,562	+ 6.4	21.3
29	Drugs and medicines.....	1,446	1,716	1,597	885	712	- 6.9	30.2
	Miscellaneous Commodities.....	3,606	4,478	4,511	2,675	1,836	+ 0.7	4.9
25	Non-commercial items.....	2,296	2,790	2,000	1,054	946	- 28.3	9.5
36	Aircraft and parts (except engines).....	424	352	1,066	929	137	+ 202.8	3.7
	Total Domestic Exports to Europe	473,822	370,136	341,335	141,565	199,770	- 7.8	8.8
	Total of Commodities Itemized	435,612	329,707	298,058	122,600	175,458		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	91.9	89.1	87.3	86.6	87.8		

1. Over 1000%.

TABLE XIV. Imports from Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

Commodity Rank in 1954	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1954		Change from 1953-54	Europe's Share of Item Total 1954
		1952	1953	1954	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	17,299	20,544	24,061	10,100	13,961	+ 17.1	4.5
11	Fruits, canned and preserved	2,220	3,227	3,499	1,420	2,079	+ 8.4	18.8
16	Wines.....	1,811	2,055	2,446	917	1,529	+ 19.0	62.8
20	Nuts.....	2,293	2,717	2,176	1,533	643	- 19.9	9.6
21	Florist and nursery stock.....	1,863	2,036	2,140	716	1,424	+ 5.1	50.5
24	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	1,100	1,048	1,887	232	1,655	+ 80.1	16.4
27	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste.....	602	1,123	1,743	990	753	+ 55.2	25.6
35	Brandy.....	1,063	1,279	1,307	500	807	+ 2.2	72.8
	Animals and Animal Products.....	9,314	9,233	7,997	3,518	4,479	- 13.4	9.4
14	Cheese	2,921	2,498	2,517	1,091	1,426	+ 0.8	86.5
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	20,924	26,324	23,872	12,033	11,839	- 9.3	7.2
6	Carpets and mats, wool	2,085	3,973	4,362	2,260	2,102	+ 9.8	45.6
12	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	2,005	2,658	3,094	1,257	1,837	+ 16.4	9.1
13	Cotton fabrics	2,462	3,597	2,923	1,642	1,281	- 18.7	6.4
26	Wool fabrics.....	1,883	2,173	1,833	1,125	708	- 15.6	5.7
28	Lace and embroidery.....	2,072	2,434	1,724	1,081	643	- 29.2	34.1
40	Hats and hatters' materials, textile	987	1,196	1,134	521	613	- 5.2	25.5
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	5,523	7,079	8,212	3,627	4,585	+ 16.0	4.9
17	Books, printed.....	1,497	1,833	2,352	1,086	1,266	+ 28.3	9.8
23	Corkwood and products.....	1,492	1,844	2,052	845	1,207	+ 11.3	50.5
	Iron and its Products	46,374	39,911	43,642	19,694	23,948	+ 9.3	3.3
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	13,090	15,604	16,133	7,506	8,627	+ 3.4	4.2
4	Rolling mill products	21,123	9,223	7,444	3,164	4,280	- 19.3	7.6
7	Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	1,394	2,383	3,745	1,145	2,600	+ 57.2	6.3
15	Automobiles, passenger.....	110	1,424	2,458	1,178	1,280	+ 72.6	4.0
19	Tools.....	2,073	2,234	2,190	1,034	1,156	- 2.0	9.3
34	Ball and roller bearings.....	1,861	1,020	1,397	646	751	+ 37.0	11.5
39	Hardware, n.o.p.	719	1,032	1,178	505	673	+ 14.1	9.2
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	14,556	20,639	20,595	8,621	11,974	- 0.2	5.8
3	Clocks, watches and parts.....	6,140	9,126	7,533	3,287	4,246	- 17.5	70.7
5	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	2,506	3,176	5,221	1,942	3,279	+ 64.4	2.5
8	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	3,298	3,715	3,693	1,298	2,395	- 0.6	49.6
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	10,587	13,638	14,310	5,821	8,489	+ 4.9	2.4
9	Glass, plate and sheet.....	2,354	4,001	3,657	1,541	2,116	- 8.6	29.9
10	Diamonds, unset	2,896	4,161	3,613	1,869	1,744	- 13.2	49.7
22	Lime, plaster and cement.....	2,122	1,311	2,127	427	1,700	+ 62.2	29.3
	Chemicals and Allied Products.....	6,538	9,084	9,260	3,590	5,670	+ 1.9	4.2
18	Dyeing and tanning materials	1,667	2,032	2,316	1,104	1,212	+ 14.0	22.3
31	Fertilizers, chemical	1,721	2,396	1,572	126	1,446	- 34.4	13.2
36	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.....	663	1,194	1,282	505	777	+ 7.4	2.8
38	Drugs and medicines.....	904	1,101	1,203	594	609	+ 9.3	4.7
	Miscellaneous Commodities.....	20,168	26,720	26,616	12,703	13,913	- 0.4	5.7
2	Non-commercial items.....	9,062	11,426	10,303	5,416	4,887	- 9.8	18.2
25	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p.....	1,564	2,145	1,877	1,020	857	- 12.5	29.0
29	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.....	912	1,163	1,624	793	831	+ 39.6	7.3
30	Toys and sporting goods	918	1,417	1,585	590	995	+ 11.9	10.8
32	Cameras and parts (except X-ray).....	816	1,299	1,552	687	865	+ 19.5	36.4
33	Containers, n.o.p.....	1,141	1,480	1,490	682	808	+ 0.7	17.0
37	Musical instruments	1,134	1,370	1,245	475	770	- 9.1	17.7
	Total Imports from Europe.....	151,284	173,172	178,565	79,707	98,858	+ 3.1	4.4
	Total of Commodities Itemized.....	108,589	121,124	123,627	54,750	68,877		
	Percent of Imports Itemized.....	71.8	69.9	69.2	68.7	69.7		

TABLE XV. Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity Rank in 1954	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1954		Change from 1953-54	C'wealth Share of Item Total 1954
		1952	1953	1954	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	102,742	107,756	50,078	27,765	22,313	- 53.5	6.2
2	Wheat	70,253	77,800	20,830	11,684	9,146	- 73.2	5.5
3	Wheat flour	20,005	20,992	18,556	10,173	8,383	- 11.6	21.1
15	Tobacco, unmanufactured	3,489	2,697	3,036	2,042	994	+ 12.6	16.8
32	Fodders, n.o.p.	920	636	969	488	481	+ 52.4	4.5
39	Whisky	935	887	748	372	376	- 15.7	1.3
	Animals and Animal Products.....	12,605	13,033	17,517	7,003	10,514	+ 34.4	6.5
9	Fish, cured	4,268	4,894	5,231	2,516	2,715	+ 6.9	22.4
10	Fish, canned	1,821	1,561	4,245	864	3,381	+ 171.9	16.4
21	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	2,447	2,168	1,502	701	801	- 30.7	19.7
26	Pork and beef, pickled	857	728	1,276	679	597	+ 75.3	93.9 ✓
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	5,168	3,407	4,040	1,439	2,601	+ 18.6	19.3
27	Synthetic thread and yarn	10	477	1,224	186	1,038	+ 156.6	51.5
37	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	597	579	848	342	506	+ 46.5	28.8
40	Cotton fabrics	3,090	1,055	732	374	358	- 30.6	79.0
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	53,124	39,007	50,496	20,939	29,557	+ 29.5	3.7
1	Planks and boards	19,184	19,640	23,235	9,608	13,627	+ 18.3	7.2
4	Newsprint paper	19,482	13,063	17,876	6,777	11,099	+ 36.8	2.8
18	Wood pulp	3,197	1,272	2,471	892	1,579	+ 94.3	0.9
22	Railway ties	841	1,269	1,485	1,485	0	+ 17.0	44.5
31	Logs and square timber	507	501	997	458	539	+ 99.0	19.3
33	Bond and writing paper, uncut	2,787	580	944	294	650	+ 62.8	41.3
34	Wrapping paper	1,473	725	890	398	492	+ 22.8	38.1
	Iron and its Products	61,304	49,712	44,419	22,958	21,461	- 10.6	14.8
5	Automobile parts (except engines)	12,438	14,685	13,471	8,726	4,745	- 8.3	87.6 ✓
6	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	6,141	4,631	8,845	3,742	5,103	+ 91.0	24.1
8	Automobiles, passenger	17,838	14,352	6,481	4,197	2,284	- 54.8	83.9 ✓
11	Locomotives and parts	1,358	1,279	4,233	717	3,516	+ 231.0	56.2
13	Automobiles, freight	11,181	7,759	3,211	1,813	1,398	- 58.6	80.2 ✓
19	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	3,342	2,182	1,759	859	900	- 19.4	2.5
23	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	1,447	995	1,438	673	765	+ 44.5	8.9
29	Rolling mill products	3,438	1,141	1,082	479	603	- 5.2	20.1
35	Tools	789	668	879	390	489	+ 31.6	60.8 ✓
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	24,804	10,004	16,829	5,896	10,933	+ 68.2	2.4
7	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	5,853	5,182	8,622	4,229	4,393	+ 66.4	4.7
16	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	3,804	2,566	2,740	1,034	1,706	+ 6.8	12.0
17	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	6,907	307	2,643	121	2,522	+ 760.9	2.1
30	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	2,224	0	1,067	9	1,058	+ 1	1.8
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	5,155	4,664	5,537	2,243	3,294	+ 18.7	3.8
12	Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,530	3,018	3,761	1,602	2,159	+ 24.6	4.6
	Chemicals and Allied Products	6,924	6,288	8,435	3,907	4,528	+ 34.1	5.2
14	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,772	2,283	3,184	1,550	1,634	+ 39.5	15.9
24	Drugs and medicines	1,171	1,445	1,309	676	633	- 9.4	24.7
28	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	1,616	975	1,160	620	540	+ 19.0	10.4
	Miscellaneous Commodities²	12,920	11,837	6,525	3,438	3,087	- 44.9	7.1
20	Packages	2,226	2,084	1,594	1,050	544	- 23.5	72.9
25	Non-commercial items	836	947	1,306	478	828	+ 37.9	6.2
36	Pens, pencils and parts	1,183	1,274	848	361	487	- 33.4	61.4 ✓
38	Films, motion picture, not exposed	920 ³	1,004	770	577	193	- 23.3	49.0
	Total Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth....	284,746	245,708	203,875	95,587	108,288	- 17.0	5.3
	Total of Commodities Itemized	245,177	220,301	177,498	84,236	93,262		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	86.1	89.7	87.1	88.1	86.1		

1. Over 1000%.

2. Exports of cartridges to the Commonwealth totalled \$5,460,000 in 1952, and \$5,355,000 in 1953, but fell to \$305,000 in 1954.

3. Includes exposed film prior to 1953.

TABLE XVI. Imports from the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity Rank in 1954	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1954		Change from 1953-54	C'wealth Share of Item Total 1954
		1952	1953	1954	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	111,451	103,914	120,145	52,900	67,245	+ 15.6	22.2
1	Sugar, unrefined	42,795	36,801	46,158	16,496	29,662	+ 25.4	89.6
2	Tea, black	17,659	17,247	20,122	10,127	9,995	+ 16.7	85.3
3	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	21,604	17,720	15,446	7,057	8,389	- 12.8	63.7
8	Coffee, green	4,358	2,531	6,776	4,269	2,507	+ 167.7	10.6
9	Fruits, dried	4,977	4,190	5,207	440	4,767	+ 24.3	39.9
10	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	912	4,806	5,072	2,852	2,220	+ 5.5	22.4
11	Nuts	3,783	3,950	4,651	3,247	1,404	+ 17.7	20.6
12	Cocoa beans, not roasted	4,831	4,973	3,770	2,863	907	- 24.2	24.1
15	Molasses and syrups	1,789	2,245	2,385	1,150	1,235	+ 6.2	59.8
16	Spices	2,181	2,594	1,689	1,028	661	+ 34.9	60.9
17	Indian corn	0	0	1,634	0	1,634	+ 1	15.2
21	Rum	1,688	1,414	1,295	563	732	- 8.4	40.3
22	Fruits, canned and preserved	970	1,106	1,142	414	728	+ 3.3	6.1
25	Wines	789	813	887	390	497	+ 9.1	22.8
29	Rubber footwear and parts	175	409	603	456	147	+ 47.4	28.2
31	Brandy	433	449	461	181	280	+ 2.7	25.7
36	Natural gums, resins, balsam	329	310	368	115	253	+ 18.7	8.2
	Animals and Animal Products	10,691	5,922	8,931	5,337	3,594	+ 50.8	10.5
13	Meats, canned	928	638	2,530	913	1,617	+ 296.6	49.5
14	Sausage casings	3,482	2,098	2,394	1,348	1,046	+ 14.1	94.3
20	Mutton and lamb, fresh	366	520	1,416	1,348	68	+ 172.3	85.4
30	Pork, fresh	3	73	593	484	109	+ 712.3	100.0 ²
33	Beef and veal, fresh	108	7	392	385	7	+ 1	45.5
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	29,695	28,721	23,780	12,056	11,724	- 17.2	7.1
5	Wool, raw	13,018	13,087	9,108	5,476	3,632	- 30.4	61.9
6	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	10,706	9,339	8,853	3,627	5,226	- 5.2	73.4
18	Cotton fabrics	403	1,592	1,577	849	728	- 0.9	3.4
23	Carpets and mats, wool	1,000	993	1,116	569	547	+ 12.4	11.7
26	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	2,657	1,007	859	429	430	- 14.7	13.1
35	Wool noils and tops	290	650	387	155	232	- 40.5	2.9
39	Cotton manufactures, n.o.p.	256	338	298	118	180	- 11.8	2.5
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	219	406	439	226	213	+ 8.1	0.3
	Iron and its Products	374	443	212	108	104	- 52.1	1
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	21,405	20,637	17,385	5,477	11,908	- 15.8	4.9
4	Bauxite ore	10,615	11,176	13,775	3,456	10,319	+ 23.3	68.7
19	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	5,833	3,407	1,567	929	638	- 54.0	21.1
24	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	4	2,829	900	900	0	- 68.2	36.3
34	Chrome ore	1,097	1,223	388	27	361	- 68.3	67.8
38	Manganese oxide	3,499	882	320	0	320	- 63.7	14.1
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	9,029	8,551	9,097	4,248	4,849	+ 6.4	1.5
7	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	5,755	5,536	6,850	3,160	3,690	+ 23.7	3.2
27	Abrasives	1,679	1,081	768	369	399	- 29.0	6.6
	Chemicals and Allied Products	771	897	771	435	336	- 14.0	0.3
37	Drugs and medicines	423	314	336	182	154	+ 7.0	1.3
	Miscellaneous Commodities	1,531	1,663	2,149	922	1,227	+ 29.2	0.5
28	Non-commercial items	731	803	705	337	368	- 12.2	1.2
32	Canadian goods returned	232	162	431	79	352	+ 166.0	4.5
40	Containers, n.o.p.	276	291	282	133	149	- 3.1	3.2
	Total Imports from the Commonwealth	185,167	171,153	182,910	81,710	101,200	+ 6.9	4.5
	Total of Commodities Itemized	172,634	159,604	173,511	76,921	96,590		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	93.2	93.3	94.9	94.1	95.4		

1. Over 1,000%.

2. A very small amount of fresh pork was also imported from the United Kingdom.

3. Less than 0.1%.

TABLE XVII. Domestic Exports to Latin America

Commodity Rank in 1954	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1954		Change from 1953-54	Lat. Am. Share of Item Total 1954
		1952	1953	1954	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	70,345	58,955	57,773	35,389	22,384	- 2.0	7.2
1	Wheat	37,801	30,385	24,369	18,541	5,828	- 19.8	6.5
2	Wheat flour.....	15,308	15,822	20,955	11,208	9,747	+ 32.4	23.8
13	Malt.....	3,206	3,603	4,404	2,321	2,083	+ 22.2	54.1
17	Rubber tires and tubes.....	5,130	1,507	2,299	1,032	1,267	+ 52.6	27.3
20	Potatoes, certified seed	2,787	2,811	1,455	91	1,364	- 48.2	42.1
30	Oats	514	398	670	377	293	+ 68.3	2.1
31	Oatmeal and rolled oats.....	670	427	667	359	308	+ 56.2	75.0
33	Whisky	1,167	1,241	594	245	349	- 52.1	1.0
37	Rubber products (except tires and footwear) ..	1,360	714	542	228	314	- 24.1	24.7
	Animals and Animal Products.....	16,546	14,494	16,801	8,751	8,050	+ 15.9	6.2
9	Fish, cured	6,374	4,963	6,953	4,074	2,879	+ 40.1	29.8
12	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	6,260	6,173	5,134	2,476	2,658	- 16.8	67.4
21	Eggs in the shell (chiefly food).....	1,196	1,100	1,424	1,005	419	+ 29.5	45.7
25	Fish, canned.....	1,001	709	1,022	199	823	+ 44.1	4.0
27	Leather, unmanufactured.....	575	714	861	439	422	+ 20.6	12.3
32	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred.....	117	408	612	320	292	+ 50.0	8.3
	Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1,540	1,121	1,110	507	603	- 1.0	5.3
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	29,383	22,580	30,351	12,103	18,248	+ 34.4	2.2
3	Newsprint paper	18,517	17,484	20,316	7,483	12,833	+ 16.2	3.2
10	Wood pulp.....	6,705	1,423	6,284	2,869	3,415	+ 341.6	2.3
23	Bond and writing paper, uncut	700	1,039	1,096	449	647	+ 5.5	47.9
34	Book paper.....	574	751	588	298	290	- 21.7	13.0
	Iron and its Products¹.....	89,391	52,298	30,711	17,696	13,015	- 41.3	10.2
4	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	18,998	12,133	12,524	5,475	7,049	+ 3.2	34.1
5	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	8,095	5,618	8,583	5,527	3,056	+ 52.8	12.1
16	Locomotives and parts.....	4,032	5,624	2,548	2,538	10	- 54.7	33.9
18	Tractors and parts	3,530	3,690	2,291	1,757	534	- 37.9	31.1
22	Engines, internal combustion, and parts.....	402	955	1,128	610	518	+ 18.1	7.0
29	Lamps and lanterns	301	425	678	303	375	+ 59.5	46.0
40	Rolling mill products	2,705	1,597	527	238	289	- 67.0	9.8
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	37,714	19,595	25,244	10,924	14,320	+ 28.8	3.6
6	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	14,086	6,909	8,094	3,262	4,832	+ 17.2	35.3
7	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	6,324	3,587	7,440	3,533	3,907	+ 107.4	4.1
14	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	2,315	1,639	3,769	1,600	2,169	+ 130.0	3.0
15	Copper wire and copper manufactures.....	7,451	3,333	2,859	1,254	1,605	- 14.2	36.9
36	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated.....	569	263	548	163	385	+ 108.4	1.4
38	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	223	282	540	251	289	+ 91.5	0.3
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	6,961	7,148	7,107	2,805	4,302	- 0.6	4.9
11	Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	4,805	5,817	5,672	2,308	3,364	- 2.5	6.9
	Chemicals and Allied Products	5,811	4,847	12,486	3,809	8,677	+ 157.6	7.7
8	Synthetic plastics, primary forms.....	445	712	7,198	1,214	5,984	+ 911.0	36.0
24	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	1,701	1,155	1,041	486	555	- 9.9	9.3
26	Drugs and medicines	952	758	865	446	419	+ 14.1	16.3
35	Fertilizers, chemical.....	578	165	548	441	107	+ 232.1	1.3
	Miscellaneous Commodities	14,709	17,216	5,079	2,375	2,704	- 70.5	5.5
19	Ships sold	9,456	13,563	1,986	1,011	975	- 85.4	29.0
28	Films, motion picture, not exposed.....	672 ²	463	695	248	447	+ 50.1	44.2
39	Films, n.o.p.....	320	527	531	245	286	+ 0.8	26.3
	Total Domestic Exports to Latin America	272,397	198,254	186,662	94,358	92,304	- 5.8	4.8
	Total of Commodities Itemized.....	197,922	160,887	170,310	86,924	83,386		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	72.7	81.2	91.2	92.1	90.3		

1. Exports of automobiles, trucks and parts to Latin America totalled \$47,158,000 in 1952, but fell to \$19,368,000 in 1953, and to \$318,000 in 1954.

2. Includes exposed film prior to 1953.

TABLE XVIII. Imports from Latin America

Commodity Rank in 1954	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1954		Change from 1953-54	Lat. Am. Share of Item Total 1954
		1952	1953	1954	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	100,138	103,844	97,985	51,641	46,344	- 5.6	18.1
2	Coffee, green	45,040	52,589	53,030	28,168	24,862	+ 0.8	82.6
3	Bananas, fresh.....	20,913	22,769	22,965	11,020	11,945	+ 0.9	99.8
5	Sugar, unrefined.....	16,751	10,690	5,362	3,638	1,724	- 49.8	10.4
6	Nuts.....	5,348	5,819	4,847	3,257	1,590	- 16.7	21.4
8	Cocoa beans, not roasted.....	834	1,013	2,982	675	2,307	+ 194.4	19.1
10	Vegetables, fresh	3,147	2,865	2,296	2,042	254	- 19.9	7.0
14	Fruits, canned and preserved	921	1,196	1,426	296	1,130	+ 19.2	7.7
18	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1,165	1,751	1,048	624	424	- 40.1	15.4
19	Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	783	864	715	376	339	- 17.2	27.5
24	Pineapples, fresh	623	686	562	495	67	- 18.1	81.8
25	Molasses and syrups.....	215	370	528	70	458	+ 42.7	13.2
26	Natural gums, resins, balsam	0	76	509	106	403	+ 569.7	11.4
27	Vegetable oils (except essential oils).....	869	680	455	258	197	- 33.1	2.0
32	Melons, fresh.....	208	152	198	198	0	+ 30.3	9.2
33	Rice.....	563	321	185	140	45	- 42.4	3.1
40	Rum	93	103	112	38	74	+ 8.7	3.5
	Animals and Animal Products	4,023	3,086	2,356	1,168	1,188	- 23.7	2.8
11	Meats, canned	2,757	2,090	1,526	798	728	- 27.0	29.9
28	Fish, canned	327	281	300	172	128	+ 6.8	11.7
36	Hides and skins (except furs).....	396	133	151	42	109	+ 13.5	2.9
39	Fur skins, undressed	311	228	118	22	96	- 48.2	0.8
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	21,109	16,375	9,716	5,430	4,286	- 40.7	2.9
7	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	7,854	2,672	3,215	1,782	1,433	+ 20.3	49.1
9	Cotton, raw.....	9,181	5,624	2,647	1,590	1,057	- 52.9	5.0
13	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	1,831	2,446	1,463	771	692	- 40.2	18.3
17	Wool, raw	968	4,415	1,186	616	570	- 73.1	8.1
23	Rags and waste, textile	385	120	567	295	272	+ 372.5	5.8
34	Flax, hemp and jute yarns and cords	87	97	185	73	112	+ 90.7	10.3
35	Wool noils and tops.....	180	660	167	159	8	- 74.7	1.2
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	499	811	724	390	334	- 10.7	0.4
20	Logs, timber and lumber.....	458	740	688	379	309	- 7.0	2.9
	Iron and its Products	2,355	2,151	1,204	463	741	- 44.0	0.1
16	Iron ore	2,306	2,116	1,194	457	737	- 43.6	5.8
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	14,872	3,953	1,833	1,432	401	- 53.6	0.5
15	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	13,932	3,785	1,418	1,088	330	- 62.5	52.5
30	Manganese oxide.....	286	0	256	256	0	+ 2	11.2
38	Mercury and quicksilver.....	4	56	120	54	66	+ 114.3	19.0
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	137,104	155,749	167,645	82,587	85,058	+ 7.6	28.0
1	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	127,163	145,239	158,231	80,274	77,957	+ 8.9	74.4
4	Fuel oils.....	7,895	8,814	8,546	1,851	6,695	- 3.0	12.1
21	Silex and crystallized quartz.....	1,648	1,381	601	373	228	- 56.5	67.2
31	Fluorspar	298	215	222	53	169	+ 3.3	58.0
	Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,518	1,171	743	443	300	- 36.6	0.3
22	Dyeing and tanning materials ¹	788	1,007	573	305	268	- 43.1	5.5
	Miscellaneous Commodities.....	2,607	2,828	2,198	1,308	890	- 22.3	0.5
12	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.....	1,969	1,984	1,464	925	539	- 26.2	76.9
29	Non-commercial items.....	264	369	292	149	143	- 20.9	0.5
37	Containers, n.o.p.	164	183	151	116	35	- 17.5	1.7
	Total Imports from Latin America	284,225	289,968	284,405	144,863	139,542	- 1.9	6.9
	Total of Commodities Itemized	278,925	286,599	282,501	144,001	138,500		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	98.1	98.8	99.3	99.4	99.3		

1. All or mostly quebracho extract. Imports of quebracho extract from Latin America in these periods were (in thousands): 1952, \$783; 1953, \$997; 1954, \$573; January-June, 1954, \$305; July-December, 1954, \$268.

2. Over 1000%.

C. TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1953 and 1954

(Values in \$'000)

Note: Countries ranked by their importance in Canada's total trade in 1954. For United States and United Kingdom see Tables IX-XII

	1953	1954		1953	1954
3. VENEZUELA					
Domestic Exports.....	36,485	30,973	Imports	155,147	167,594
Re-Exports.....	143	130	Trade Balance.....	- 118,519	- 136,491
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports — continued:		
Wheat flour.....	7,648	10,540	Potatoes, certified seed.....	511	622
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated.....	3,033	3,649	Rubber tires and tubes.....	363	576
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	178	1,709	Automobiles, passenger.....	3,466	128
Eggs in the shell (for food).....	940	1,396	Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures.....	1,233	28
Newsprint paper.....	1,569	1,195	Ships sold.....	5,750	0
Synthetic plastics, primary forms.....	104	1,104	Automobiles, freight.....	2,323	0
Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	972	844	Principal Imports:		
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	933	844	Petroleum, crude and partly refined.....	144,785	158,231
Copper wire and copper manufactures.....	977	790	Fuel oils.....	8,814	8,544
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	344	786	Coffee, green.....	1,439	632
4. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY					
Domestic Exports.....	83,858	86,899	Imports	35,507	44,485
Re-Exports.....	645	947	Trade Balance.....	+ 48,996	+ 43,362
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat.....	39,445	43,775	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	5,314	7,025
Meats, canned.....	4	4,296	Non-commercial items.....	4,325	3,997
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	2,836	4,107	Automobiles, passenger.....	1,412	2,334
Iron ore.....	3,133	3,972	Lime, plaster and cement.....	659	1,868
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	1,908	3,359	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel).....	1,119	1,746
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	1,586	3,323	Tools.....	1,071	1,376
Scrap iron and steel.....	584	2,554	Cameras and parts (except X-ray).....	1,119	1,308
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated.....	2,202	2,066	Clocks, watches and parts.....	838	1,129
Newsprint paper.....	356	1,735	Toys and sporting goods.....	923	983
Barley.....	20,884	1,172	Fertilizers, chemical.....	986	846
Wheat flour.....	803	1,148	Cutlery.....	719	833
Brass, primary and semi-fabricated.....	387	1,118	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p.....	575	829
Pulpwood.....	777	1,104	Rolling mill products (iron and steel).....	499	788
Rye.....	0	1,028	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	378	782
Whisky.....	1,126	921	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	1,250	0
5. JAPAN					
Domestic Exports.....	118,568	96,474	Imports	13,629	19,197
Re-Exports.....	179	216	Trade Balance.....	+ 105,118	+ 77,493
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat.....	52,434	50,819	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles.....	1,237	2,087
Barley.....	17,497	13,082	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel).....	562	1,632
Wood pulp.....	8,314	6,549	Citrus fruits.....	1,204	1,477
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing.....	1,381	3,761	Toys and sporting goods.....	1,146	1,371
Iron ore.....	7,041	3,662	Pottery and chinaware.....	822	809
Whisky.....	4,089	2,364	Fish, fresh and frozen.....	338	705
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	2,615	2,362	Fish, canned.....	105	675
Gasoline.....	0	1,585	Plywoods and veneers.....	171	645
Wheat flour.....	2,873	1,540	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p.....	367	515
Scrap iron and steel.....	3,863	1,176	Flax, hemp and jute manufactures, n.o.p.....	573	468
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	4,328	873	Containers, n.o.p.....	349	407
Hides and skins (except furs).....	1,276	696	Fish, seal and whale oils.....	348	372
Brass, primary and semi-fabricated.....	1,685	347	Educational equipment and scientific apparatus.....	305	361
Newsprint paper.....	1,971	226	Rolling mill products (iron and steel).....	503	287
Rags and waste, textile.....	1,314	212	Cotton fabrics.....	329	274
6. BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG					
Domestic Exports.....	69,510	54,987	Imports	29,082	25,077
Re-Exports.....	326	285	Trade Balance.....	+ 40,754	+ 30,196
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat.....	27,488	28,279	Rolling mill products (iron and steel).....	7,127	3,982
Oats.....	1,098	2,507	Carpets and mats, wool.....	3,425	3,809
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	3,398	2,417	Diamonds, unset.....	3,472	3,071
Fish, canned.....	2,333	2,286	Tin blocks, pigs and bars.....	2,145	2,198
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated.....	2,675	2,139	Glass, plate and sheet.....	2,563	2,192
Barley.....	6,476	2,043	Cotton fabrics.....	1,074	837
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	346	1,794	Books, printed.....	420	478
Wood pulp.....	446	1,338	Glass products, n.o.p.....	305	443
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing.....	4,289	1,310	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	663	391
Newsprint paper.....	0	1,150	Cloth, coated and impregnated.....	313	334
Drugs and medicines.....	968	608	Non-commercial items.....	256	278
Planks and boards.....	939	486	Carpets and mats (except wool).....	346	268
Rye.....	1,778	179	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics.....	557	211
Automobiles, freight.....	1,213	112	Lime, plaster and cement.....	580	43
Automobiles, passenger.....	8,764	10	Manganese oxide.....	636	0

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1953 and 1954 - Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1953	1954		1953	1954
7. BRAZIL					
Domestic Exports	37,561	45,096	Imports	35,047	31,623
Re-Exports.....	112	118	Trade Balance.....	+ 2,626	+ 13,591
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports—continued:		
Wheat.....	10,293	13,827	Locomotives and parts.....	5,616	1
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	3,743	4,851	Automobiles, freight.....	438	0
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	1,550	3,674			
Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	3,852	3,533	Principal Imports:		
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	240	3,320	Coffee, green	23,042	20,384
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	1,385	2,305	Cocoa beans, not roasted.....	785	2,058
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	1,385	2,297	Cotton, raw.....	1,063	2,027
Newsprint paper.....	1,986	2,078	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.....	1,942	1,419
Tractors and parts.....	129	1,591	Iron ore.....	2,116	1,194
Fish, cured.....	72	1,550	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste.....	1,746	1,038
Wood pulp.....	33	1,510	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	429	722
Book paper.....	575	357	Logs, timber and lumber.....	724	650
Rolling mill products (iron and steel).....	822	153	Silex and crystallized quartz.....	1,381	601
Automobiles, passenger.....	1,324	2	Vegetable oils (except essential oils).....	674	344
8. AUSTRALIA					
Domestic Exports	39,629	45,768	Imports	23,464	24,657
Re-Exports.....	292	523	Trade Balance.....	+ 16,456	+ 21,634
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports—continued:		
Automobile parts (except engines).....	10,512	9,085	Fish, canned	31	562
Planks and boards.....	7,249	8,541	Sausage casings	32	521
Newsprint paper.....	4,178	6,562	Wood pulp.....	714	443
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	2,481	3,217			
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	1,771	3,134	Principal Imports:		
Automobiles, passenger.....	4,415	3,064	Sugar, unrefined.....	7,595	7,662
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	951	1,344	Fruits, dried.....	4,158	5,183
Automobiles, freight.....	1,376	1,250	Cotton, raw	6,044	4,995
Packages	1,418	1,090	Meats, canned	638	2,342
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	60	706	Fruits, canned and preserved	780	862
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	475	670	Wines.....	509	550
Synthetic thread and yarn.....	419	598	Sausage casings	678	490
Logs, timber and lumber.....	221	594	Mutton and lamb, fresh	164	478
Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	623	566	Wool noils and tops.....	522	72
9. NETHERLANDS					
Domestic Exports	42,382	39,777	Imports	22,298	22,562
Re-Exports.....	657	564	Trade Balance.....	+ 20,740	+ 17,779
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat.....	26,562	19,737	Non-commercial items.....	4,496	4,011
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	1,897	3,336	Florist and nursery stock.....	1,792	1,859
Wood pulp.....	328	2,478	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	1,571	1,475
Hides and skins (except furs).....	305	1,431	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	830	1,279
Vegetable oils (except essential oils) n.o.p.....	309	1,158	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste.....	771	1,080
Newsprint paper.....	0	1,113	Fruits, canned and preserved	817	784
Fish, canned	549	900	Cocoa beans, not roasted.....	203	777
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	908	802	Cotton fabrics	926	679
Planks and boards.....	467	701	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	273	607
Barley	4,112	534	Hair and bristles and products	1,071	510
Meats cooked, and meats n.o.p.	543	464	Diamonds, unset	598	495
Rye	906	358	Coffee, green.....	31	467
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	1,009	300	Vegetable oils (except essential oils).....	395	363
Non-commercial items.....	1,142	259	Cheese	267	326
10. FRANCE					
Domestic Exports	32,281	33,799	Imports	22,267	22,046
Re-Exports.....	308	155	Trade Balance.....	+ 10,322	+ 11,908
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing.....	3,305	4,876	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,058	1,761
Wood pulp.....	4,864	4,544	Books, printed.....	1,098	1,593
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	1,918	4,417	Wines.....	1,083	1,339
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	3,895	4,366	Brandy.....	1,182	1,196
Synthetic plastics, primary forms.....	2,363	2,611	Lace and embroidery.....	1,372	828
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	1,099	1,433	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste.....	327	573
Newsprint paper.....	0	771	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	718	552
Pulpwood	599	712	Wool fabrics.....	498	545
Fish, canned	853	471	Non-commercial items.....	775	541
Planks and boards.....	184	442	Scrap iron and steel.....	733	476
Wheat.....	1,700	304	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	407	457
Synthetic thread and yarn.....	876	118	Rubber tires and tubes.....	619	432
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	543	144	Nuts.....	834	400
Automobiles, passenger.....	432	75	Fertilizers, chemical	782	327
			Wool yarns and warps.....	778	0

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1953 and 1954 — Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1953	1954		1953	1954
11. SWITZERLAND					
Domestic Exports.....	29,833	26,826	Imports	20,437	19,151
Re-Exports.....	229	277	Trade Balance.....	+ 9,626	+ 7,953
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat.....	18,043	14,878	Clocks, watches and parts.....	8,066	6,231
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	1,620	3,080	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	3,138	2,848
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	887	2,287	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	1,346	1,987
Barley.....	2,217	1,212	Dyeing and tanning materials.....	1,153	1,170
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing.....	376	732	Cheese.....	1,273	943
Rye.....	233	260	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles.....	563	666
Leather, unmanufactured.....	305	240	Hats and hatters' materials, textile.....	512	510
Automobiles, passenger.....	2,046	237	Drugs and medicines.....	339	502
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	336	197	Silk fabrics.....	319	373
Rolling mill products (iron and steel).....	343	140	Non-commercial items.....	332	326
12. INDIA					
Domestic Exports.....	37,187	17,689	Imports	26,627	28,054
Re-Exports.....	454	189	Trade Balance.....	+ 11,014	- 10,175
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat.....	26,854	3,130	Tea, black.....	8,185	10,277
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	1,461	2,671	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics.....	9,249	8,853
Locomotives and parts.....	34	1,851	Nuts.....	2,785	3,227
Newsprint paper.....	786	1,793	Cotton fabrics.....	1,532	1,572
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	0	1,722	Carpets and mats, wool.....	905	1,034
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated.....	0	1,066	Spices.....	1,265	868
Automobile parts (except engines).....	1,049	699	Mineral jelly and wax.....	268	274
Wood pulp.....	525	676	Wool, raw.....	386	206
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	829	561	Manganese oxide.....	372	71
Automobiles, freight.....	2,136	167	Cotton, raw.....	210	32
Cartridges, gun and rifle.....	715	156	Mica and manufactures, n.o.p.....	232	0
Films, motion picture, not exposed.....	516	128			
Copper wire and copper manufactures.....	455	94			
13. COLOMBIA					
Domestic Exports.....	20,146	21,000	Imports	23,215	24,820
Re-Exports.....	44	78	Trade Balance.....	- 3,025	- 3,742
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports — continued:		
Wheat.....	1,529	3,312	Bond and writing paper, uncut.....	539	520
Synthetic plastics, primary forms.....	101	2,088	Rubber tires and tubes.....	261	510
Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	1,515	1,968	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	362	501
Newsprint paper.....	2,060	1,960	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	627	435
Wheat flour.....	1,392	1,862	Engines, internal combustion, and parts.....	156	319
Malt.....	671	1,127	Ships sold.....	5,800	0
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	1,037	836	Principal Imports:		
Copper wire and copper manufactures.....	578	705	Coffee, green.....	20,698	23,510
Farm implements and machinery (except trac-			Bananas, fresh.....	2,133	1,252
tors) and parts.....	246	570	Rice.....	321	0
Wood pulp.....	226	532			
14. UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA					
Domestic Exports.....	50,763	39,883	Imports	4,616	5,911
Re-Exports.....	113	88	Trade Balance.....	+ 46,260	+ 34,061
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports — continued:		
Wheat.....	13,857	10,175	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	767	576
Planks and boards.....	7,700	6,942	Synthetic fabrics.....	682	171
Newsprint paper.....	3,181	3,202	Principal Imports:		
Automobiles, passenger.....	9,442	2,009	Indian corn.....	0	1,634
Automobile parts (except engines).....	1,595	1,724	Abrasives.....	1,067	768
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	949	1,273	Sugar, unrefined.....	0	521
Automobiles, freight.....	3,848	1,141	Wool, raw.....	434	478
Farm implements and machinery (except trac-			Wool nolls and tops.....	119	309
tors) and parts.....	1,316	1,065	Wines.....	286	300
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	580	849	Diamonds, unset.....	278	277
Synthetic plastics, primary forms.....	303	815	Chrome ore.....	686	267
Wrapping paper.....	680	796	Brandy.....	266	241
Synthetic thread and yarn.....	56	622			

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1953 and 1954 - Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1953	1954		1953	1954
15. NORWAY					
Domestic Exports.....	37,278	43,813	Imports	2,289	1,983
Re-Exports	16	70	Trade Balance.....	+ 35,005	+ 41,900
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - continued:		
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated.....	18,001	21,666	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.....	961	532
Wheat.....	8,239	7,439	Barley.....	425	309
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	4,894	5,695	Principal Imports:		
Chemicals and allied products.....	2,051	4,706	Fish, canned	856	884
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing.....	516	918	Platinum metals.....	113	64
Aircraft and parts (except engines).....	23	821	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated.....	136	36
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated.....	181	585			
16. MEXICO					
Domestic Exports.....	28,986	27,359	Imports	15,785	14,033
Re-Exports	90	148	Trade Balance.....	+ 13,291	+ 13,474
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - continued:		
Newsprint paper.....	6,580	6,415	Whisky.....	743	179
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	75	3,726	Automobiles, freight	6,489	47
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,776	2,734	Automobiles, passenger.....	3,021	2
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	1,230	1,350	Principal Imports:		
Farm implements and machinery (except trac-			Nuts.....	5,153	4,350
tors) and parts	771	1,330	Coffee, green.....	2,619	2,960
Asbestos, unmanufactured	653	712	Vegetables, fresh	2,646	2,259
Wood pulp.....	321	698	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,024	1,228
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	521	639	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres.....	1,185	957
Films, motion picture, not exposed.....	451	582	Cotton, raw.....	1,527	513
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated.....	1,107	523			
Fertilizers, chemical.....	138	485			
17. ITALY					
Domestic Exports.....	33,170	23,844	Imports	14,271	15,006
Re-Exports	186	1,701	Trade Balance.....	+ 19,085	+ 10,539
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Scrap iron and steel.....	0	2,108	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned.....	633	1,246
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	1,322	1,949	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	1,467	1,100
Fish, cured.....	1,397	1,515	Fruits, canned and preserved	952	998
Engines, internal combustion, and parts	123	1,266	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel).....	431	950
Wheat.....	16,523	1,187	Wool fabrics.....	933	789
Asbestos, unmanufactured	607	1,146	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	661	720
Fish, canned.....	691	1,127	Cheese	533	564
Wood pulp.....	547	948	Nuts.....	1,048	540
Motor vehicles n.o.p., and parts	0	892	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	51	515
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	1,258	805	Musical instruments	690	507
Ships sold.....	979	466	Hats and hatters' materials, textile.....	525	418
18. CUBA					
Domestic Exports.....	16,124	17,455	Imports	11,654	9,913
Re-Exports	166	47	Trade Balance.....	+ 4,635	+ 7,589
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - continued:		
Newsprint paper.....	2,749	3,906	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	303	220
Fish, cured.....	1,984	2,163	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated.....	432	18
Wheat.....	2,742	2,153	Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour	727	2,074	Sugar, unrefined.....	5,067	5,362
Malt	1,583	1,323	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns.....	2,445	1,463
Copper wire and copper manufactures.....	801	829	Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	864	715
Farm implements and machinery (except trac-			Pineapples, fresh	686	557
tors) and parts	683	773	Molasses and syrups.....	370	529
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	623	667	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	580	464
Drugs and medicines.....	311	359	Sugar, refined.....	1,153	62
Potatoes, certified seed.....	883	354			
19. JAMAICA					
Domestic Exports	12,490	11,552	Imports	11,761	15,309
Re-Exports	56	25	Trade Balance.....	+ 785	- 3,732
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Fish, cured.....	3,036	3,165	Sugar, unrefined.....	10,512	10,290
Wheat flour	3,788	2,590	Bauxite ore.....	0	3,054
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	641	698	Cocoa beans, not roasted	148	716
Fish, canned.....	269	537	Rum.....	408	372
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	767	377	Molasses and syrups.....	222	193
Newsprint paper.....	191	330	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste.....	0	128
Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	210	106	Coffee, green.....	38	124

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1953 and 1954 – Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1953	1954		1953	1954
20. BRITISH GUIANA					
Domestic Exports.....	4,777	4,080	Imports	17,800	20,482
Re-Exports.....	23	15	Trade Balance.....	- 12,999	- 16,387
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour.....	2,037	1,040	Bauxite ore.....	10,783	10,685
Peas, split or whole.....	268	224	Sugar, unrefined.....	6,318	9,085
Fish, cured.....	104	209	Rum.....	475	383
Fish, canned.....	146	197	Molasses and syrups.....	120	158
Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	400	154			
21. MALAYA AND SINGAPORE					
Domestic Exports.....	2,854	2,983	Imports	21,896	19,586
Re-Exports.....	15	8	Trade Balance.....	- 19,028	- 16,594
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour.....	817	749	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated.....	16,642	14,765
Engines, internal combustion, and parts.....	517	481	Vegetable oils (except essential oils).....	211	2,570
Newsprint paper.....	67	310	Tin blocks, pigs and bars.....	3,407	1,567
Automobiles, passenger.....	196	295	Spices.....	661	341
Automobile parts (except engines).....	143	211			
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated.....	293	155			
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	77	151			
22. NETHERLANDS ANTILLES					
Domestic Exports.....	1,308	1,775	Imports	8,154	20,582
Re-Exports.....	13	12	Trade Balance.....	- 6,834	- 18,795
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour.....	484	674	Fuel oils.....	4,815	11,315
Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	19	273	Gasoline.....	2,126	8,574
Fish, canned.....	193	173	Phosphate rock.....	291	274
23. NEW ZEALAND					
Domestic Exports.....	7,475	14,807	Imports	8,572	7,314
Re-Exports.....	26	98	Trade Balance.....	- 1,072	+ 7,591
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports – continued:		
Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	1,227	3,566	Copper wire and copper manufactures.....	150	269
Newsprint paper.....	2,092	2,343	Bond and writing paper, uncut.....	176	154
Planks and boards.....	746	1,384	Non-commercial items.....	71	107
Fish, canned.....	45	1,107	Principal Imports:		
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	640	1,062	Wool, raw.....	5,945	3,342
Automobile parts (except engines).....	664	773	Sausage casings.....	1,421	1,903
Automobiles, passenger.....	18	702	Mutton and lamb, fresh.....	356	939
Tools.....	223	400	Beef and veal, fresh.....	0	299
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	279	339	Hides and skins (except furs).....	307	127
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	76	274	Grass seed.....	193	113
Automobiles, freight.....	1	272			
24. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO					
Domestic Exports.....	9,490	11,425	Imports	8,062	9,595
Re-Exports.....	16	23	Trade Balance.....	+ 1,444	+ 1,854
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour.....	3,452	4,217	Petroleum, crude and partly refined.....	5,536	6,850
Fish, cured.....	641	694	Sugar, unrefined.....	101	908
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	760	678	Cocoa beans, not roasted.....	784	567
Planks and boards.....	365	480	Coffee, green.....	304	523
Fish, canned.....	360	461	Rum.....	238	261
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated.....	721	389	Bauxite ore.....	394	36
Newsprint paper.....	169	207	Fruit juices and syrups.....	432	31

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1953 and 1954 - Concluded
(Values in \$'000)

	1953	1954		1953	1954
25. PHILIPPINES					
Domestic Exports.....	13,872	15,863	Imports.....	2,986	4,001
Re-Exports.....	23	9	Trade Balance	+ 10,909	+ 11,871
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour.....	11,466	11,679	Nuts.....	2,173	3,277
Newsprint paper.....	688	1,180	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres.....	480	498
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	0	598	Chrome ore	252	117
Fertilizers, chemical.....	298	567			
Copper wire and copper manufactures.....	412	319			
26. LEBANON					
Domestic Exports.....	5,161	982	Imports.....	19,584	17,413
Re-Exports.....	17	4	Trade Balance	- 14,407	- 16,427
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	187	208	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	19,576	17,402
Wheat flour.....	3,319	204			
Non-commercial items	92	120			
Wheat	1,127	0			
27. BRITISH EAST AFRICA					
Domestic Exports.....	348	375	Imports.....	9,393	15,852
Re-Exports.....	3	3	Trade Balance	- 9,042	- 15,474
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	35	170	Sugar, unrefined.....	5,520	7,724
Non-commercial items	75	56	Coffee, green	2,168	6,046
Automobile parts (except engines).....	85	41	Tea, black.....	542	1,019
Automobiles, passenger.....	31	36	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres.....	1,006	859
28. CEYLON					
Domestic Exports.....	3,307	3,147	Imports.....	14,461	12,527
Re-Exports.....	14	52	Trade Balance	- 11,140	- 9,328
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Locomotives and parts.....	0	824	Tea, black.....	8,424	8,753
Wheat flour.....	1,993	641	Vegetable oils (except essential oils).....	4,000	2,126
Newsprint paper.....	424	560	Nuts.....	912	856
Milk preparations.....	332	348	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	1,021	622
Automobile parts (except engines).....	84	114	Cocoa beans, not roasted.....	12	117
29. SWEDEN					
Domestic Exports.....	4,587	3,518	Imports.....	9,341	9,175
Re-Exports.....	85	129	Trade Balance	- 4,669	- 5,528
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Rye.....	0	314	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	3,279	2,825
Automobiles, passenger.....	200	249	Ball and roller bearings	810	908
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	330	213	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	150	765
Synthetic plastics, primary forms.....	53	169	Farm implements and machinery (except trac-		
Brick and fire brick	129	165	tors) and parts	478	477
Locomotives and parts.....	0	146	Tools.....	724	435
Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	71	141	Rolling mill products (iron and steel).....	458	343
Non-ferrous ore, n.o.p.....	364	79	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	196	295
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	1,918	42	Non-commercial items.....	260	198
Rolling mill products (iron and steel).....	162	27	Wood pulp and similar pulp.....	188	141
Cotton fabrics.....	152	0	Plywoods and veneers.....	278	129
30. HONG KONG					
Domestic Exports.....	9,000	8,252	Imports.....	4,427	4,154
Re-Exports.....	48	236	Trade Balance	+ 4,621	+ 4,335
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour.....	2,314	1,926	Rubber footwear and parts	329	506
Synthetic plastics, primary forms.....	1,754	1,627	Nuts.....	253	458
Pens, pencils and parts.....	1,167	637	Cotton manufactures, n.o.p.....	318	287
Newsprint paper	43	603	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles.....	323	218
Drugs and medicines	979	598	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	147	206
Wheat	2	322	Fur skins, undressed.....	338	196
Planks and boards	669	246	Vegetable oils (except essential oils).....	279	39

D. PRICES AND PHYSICAL VOLUME—GROUPS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES

TABLE XX. Prices¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1951-1954
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year				Change from 1953-54	1954			
	1951	1952	1953	1954		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948=100				%	1948=100			
Agricultural and Animal Products	114.8	107.6	103.5	96.8	- 6.5	99.0	99.8	96.3	94.6
Barley	93.7	99.3	87.4	81.1	- 7.2	81.1	74.1	79.7	86.7
Oats	102.1	94.7	84.4	90.7	+ 7.5	93.3 ²	82.2	86.2	101.3
Rye	84.0	77.0	48.6	43.2	- 11.1	41.0	35.7	40.4	54.3
Wheat	108.4	107.8	109.5	100.6	- 8.1	106.1	103.9	98.3	97.2
Wheat flour	93.3	86.6	90.7	86.4	- 4.7	90.8	86.7	85.5	82.2
Whisky	121.1	118.9	118.9	120.4	+ 1.3	121.0	120.4	118.6	121.8
Tobacco, flue-cured	110.1	113.0	108.1	111.0	+ 2.7	111.2	108.9	107.8	111.8
Cattle, dairy	166.7	151.6 ⁴	107.3	97.3	- 9.3	100.9	91.7	98.5	100.0
Cattle, slaughter	176.1	142.9 ⁴	125.6	108.5	- 13.6	97.5	117.5	114.3	75.0
Fish and fish products	106.0	103.0	104.3	105.0	+ 0.7	105.9	106.8	104.3	109.3
Fur skins, undressed	108.4	77.4	74.1	74.5	+ 0.5	71.2	71.7	66.3	78.9
Cattle hides, raw	153.1	76.1	73.5	58.7	- 20.1	66.9	64.5	56.4	51.2
Leather, unmanufactured	143.8	113.8	128.1	120.9	- 5.6	127.8	120.3	119.1	115.3
Beef and veal, fresh	183.2	152.3	121.9	81.9	- 32.8	66.7	110.4	105.5	98.9
Milk, processed	97.4	92.9	90.3	96.6	+ 7.9	96.9	96.3	100.9	97.7
Eggs in the shell	104.0	87.0	98.2	91.4	- 6.9	94.4	91.8	86.2	88.2
Fibres and Textiles	139.8	120.0	114.1	108.6	- 4.8	110.5	109.4	110.0	105.6
Wood Products and Paper	122.4	122.4	118.3	116.3	- 1.7	114.5	116.8	117.0	116.5
Planks and boards	116.6	113.6	107.7	103.8	- 3.6	103.1	102.7	103.9	105.4
Shingles, red cedar	111.5	99.5	106.2	110.4	+ 4.0	101.6	108.3	115.4	112.4
Plywood	125.4	125.4	122.8	110.5	- 10.0	106.1	112.3	112.3	111.4
Pulpwood	122.2	132.5	131.0	126.0	- 3.8	113.4	129.2	135.9	124.6
Wood pulp	135.6	124.5	103.9	100.7	- 3.1	99.8	102.0	100.9	99.7
Newsprint paper	118.5	125.3	130.0	130.0	0.0	128.9	130.5	130.0	130.2
Iron and Steel and Products	126.2	131.4	134.2	132.3	- 1.4	133.5	133.0	131.2	131.4
Iron ore	119.2	115.6	129.4	128.3	- 0.9	130.4	128.1	127.9	127.8
Pig iron	124.6	115.5	111.4	112.0	+ 0.5	111.8	112.5	112.0	111.3
Farm implements and machinery	131.2	136.8	138.1	138.7	+ 0.4	138.6	138.6	138.7	138.8
Machinery (non-farm)	120.8	114.4	116.1	118.3	+ 1.9	117.7	119.4	118.0	117.9
Automobiles, trucks and parts	124.6	125.6	126.5	125.8	- 0.6	128.5	128.5	123.0	123.0
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	137.9	142.6	135.0	134.6	- 0.3	132.4	134.3	134.9	136.6
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	114.8	125.1	126.4	130.8	+ 3.5	126.6	130.3	132.5	133.6
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	130.1	144.5	142.8	138.6	- 2.9	134.8	139.5	138.0	140.6
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	114.6	101.7	71.3	70.9	- 0.6	65.6	70.8	70.8	75.9
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	186.0	190.2	200.0	204.7	+ 2.4	206.7	202.3	204.7	205.7
Platinum metals	109.8	102.1	103.8	97.1	- 6.5	101.9	99.1	94.6	92.8
Silver	122.2	111.7	111.7	110.9	- 0.7	110.0	112.2	110.4	110.9
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	155.6	153.2	91.2	80.1	- 12.2	76.8	79.7	80.6	83.1
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	131.7	143.1	149.5	150.2	+ 0.5	150.5	150.3	150.4	149.6
Asbestos, unmanufactured	142.9	154.3	156.6	154.2	- 1.5	154.6	154.5	153.0	154.9
Coal	107.5	124.8	128.9	128.8	- 0.1	129.0	128.7	128.7	128.7
Abrasives, artificial, crude	118.2	124.5	145.5	155.9	+ 7.1	156.7	155.5	160.6	150.9
Chemicals and Fertilizer	116.7	119.3	117.1	115.0	- 1.8	116.1	116.0	115.5	115.2
Fertilizers, chemical	120.3	128.1	124.6	122.3	- 1.8	122.8	121.9	123.0	122.4
Paints and pigments	117.2	113.6	107.1	108.3	+ 1.1	107.0	108.2	109.0	109.1
Miscellaneous chemicals	113.0	111.6	111.3	108.9	- 2.2	111.1	111.4	109.3	109.2
Miscellaneous Products	132.3	129.7	123.6	123.5	- 0.1	125.5	124.1	122.5	123.0
Rubber products	172.2	159.1	142.3	143.2	+ 0.6	147.8	142.5	139.8	145.1
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	120.9	121.2	117.7	117.8	+ 0.1	118.2	118.1	117.8	117.2
Total Domestic Exports	123.0	121.8	118.3	115.1	- 2.7	115.2	116.3	115.0	114.4

1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.
2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Ch.V, p. 41.
3. High first-quarter price caused partly by shipments of seed grain.
4. Calculated by interpolation for period that exports affected by foreign embargoes.

TABLE XXI. Physical Volume ¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups ² and Selected Commodities, 1951-1954
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year				Change from 1953-54	1954			
	1951	1952	1953	1954		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948=100				%	1948=100			
Agricultural and Animal Products	101.0	124.8	123.8	105.0	- 15.2	90.3	100.5	98.5	128.8
Barley.....	233.0	544.4	580.5	382.5	- 34.1	212.9	414.8	421.8	588.5
Oats	234.0	319.4	317.2	142.1	- 55.2	99.8	253.2	92.0	192.7
Rye	70.8	98.8	183.7	71.6	- 61.0	20.0	162.5	47.3	129.5
Wheat	168.5	237.2	213.4	158.8	- 25.6	112.9	148.4	160.6	191.2
Wheat flour.....	97.5	107.0	90.0	207.2	+130.2	84.1	86.9	77.9	76.6
Whisky	165.6	169.3	196.8	180.1	- 8.5	146.4	146.0	159.2	275.8
Tobacco, flue-cured.....	190.9	251.8	183.9	207.1	+ 12.6	439.1	173.7	85.5	139.8
Cattle, dairy	43.0	6.8	25.2	18.8	- 25.4	19.6	22.9	21.7	12.8
Cattle, slaughter.....	53.3	2.4	8.6	26.0	+202.3	13.2	40.1	9.4	9.9
Fish and fish products.....	130.3	129.4	125.3	139.8	+ 11.6	124.9	139.9	150.7	157.5
Fur skins, undressed	112.3	130.6	122.3	125.2	+ 2.4	196.2	101.1	67.7	174.8
Cattle hides, raw	57.9	30.4	45.3	123.4	+172.4	77.6	105.4	95.4	154.5
Leather, unmanufactured	52.8	42.4	57.4	65.9	+ 14.8	64.2	68.2	53.6	66.3
Beef and veal, fresh.....	76.0	54.4	20.8	12.5	- 39.9	37.0	9.9	7.3	6.4
Milk, processed.....	60.9	75.5	77.4	51.4	- 33.6	43.7	56.1	59.9	45.0
Eggs in the shell	13.6	24.8	15.3	14.5	- 5.2	33.5	6.4	10.7	5.2
Fibres and Textiles	57.9	50.7	46.8	42.4	- 9.4	31.0	41.9	46.2	50.5
Wood Products and Paper	119.9	117.1	114.8	124.2	+ 8.2	109.3	119.6	134.7	133.6
Planks and boards	136.6	132.9	134.4	157.2	+ 17.0	120.4	142.8	198.5	176.0
Shingles, red cedar.....	110.3	90.1	88.3	96.5	+ 9.3	68.0	93.9	108.8	122.6
Plywood	68.8	69.1	54.7	78.9	+ 44.2	57.8	77.2	86.1	95.9
Pulpwood	127.9	112.3	80.3	84.3	+ 5.0	84.0	55.6	107.1	86.4
Wood pulp.....	127.3	110.8	113.1	128.9	+ 14.0	117.7	131.4	129.1	131.8
Newsprint paper	118.1	123.3	124.3	127.4	+ 2.5	116.9	128.9	131.5	133.5
Iron and Steel and Products	76.5	87.6	77.4	64.0	- 17.3	60.9	74.2	64.1	57.0
Iron ore.....	294.3	364.4	449.7	586.3	+ 30.4	135.0	287.3	1,010.4	908.4
Pig iron ³	33,787	56,783	52,167	30,809	- 40.9	124.2	42,843	55,266	24,184
Farm implements and machinery.....	90.7	104.5	73.0	75.0	+ 2.7	102.8	107.5	62.4	27.6
Machinery (non-farm)	82.2	102.2	79.2	76.8	- 3.0	63.0	80.2	67.6	95.2
Automobiles, trucks and parts	115.2	160.4	108.1	40.0	- 63.0	33.0	63.4	39.7	19.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	104.4	125.2	127.6	133.1	+ 4.3	116.2	144.5	134.1	137.2
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	113.5	133.7	147.9	147.2	- 0.5	135.6	174.3	142.9	148.7
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	83.5	92.7	109.2	125.4	+ 14.8	97.3	135.7	130.1	126.0
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated.....	115.2	142.3	154.6	155.6	+ 0.6	130.9	186.6	184.6	163.0
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	99.6	107.6	110.1	120.0	+ 9.0	114.1	127.9	118.0	122.1
Platinum metals	164.3	178.3	150.5	176.9	+ 17.5	166.7	177.8	177.1	154.3
Silver	208.8	214.1	233.5	264.6	+ 13.3	228.6	251.8	277.2	300.7
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	127.0	148.4	149.1	165.9	+ 11.3	136.5	164.0	201.2	185.2
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	105.2	105.7	103.9	102.1	- 1.7	85.8	104.2	103.7	114.8
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	135.8	135.5	129.5	128.7	- 0.6	99.6	135.7	131.0	150.9
Coal	28.1	22.2	13.4	11.6	- 13.4	8.9	11.2	11.2	14.8
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	135.2	106.3	148.8	134.8	- 9.4	147.4	151.6	108.6	114.3
Chemicals and Fertilizer	141.3	130.8	147.5	175.7	+ 19.1	166.2	168.5	144.0	220.0
Fertilizers, chemical.....	81.6	90.8	94.1	95.1	+ 1.1	129.0	108.6	58.3	84.2
Paints and pigments.....	110.4	53.4	53.8	56.5	+ 5.0	47.0	62.0	52.6	65.9
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	121.8	111.0	104.1	101.7	- 2.3	84.3	91.1	102.0	125.5
Miscellaneous Products	63.7	87.7	95.0	80.3	- 15.5	64.0	101.9	72.6	82.1
Rubber products	67.6	45.0	23.1	30.7	+ 32.9	17.2	29.4	49.3	28.7
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures.....	55.9	48.4	63.7	51.5	- 19.2	42.0	53.1	52.9	56.9
Total Domestic Exports	103.5	114.9	113.2	109.6	- 3.2	95.5	110.6	110.4	121.1

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XX into appropriate value indexes.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Ch. V, p. 41.

3. A very large index – not a misprint.

TABLE XXII. Prices¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities 1951-1954
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year				Change from 1953-54	1954			
	1951	1952	1953	1954		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948=100				%	1948=100			
Agricultural and Animal Products	122.4	102.3	97.4	104.4	+ 7.2	98.8	107.7	112.1	103.9
Bananas, fresh	124.6	118.9	121.8	124.6	+ 2.3	120.6	126.4	123.8	127.2
Citrus fruits, fresh	147.5	131.5	123.4	147.3	+19.4	122.0	149.1	187.5	146.2
Fruits, dried	130.2	115.5	120.6	124.7	+ 3.4	111.6	120.4	126.9	128.0
Nuts	83.8	82.6	81.5	83.3	+ 2.2	81.8	85.4	83.0	78.5
Vegetables, fresh	106.6	117.5	76.9	77.2	+ 0.4	72.2	75.3	80.6	96.3
Soybeans	103.3	87.7	82.8	89.5	+ 8.1	85.2	112.7	114.2	79.6
Sugar, raw	139.7	99.0	82.2	77.7	- 5.5	80.8	76.9	78.1	76.5
Cocoa beans, not roasted	96.3	88.6	79.7	137.9	+73.0	123.2	139.3	164.3	134.2
Coffee, green	205.2	194.8	200.7	252.1	+25.6	224.0	268.2	284.3	247.9
Tea, black	100.3	82.9	86.6	104.0	+20.1	87.4	103.8	106.9	117.3
Whisky	96.4	94.1	95.1	96.8	+ 1.8	94.5	98.1	96.5	97.3
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	112.6	73.6	71.4	67.0	- 6.2	66.2	70.2	69.9	64.8
Fur skins, undressed	86.8	66.9	67.4	61.0	- 9.5	53.7	65.4	65.7	61.0
Fibres and Textiles	158.6	108.5	100.4	99.8	- 0.6	101.1	99.8	99.5	98.7
Cotton, raw	139.5	120.7	105.2	104.6	- 0.6	102.4	104.9	104.6	105.5
Cotton fabrics	96.4	81.0	72.6	66.1	- 9.0	66.2	67.1	65.9	65.3
Jute fabrics, unbleached	141.1	84.8	60.9	59.6	- 2.1	62.9	60.3	59.6	57.6
Wool, raw	323.7	130.2	147.6	153.6	+ 4.1	152.1	154.9	152.2	156.4
Wool tops	214.9	103.7	114.9	111.9	- 2.6	116.4	110.4	114.2	106.7
Worsted and serges	121.7	101.4	98.9	102.3	+ 3.4	110.5	98.0	98.9	99.1
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	126.4	111.7	99.9	100.0	+ 0.1	101.2	100.4	99.5	100.2
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	149.3	140.3	76.3	64.2	-15.9	62.0	68.8	63.8	62.0
Wood Products and Paper	118.4	115.3	117.1	117.5	+ 0.3	117.4	118.1	117.4	117.1
Paperboard, paper and products	114.2	104.2	103.4	103.1	- 0.3	103.2	104.2	102.5	102.3
Newspapers and periodicals	119.2	130.5	134.2	136.5	+ 1.7	136.0	136.0	136.8	137.0
Iron and Steel and Products	122.5	117.3	120.1	120.4	+ 0.2	120.2	121.1	120.0	120.1
Iron ore	164.0	167.0	189.8	188.5	- 0.7	191.9	188.9	187.7	187.0
Rolling mill products	139.3 ³	125.4	127.4	127.4	0.0	130.3	127.3	126.7	126.6
Farm implements and machinery	123.1	116.6	117.8	116.8	- 0.8	116.6	118.1	116.6	115.9
Machinery (non-farm)	120.8	114.4	116.6	118.3	+ 1.5	117.7	119.4	118.0	117.9
Automobiles, trucks and parts	114.8	114.2	114.9	113.4	- 1.3	112.9	114.6	113.3	112.9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	121.2	120.5	119.7	120.4	+ 0.6	117.9	120.3	120.0	120.4
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	144.3	122.2	101.7	88.4	-13.1	80.6	87.3	92.7	90.3
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	115.3	121.3	123.9	125.9	+ 1.6	125.8	127.6	125.5	124.6
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	108.8	101.7	104.8	102.1	- 2.6	104.8	102.7	101.1	100.9
Bricks and tiles	121.4	112.6	117.9	122.1	+ 3.6	121.2	122.6	121.2	123.2
China tableware	108.6	105.2	105.9	107.6	+ 1.6	105.2	106.5	108.5	110.3
Coal, anthracite	123.7	118.5	126.0	112.4	-10.8	119.1	112.7	110.4	108.9
Coal, bituminous	100.4	94.9	93.9	89.3	- 4.9	90.7	90.5	88.4	88.0
Glass, plate and sheet	137.6	128.2	134.3	139.0	+ 3.5	138.7	140.5	138.9	138.0
Crude petroleum for refining	109.0	100.2	103.0	106.1	+ 3.0	106.7	106.5	105.1	105.3
Gasoline	104.8	98.5	105.6	92.0	-12.9	102.9	91.3	90.4	90.7
Chemicals and Fertilizer	117.2	109.0	109.4	108.1	- 1.2	108.9	109.0	107.2	108.5
Fertilizer	105.3	105.3	107.6	109.8	+ 2.0	108.3	110.2	108.8	110.9
Paints and pigments	105.7	98.9	97.8	98.3	+ 0.5	98.0	98.9	98.1	98.1
Chemicals, industrial	121.8 ³	110.3	110.9	110.9	0.0	111.4	112.0	110.0	110.1
Miscellaneous Products	166.6	123.5	111.0	105.3	- 5.1	102.3	103.4	105.9	108.5
Rubber and products	297.3	166.1	120.8	108.5	-10.2	94.6	98.1	114.1	125.4
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	110.3	102.0	101.3	99.5	- 1.8	100.1	100.6	98.7	98.5
Total Imports	126.2	110.4	109.4	109.5	+ 0.1	109.2	110.4	110.3	109.1

1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. V, p. 41.

3. Revised.

TABLE XXIII. Physical Volume¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1951-1954
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year				Change from 1953-54	1954			
	1951	1952	1953	1954		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948=100				%	1948=100			
Agricultural and Animal Products	118.3	126.8	134.0	137.8	+ 2.8	117.3	146.4	122.7	158.3
Bananas, fresh	91.4	102.4	109.0	107.4	- 1.5	85.0	122.3	126.3	95.8
Citrus fruits, fresh	96.1	107.8	114.0	112.7	- 1.1	120.7	125.0	80.1	123.2
Fruits, dried	94.4	108.1	100.6	101.0	+ 0.4	59.5	52.7	82.4	210.3
Nuts	87.6	82.2	79.3	87.4	+ 10.2	75.1	132.9	61.7	83.2
Vegetables, fresh	360.3	472.1	555.7	625.0	+ 12.5	637.4	1,028.4	297.6	472.9
Soybeans	322.3	324.1	316.9	475.2	+ 50.0	30.9	353.1	195.8	132.3
Sugar, raw	86.9	95.6	91.1	104.6	+ 14.8	46.4	115.5	140.7	116.3
Cocoa beans, not roasted	66.7	72.9	83.3	92.7	+ 11.3	71.5	99.5	46.6	88.8
Coffee, green.....	100.8	111.2	122.5	108.7	- 11.3	136.1	108.6	80.1	110.0
Tea, black	118.6	128.7	130.0	129.4	- 0.5	123.6	172.4	110.9	113.3
Whisky	126.3	147.8	130.9	114.4	- 12.6	90.1	96.0	89.4	182.0
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	172.7	144.2	174.1	187.9	+ 7.9	210.3	177.8	175.8	180.2
Fur skins, undressed	91.6	134.5	111.4	111.5	+ 0.1	163.3	101.1	81.4	106.4
Fibres and Textiles	86.9	94.5	110.0	95.3	- 13.4	93.1	98.0	90.9	99.3
Cotton, raw	121.7	98.3	95.0	90.2	- 5.1	82.9	90.3	70.8	117.4
Cotton fabrics	108.0	124.4	145.9	131.8	- 9.7	150.5	138.0	110.2	128.3
Jute fabrics, unbleached	74.1	102.5	107.7	97.1	- 9.8	51.4	108.6	119.0	109.5
Wool, raw	71.1	58.7	64.0	40.6	- 36.6	40.4	53.8	38.3	29.3
Wool tops	77.2	42.9	73.5	50.8	- 30.9	43.0	51.1	57.0	52.3
Worsted and serges.....	82.3	77.1	101.7	71.9	- 29.3	87.9	71.4	71.2	57.3
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	84.7	98.3	123.0	105.4	- 14.3	95.4	90.7	111.6	122.7
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	112.3	109.8	62.5	78.3	+ 25.3	83.4	78.9	66.1	85.2
Wood Products and Paper	158.4	159.1	186.9	191.7	+ 2.6	187.2	191.7	188.9	199.0
Paperboard, paper and products	177.2	166.8	220.3	245.5	+ 11.4	226.6	257.5	242.5	255.7
Newspapers and periodicals	157.3	163.2	183.9	181.1	- 1.5	139.9	180.7	176.3	176.6
Iron and Steel and Products	138.4	152.6	161.7	139.2	- 13.9	139.0	170.7	126.5	120.6
Iron ore	89.1	102.4	95.8	69.9	- 27.0	2.4	62.5	140.2	75.2
Rolling mill products	148.1 ³	136.0	116.7	91.2	- 21.9	106.1	94.0	79.2	84.3
Farm implements and machinery	113.2	120.8	126.8	87.6	- 30.9	84.6	137.6	77.6	49.5
Machinery (non-farm)	125.3	145.4	158.7	148.0	- 6.7	144.2	176.7	138.0	133.2
Automobiles, trucks and parts	180.1	171.4	216.0	175.7	- 18.7	216.1	232.4	108.6	145.3
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	156.8	161.4	200.9	195.8	- 2.5	174.3	186.5	196.3	230.3
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	171.8	109.7	102.9	95.7	- 7.0	74.1	120.2	106.7	125.7
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	167.6	185.2	257.5	265.4	+ 3.1	236.6	241.2	243.9	340.9
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	103.8	104.1	103.5	96.6	- 6.7	78.9	95.5	103.4	108.0
Bricks and tiles	143.1	144.8	144.0	107.5	- 25.3	99.8	104.2	108.0	118.3
China tableware	112.0	94.7	97.3	95.7	- 1.6	81.8	114.0	98.0	88.8
Coal, anthracite	73.6	74.1	56.5	52.4	- 7.3	45.3	39.3	53.6	71.7
Coal, bituminous.....	89.9	82.2	79.0	61.8	- 21.8	44.7	67.4	69.0	66.1
Glass, plate and sheet.....	81.8	67.0	98.0	78.3	- 20.1	79.0	80.6	67.4	86.4
Crude petroleum for refining	110.4	107.5	105.1	104.3	- 0.8	102.4	105.3	111.1	99.1
Gasoline.....	57.6	71.8	83.1	67.8	- 18.4	33.8	68.5	80.5	87.5
Chemicals and Fertilizer	137.2	144.3	170.2	171.6	+ 0.8	153.4	181.7	170.1	179.3
Fertilizer	138.4	140.2	160.9	162.9	+ 1.2	82.4	148.6	228.2	193.8
Paints and pigments.....	138.2	121.9	151.8	143.4	- 5.5	138.4	158.7	132.4	144.2
Chemicals, industrial	141.7 ³	169.2	188.0	189.9	+ 1.0	140.1	184.6	165.5	270.5
Miscellaneous Products	154.5	257.4	313.4	321.8	+ 2.7	272.2	355.5	339.5	322.6
Rubber and products.....	89.9	99.3	132.5	133.4	+ 0.7	142.2	157.5	112.6	128.6
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	544.0	798.6	961.0	851.8	- 11.4	602.5	999.4	1,043.3	762.9
Total Imports	122.7	138.0	151.0	141.0	- 6.6	128.3	153.9	136.4	144.2

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XXII into appropriate value indexes.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. V, p. 41.

3. Revised.

E. CURRENT SERIES

TABLE XXIV. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1950							
January	221,180	130,859	48,608	13,728	10,361	6,867	10,757
February	199,462	128,838	30,374	14,276	13,434	6,642	5,898
March	228,221	154,311	30,120	13,621	11,052	7,705	11,412
April	205,503	137,792	25,795	15,494	6,059	11,938	8,425
May	287,036	175,406	48,549	24,092	18,856	13,722	6,411
June	289,222	177,742	52,472	19,781	14,422	13,951	10,854
July	253,704	168,196	35,169	17,974	13,869	10,611	7,885
August	257,080	167,148	42,544	11,665	15,563	13,841	6,319
September	279,121	192,789	30,439	14,519	17,629	16,442	7,303
October	315,245	204,436	47,707	18,544	23,167	14,969	6,422
November	292,700	191,960	38,580	16,765	23,804	13,776	7,815
December	289,912	191,510	39,555	18,041	22,214	12,964	5,628
1951							
January	285,135	186,948	40,054	17,247	15,181	14,042	11,663
February	233,910	152,428	33,585	14,804	12,768	10,665	9,660
March	290,161	190,210	39,655	22,088	15,396	11,986	10,826
April	295,182	183,184	41,721	22,354	16,783	14,320	16,820
May	323,358	208,678	47,241	20,704	15,489	17,530	13,716
June	312,503	188,399	51,267	16,095	30,956	11,207	14,579
July	374,466	201,927	73,935	28,026	40,108	16,350	14,120
August	349,761	192,838	66,397	21,712	39,919	17,690	11,205
September	320,088	186,730	52,514	19,036	33,875	18,213	9,720
October	371,028	207,132	63,960	28,249	37,329	21,007	13,351
November	379,536	209,262	57,991	27,355	36,068	26,632	22,228
December	379,333	189,939	63,141	24,196	52,106	28,382	21,569
1952							
January	324,101	187,871	43,665	22,693	26,599	28,763	14,510
February	310,286	168,727	44,213	26,279	27,658	27,256	16,153
March	354,616	185,250	68,557	35,482	25,817	22,472	17,038
April	348,411	181,104	72,620	24,449	25,839	26,746	17,653
May	382,516	198,873	87,289	28,596	30,217	23,141	14,400
June	376,694	191,483	84,632	20,409	45,341	19,950	14,879
July	370,438	187,238	69,576	25,878	47,391	21,436	18,919
August	346,538	176,354	72,766	22,564	47,698	14,029	13,128
September	336,960	192,729	43,271	18,575	48,782	18,388	15,215
October	373,927	206,709	50,643	16,456	52,844	26,200	21,075
November	387,153	209,841	61,125	24,100	42,878	21,057	27,702
December	389,442	220,776	47,487	19,264	52,755	22,510	26,650
1953							
January	317,266	188,590	49,235	17,427	21,069	18,225	22,721
February	275,517	173,319	36,175	22,674	19,100	12,883	11,365
March	307,784	202,391	38,525	17,702	17,035	16,767	15,364
April	301,098	189,276	45,059	17,258	20,964	16,326	12,214
May	380,268	220,255	68,216	22,936	39,338	14,513	15,010
June	411,659	214,588	77,026	27,453	51,628	20,816	20,149
July	393,098	208,758	80,897	24,076	46,668	16,130	16,569
August	342,569	196,529	66,775	19,066	30,047	11,536	18,616
September	338,204	206,715	44,859	25,275	26,311	17,449	17,595
October	343,441	198,618	55,514	16,235	32,916	18,286	21,872
November	350,737	200,671	55,629	19,225	34,058	20,309	20,845
December	355,765	219,202	47,324	16,380	31,002	15,012	26,845
1954							
January	260,683	157,067	37,931	12,230	22,362	10,155	20,940
February	274,685	168,666	44,438	11,879	19,071	13,286	17,344
March	315,656	200,801	52,314	13,792	17,742	14,687	16,320
April	292,379	176,746	39,118	19,554	19,599	20,093	17,268
May	354,710	208,827	58,256	20,267	30,992	19,363	17,005
June	341,789	208,432	52,537	17,865	31,799	16,774	14,383
July	323,921	190,845	55,246	18,120	25,927	17,981	15,804
August	321,968	191,611	58,410	19,494	26,097	13,670	12,685
September	330,765	198,986	60,676	14,069	33,449	15,216	8,369
October	314,306	190,924	46,388	19,353	35,999	11,905	9,737
November	365,123	209,150	70,984	19,310	36,689	14,878	14,112
December	385,285	215,098	77,111	17,942	41,608	18,655	14,872

TABLE XXV. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1950							
January	211,938	154,473	26,138	10,728	5,056	12,358	3,185
February	200,170	143,148	25,371	11,262	5,672	10,571	4,146
March	237,366	160,893	32,726	14,297	7,250	18,238	3,962
April	230,918	162,190	29,538	13,105	6,860	14,908	4,317
May	290,195	195,522	36,296	24,245	8,636	18,776	6,720
June	282,463	188,320	37,108	23,434	8,115	15,203	10,283
July	259,481	170,648	32,717	22,022	8,344	18,078	7,672
August	267,276	172,552	34,257	21,606	8,456	21,925	8,480
September	279,671	177,353	36,213	23,713	9,140	25,369	7,883
October	320,572	208,332	41,671	27,564	11,210	21,939	9,856
November	327,909	214,769	40,153	29,986	15,105	20,271	7,625
December	266,293	182,276	32,025	19,598	9,278	15,911	7,205
1951							
January	327,190	233,315	33,923	22,107	9,391	22,030	6,424
February	274,167	199,035	27,806	14,830	9,596	17,027	5,873
March	342,500	245,709	30,412	25,040	11,120	22,447	7,772
April	393,039	278,405	48,937	22,452	14,449	22,170	6,626
May	405,069	273,171	43,599	32,059	18,629	27,115	10,496
June	360,421	241,473	39,928	30,700	16,141	23,024	9,155
July	370,642	234,741	43,299	38,723	18,462	23,519	11,898
August	357,473	229,464	39,051	40,952	17,005	23,634	7,367
September	311,500	211,597	28,559	27,028	15,046	21,477	7,793
October	344,145	238,273	32,726	21,286	18,962	26,495	6,403
November	325,702	224,684	33,327	18,216	17,993	24,076	7,406
December	273,008	203,060	19,417	13,496	10,318	20,678	6,039
1952							
January	307,084	228,711	24,336	14,462	11,296	22,220	6,059
February	282,016	211,805	21,289	16,734	9,719	18,692	3,777
March	327,019	253,476	22,623	10,758	11,584	24,249	4,329
April	323,971	245,614	28,402	13,064	11,215	21,480	4,196
May	385,992	282,893	33,217	20,230	15,534	27,030	7,088
June	324,267	235,300	31,553	16,827	11,058	23,160	6,369
July	343,159	246,606	34,090	16,838	10,728	27,656	7,241
August	302,894	212,770	32,387	14,346	13,300	24,253	5,838
September	349,116	255,144	31,495	19,523	13,074	21,800	8,080
October	376,391	275,215	37,060	16,725	14,626	26,572	6,193
November	363,447	264,211	35,273	16,003	17,214	24,545	6,201
December	345,111	265,220	28,032	9,659	11,938	22,569	7,693
1953							
January	327,814	249,199	30,557	9,458	10,294	21,207	7,098
February	310,048	241,010	27,153	8,933	8,771	20,835	3,345
March	360,102	272,845	37,568	11,018	11,880	22,059	4,732
April	391,758	297,246	37,947	12,497	18,064	22,724	3,280
May	420,561	312,315	43,534	17,639	14,753	27,680	4,640
June	406,281	299,798	42,831	17,150	16,269	23,226	7,007
July	405,435	286,528	47,070	17,967	15,902	31,093	6,875
August	345,239	244,738	38,409	14,700	14,898	26,404	6,092
September	367,488	268,018	34,338	16,902	14,615	25,296	8,319
October	358,271	258,252	36,782	18,499	16,098	22,169	6,470
November	351,400	244,519	38,857	16,958	18,899	24,793	7,375
December	338,435	246,747	38,346	9,431	12,731	22,480	8,699
1954							
January	280,217	202,681	28,302	9,132	10,289	23,578	6,235
February	292,612	217,449	29,026	10,478	9,093	21,633	4,932
March	353,036	269,951	30,890	9,641	12,226	25,011	5,316
April	348,484	255,737	35,289	14,886	15,386	21,449	5,736
May	359,710	259,977	35,999	17,299	15,827	24,100	6,507
June	416,054 ¹	296,986 ¹	44,622 ¹	20,274	16,886	29,091	8,195
July	341,246	240,557	34,989	16,409	14,974	25,110	9,208
August	335,201	238,937	31,146	17,625	15,635	22,194	9,664
September	324,780	227,720	30,379	18,891	16,935	22,160	8,695
October	333,070	234,864	31,520	19,030	17,502	21,892	8,263
November	372,130	273,459	26,475	20,301	19,710	22,178	10,007
December	336,658	243,062	33,834	8,944	14,102	26,009	10,707

1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in that month by an amount estimated at not less than \$40 million (some \$30 million of which represented imports from the United States, and some \$5 million imports from the United Kingdom). Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods. See Ch. V. p. 39.

TABLE XXVI. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Months
Interim Indexes, 1948=100

Months	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
DOMESTIC EXPORTS:									
Price Indexes									
January	77.2	86.7	97.2	106.9	104.8	116.3	125.5	119.6	115.8
February	78.1	88.1	99.2	106.7	104.0	118.2	124.8	119.2	115.7
March	78.1	88.5	98.4	105.2	105.2	119.7	124.3	119.4	115.5
April	78.9	90.6	99.1	104.8	106.3	121.6	123.1	119.5	116.2
May	79.9	91.2	97.8	104.1	105.6	122.4	121.5	118.7	116.0
June	80.3	93.6	97.8	103.8	107.1	123.4	121.4	119.1	116.6
July	80.7	92.6	98.6	102.0	108.9	124.3	121.0	118.6	115.4
August	80.2	93.6	99.9	101.2	110.1	126.0	120.7	118.7	115.0
September	80.2	93.9	102.6	99.9	111.7	125.4	120.1	118.8	114.4
October	81.9	94.1	104.8	102.9	111.2	125.9	120.3	118.3	114.7
November	84.5	94.8	105.0	103.5	112.0	126.4	120.4	117.1	114.5
December	85.9	95.0	104.9	104.0	112.2	126.2	119.2	116.1	114.5
Annual Index	79.9	91.6	100.0	103.3	108.3	123.0	121.8	118.3	115.1
Physical Volume Indexes									
January	95.6	93.9	94.4	86.5	82.3	95.7	100.8	103.5	87.8
February	76.6	79.5	82.0	75.0	74.8	77.2	97.0	90.2	92.7
March	89.1	92.1	90.5	80.4	84.6	94.6	111.3	100.6	106.7
April	88.2	82.2	83.7	88.5	75.4	94.7	110.4	98.3	98.2
May	96.2	114.6	112.6	102.3	106.1	103.1	122.9	125.0	119.3
June	80.9	113.7	93.1	95.9	105.4	98.8	121.1	134.8	114.4
July	91.2	99.7	99.3	92.4	90.9	117.5	119.4	129.3	109.5
August	118.1	92.2	87.6	97.0	91.1	108.3	112.0	112.6	109.5
September	82.5	90.8	107.6	89.2	97.5	99.6	109.5	111.1	112.8
October	97.3	103.9	114.3	102.0	110.6	115.0	121.3	113.3	106.9
November	107.2	104.2	109.2	110.1	102.0	117.2	125.5	116.9	124.5
December	96.3	109.4	117.7	107.1	100.8	117.3	127.5	119.6	131.3
Annual Index	94.1	98.5	100.0	94.2	93.6	103.5	114.9	113.2	109.6
IMPORTS:									
Price Indexes									
January	74.2	81.0	97.1	103.3	107.2	119.9	119.9	108.4	109.4
February	74.7	82.2	98.0	104.0	107.6	122.6	117.3	108.1	109.0
March	74.7	83.9	98.0	103.9	108.6	124.8	114.9	109.0	108.9
April	76.1	86.6	99.1	104.5	109.3	128.4	112.9	109.0	110.1
May	77.4	88.5	99.8	102.6	108.5	129.7	110.7	109.3	110.4
June	77.4	88.5	99.9	102.0	108.5	129.9	109.4	109.9	110.6
July	77.2	87.9	98.8	100.7	109.0	129.9	107.9	109.9	110.7
August	77.6	87.6	99.5	100.7	110.8	127.3	106.6	110.2	110.3
September	76.5	89.3	100.2	101.3	112.6	126.4	106.7	111.0	109.8
October	76.5	90.1	101.7	102.0	114.0	124.1	107.7	110.7	109.4
November	77.7	92.8	102.6	104.3	113.6	121.5	108.0	110.1	109.1
December	80.3	95.2	102.8	107.0	116.4	121.5	108.4	110.0	109.2
Annual Index	76.5	88.0	100.0	102.6	110.3	126.2	110.4	109.4	109.5
Physical Volume Indexes									
January	85.8	97.4	96.6	98.5	90.0	124.3	116.4	136.1	116.3
February	71.2	98.1	84.6	90.2	84.7	101.9	109.1	130.0	121.8
March	85.3	113.3	91.5	103.4	99.5	125.0	128.8	149.9	147.2
April	95.9	118.6	104.0	105.7	96.2	139.4	130.4	163.2	143.3
May	96.0	123.6	102.6	111.2	121.8	142.0	157.8	174.3	148.0
June	92.6	118.9	106.1	111.9	118.5	126.1	134.4	167.6	170.6 ¹
July	95.2	117.4	103.7	104.4	108.4	129.9	144.5	167.6	139.4
August	95.7	106.3	94.5	95.6	109.8	127.3	129.0	141.7	137.2
September	92.8	105.9	100.6	99.5	113.1	111.9	148.4	149.4	132.4
October	110.7	128.5	108.9	104.6	128.1	125.8	158.6	146.0	137.8
November	115.8	112.3	105.7	104.6	131.3	121.7	152.2	144.9	154.5
December	103.0	92.8	102.7	90.7	104.2	102.0	143.7	139.2	139.5
Annual Index	95.4	110.9	100.0	102.0	109.2	122.7	138.0	151.0	141.0

1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the volume index for that month by an amount estimated at not less than 10%. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods. See Ch. V, p. 39.

TABLE XXVII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Quarters
Interim Indexes, 1948=100

Quarter	Domestic Exports					Imports				
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Price Indexes										
First Quarter.....	104.7	118.0	124.8	119.2	115.2	107.8	122.6	117.3	108.5	109.2
Second Quarter.....	106.3	122.5	122.0	119.0	116.3	108.8	129.4	110.9	109.2	110.4
Third Quarter.....	110.2	125.5	120.6	118.5	115.0	110.8	127.9	107.1	110.3	110.3
Fourth Quarter.....	111.8	126.0	119.9	116.9	114.4	114.7	122.1	107.9	110.2	109.1
Physical Volume Indexes										
First Quarter.....	80.6	89.2	103.0	98.2	95.5	91.4	116.9	118.1	138.7	128.3
Second Quarter.....	95.6	98.9	118.1	119.5	110.6	112.2	135.8	140.9	168.7	153.9 ¹
Third Quarter.....	93.2	108.2	113.7	117.9	110.4	110.4	123.1	140.6	152.5	136.4
Fourth Quarter.....	104.5	116.7	124.8	116.9	121.1	121.2	116.8	151.7	143.4	144.2

1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the volume index for the second quarter by an amount estimated at not less than 3%. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods. See Ch. V, p. 39.

TABLE XXVIII. Foreign Exchange Rates, by Months

Month	U.S. Dollar in Canada					Pound Sterling in Canada				
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Canadian cents per unit										
January.....	110.25	105.17	100.48	97.05	97.29	308.00	294.46	279.51	273.05	273.56
February.....	110.25	104.92	100.10	97.73	96.65	308.00	293.82	278.43	275.55	271.93
March.....	110.25	104.73	99.59	98.33	97.08	308.00	293.29	278.58	276.92	273.29
April.....	110.25	105.99	98.09	98.37	98.25	308.00	296.74	275.46	277.13	276.93
May.....	110.25	106.37	98.38	99.41	98.43	308.00	297.89	275.49	279.80	277.48
June.....	110.25	106.94	97.92	99.44	98.13	308.00	299.41	272.68	279.82	276.61
July.....	110.25	106.05	96.91	99.18	97.44	308.00	296.90	270.21	279.29	274.59
August.....	110.25	105.56	96.11	98.83	97.02	308.00	295.46	268.05	278.25	272.95
September.....	110.25	105.56	95.98	98.43	96.97	308.00	295.46	267.11	275.94	271.65
October.....	105.34	105.08	96.43	98.25	96.98	294.96	294.11	269.36	275.76	271.34
November.....	104.03	104.35	97.66	97.77	96.92	291.23	292.06	273.52	274.89	270.90
December.....	105.31	102.56	97.06	97.31	96.80	294.86	286.49	272.40	273.52	269.88
Annual Average.....	108.92	105.28	97.89	98.34	97.32	304.44	294.68	273.40	276.66	273.39

Source: Bank of Canada. To October 1, 1950, average for business days in month (year) of mid-rate between official buying and selling rates. From October 2, 1950, noon average market rate for business days in month (year).

Note: Exchange rates for these and other currencies are published currently in *Price and Prices Indexes*, D.B.S., monthly, and *Foreign Trade*, Department of Trade and Commerce, bi-weekly.

TABLE XXIX. New Gold Production Available for Export, by Months

Month	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
\$'000,000										
January.....	10.0	9.3	9.0	9.6	9.7	15.8	17.3	13.3	16.0	11.5
February.....	9.4	9.5	6.9	8.9	9.6	11.7	11.7	13.0	16.1	10.2
March.....	11.6	10.0	6.8	8.7	12.1	13.5	8.4	15.0	15.6	12.8
April.....	8.4	7.2	6.4	9.5	9.8	11.4	16.2	11.2	11.7	13.8
May.....	9.8	10.0	8.2	8.8	12.4	15.8	13.0	8.5	12.0	13.7
June.....	10.7	7.7	8.6	9.6	9.8	15.0	13.8	14.6	13.7	15.6
July.....	9.2	6.6	10.1	10.8	9.4	14.8	13.4	14.9	9.3	13.6
August.....	9.7	7.5	7.5	9.7	13.8	13.8	11.0	9.6	10.7	13.3
September.....	10.9	6.8	8.4	11.9	11.2	10.8	10.8	12.8	10.4	11.9
October.....	12.6	8.5	9.2	9.6	13.2	16.4	8.2	10.1	9.9	12.3
November.....	11.2	6.0	7.2	9.1	15.4	12.3	7.7	13.6	9.1	12.3
December.....	10.9	6.7	11.0	12.8	12.5	11.3	18.3	13.5	9.8	13.7
Total.....	124.4	95.8	99.3	119.0	138.9	162.6	149.8	150.1	144.3	154.7

F. TRADE BY THE STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION

TABLE XXX. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports) by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1953 and 1954

Section and Division Codes	Title Description	To All Countries		To United States		To United Kingdom	
		1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
0	Food	1,177,589	892,209	342,731	286,563	298,173	220,255
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	16,453	18,100	15,857	17,248	0	1
01	Meat and meat preparations	57,646	58,534	47,581	44,375	3,373	1,719
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	19,627	13,168	2,927	1,667	3,869	1,157
03	Fish and fish preparations	107,651	123,716	77,716	82,093	4,647	11,349
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	900,941	607,460	143,624	88,134	276,252	196,303
05	Fruits and vegetables	31,883	27,289	21,330	18,666	3,497	2,771
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	5,948	6,152	5,689	6,010	39	10
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	2,048	2,534	1,956	2,033	12	320
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	34,037	34,169	25,739	26,010	6,446	6,573
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	1,355	1,086	313	327	39	52
1	Beverages and Tobacco	82,362	81,252	56,016	55,697	13,927	15,044
11	Beverages	66,230	62,645	55,977	55,653	919	377
12	Tobacco and manufactures	16,132	18,607	39	43	13,008	14,667
2	Crude Materials, Inedible	1,021,062	1,098,079	703,219	729,318	166,316	192,043
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	29,676	33,049	22,362	22,819	4,370	5,429
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	12,527	16,958	987	1,440	1,141	3,332
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic ¹	422	775	418	762	4	8
24	Wood, lumber and cork	348,985	387,129	257,129	272,682	60,960	78,132
25	Pulp and waste paper	250,555	273,381	204,036	208,124	28,190	34,735
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	8,075	7,271	4,628	3,766	1,228	1,466
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers	103,085	101,733	68,553	64,854	6,358	7,318
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	243,914	251,110	124,166	132,964	63,146	59,233
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.	23,823	26,674	20,941	21,908	920	2,390
3	31 Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity.....	20,355	20,212	19,222	17,445	526	529
4	41 Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	8,179	6,178	2,021	1,931	3,112	549
5	Chemicals	171,462	193,718	115,727	113,110	10,849	21,047
51	Chemical elements and compounds	46,139	45,290	38,480	32,815	4,653	8,338
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	1,045	433	1,036	433	0	0
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	1,103	1,037	490	291	54	129
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	6,515	5,533	1,444	727	37	37
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	241	260	117	118	1	1
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	42,666	42,550	39,928	39,374	0	2
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals ¹	73,752	98,614	34,232	39,352	6,105	12,542
6	Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	1,300,361	1,330,533	1,030,247	991,150	159,906	199,353
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	7,723	8,206	3,820	3,978	1,781	1,817
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	8,042	10,888	4,512	5,284	30	49
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture)	54,292	58,817	47,526	51,319	2,630	3,502
64	Paper, paperboard and products	637,500	654,127	576,951	569,270	18,821	30,331
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	16,879	14,538	10,358	7,366	661	804
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	8,884	9,961	5,863	6,562	297	490
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	15,559	14,954	15,157	12,941	136	1,512
68	Base metals (including iron)	492,155	493,350	318,118	275,136	135,213	160,353
69	Manufactures of metals	59,327	65,691	47,941	59,293	336	497
7	Machinery and Transport Equipment	340,243	272,680	163,262	141,174	12,167	5,563
71	Machinery other than electric	136,366	150,601	92,342	88,188	3,037	3,550
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	46,401	32,641	21,205	15,850	6,181	504
73	Transport equipment	157,476	89,438	49,715	37,135	2,950	1,509
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	29,169	29,222	17,167	16,466	1,423	1,533
81	Building fixtures and fittings	1,161	1,568	123	58	3	6
82	Furniture and related fixtures	591	713	294	346	1	1
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	71	66	34	36	1	2
84	Clothing	4,565	4,635	3,036	2,850	270	283
85	Footwear	2,933	2,766	2,256	2,085	200	147
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc.	9,055	9,383	4,986	4,588	625	674
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.	10,793	10,091	6,439	6,504	324	422
9	Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	21,819	22,834	13,441	14,585	2,474	2,397
91	Postal packages	63	64	26	21	2	2
92	Live animals not for food	860	1,214	769	1,163	21	18
93	Returned goods and special transactions	20,896	21,556	12,646	13,401	2,453	2,379
	Grand Total, Exports Covered by S.I.T.C.	4,172,601	3,946,917	2,463,051	2,367,439	668,874	658,315

1. The provisions of the Statistics Act prevent the inclusion of exports of synthetic rubber in Division 23. They are included in Division 59.
2. Less than \$500,00.

TABLE XXXI. Imports by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1953 and 1954

Section and Division Codes	Title Description	From All Countries		From United States		From United Kingdom	
		1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
0	Food	376,082	425,799	157,038	184,374	13,741	15,156
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	1,435	1,623	1,108	1,450	301	173
01	Meat and meat preparations	15,661	18,816	8,990	8,934	469	440
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	3,958	4,832	1,272	2,164	20	15
03	Fish and fish preparations	7,322	8,364	4,309	4,232	174	224
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	20,131	24,195	16,358	19,230	2,862	2,417
05	Fruits and vegetables	160,587	178,164	104,378	120,851	1,473	1,682
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	56,622	59,255	2,646	2,228	2,381	2,171
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	103,563	122,318	11,655	17,523	5,828	7,820
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	3,204	6,116	3,109	6,054	1	2
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	3,599	2,116	3,214	1,708	233	212
1	Beverages and Tobacco	25,702	24,580	6,523	5,352	10,453	10,206
11	Beverages	20,498	19,766	2,895	1,891	10,267	9,996
12	Tobacco and manufactures	5,204	4,815	3,628	3,461	186	209
2	Crude Materials, Inedible	351,715	320,431	217,219	214,630	27,543	20,223
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	23,482	20,165	18,861	16,926	1,900	1,299
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	22,761	33,447	13,620	22,604	2	4
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic	26,137	24,000	8,044	8,169	243	226
24	Wood, lumber and cork	26,591	27,009	25,281	25,479	23	1
25	Pulp and waste paper	6,766	7,618	6,564	7,440	11	5
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	122,320	102,754	63,786	64,403	21,822	16,486
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers	41,917	40,175	35,347	34,633	1,572	1,596
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	65,886	48,826	36,413	24,959	1,264	79
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.	15,855	16,436	9,303	10,016	707	528
3	31 Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity	500,798	456,628	304,402	236,311	5,041	4,018
4	41 Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	27,963	28,162	15,817	17,003	1,320	1,199
5	Chemicals	236,937	231,761	203,222	199,174	20,165	19,914
51	Chemical elements and compounds	66,652	55,660	58,945	47,729	5,184	5,157
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	11,766	9,188	9,749	8,363	1,117	572
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	29,352	28,894	20,464	19,525	5,436	6,076
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	16,125	17,692	13,661	14,942	1,574	1,694
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	7,993	8,360	6,895	6,965	377	418
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	10,926	11,105	8,486	9,413	44	34
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals	94,122	100,862	85,022	92,236	6,434	5,964
6	Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	888,920	805,298	609,343	547,586	180,229	161,457
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	12,820	11,334	7,293	6,770	4,899	4,041
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	19,888	17,464	18,150	15,698	737	685
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture)	25,777	25,664	16,085	16,184	3,456	2,839
64	Paper, paperboard and products	34,866	38,956	33,229	36,783	1,179	1,409
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	226,561	193,682	110,630	98,858	77,181	59,121
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	88,171	78,729	56,357	46,148	21,416	21,060
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	33,929	34,324	7,322	6,811	18,161	19,397
68	Base metals (including iron)	231,745	194,542	173,608	144,072	33,713	29,695
69	Manufactures of metals	215,162	210,604	186,668	176,261	19,487	23,209
7	Machinery and Transport Equipment	1,460,747	1,288,940	1,286,104	1,144,339	149,579	114,042
71	Machinery other than electric	762,332	641,189	671,427	565,381	72,347	55,573
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	217,132	227,912	188,306	200,329	25,151	21,310
73	Transport equipment	481,283	419,840	426,371	378,630	52,081	37,159
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	324,625	310,719	256,548	242,432	35,736	33,397
81	Building fixtures and fittings	15,086	18,210	13,556	16,486	1,013	1,059
82	Furniture and related fixtures	9,766	11,625	8,826	10,606	589	593
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	4,081	4,332	2,316	2,687	1,019	902
84	Clothing	41,633	39,008	21,172	18,204	15,169	14,496
85	Footwear	9,723	8,888	4,755	4,078	4,017	3,402
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc.	66,382	66,040	48,804	49,421	3,467	3,112
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.	177,953	162,616	157,119	140,950	10,462	9,832
9	Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	189,246	200,741	164,930	170,073	9,584	12,859
91	Postal packages	32,396	40,637	31,718	39,650	450	662
92	Live animals not for food	2,197	2,151	1,985	2,008	178	112
93	Returned goods and special transactions	154,653	157,953	131,228	128,414	8,956	12,084
	Grand Total, Imports Covered by S.I.T.C.	4,382,735	4,093,060	3,221,146	2,961,272	453,391	392,471

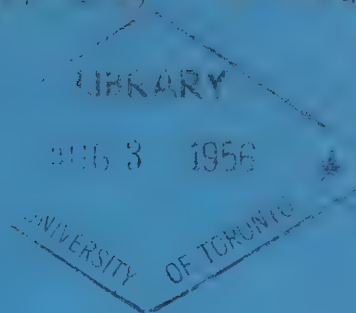
1. Less than \$500.00.

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CANADA



REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE

CALENDAR YEAR, 1955

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

International Trade Division

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
International Trade Division
External Trade Section

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE
CALENDAR YEAR, 1955

Published by Authority of
The Right Honourable C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce

FOREWORD

The *Review of Foreign Trade* is a semi-annual publication designed to provide summary information on Canadian trade for the general reader, together with some analysis of the material included in the trade statistics. Both textual commentary and concise tables are presented. Those interested in obtaining more detailed statistics on any phase of Canada's foreign trade should consult the monthly, quarterly and annual Trade of Canada publications issued by the External Trade Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

A historical study is currently being made of the changes in the structure of Canadian trade during the past quarter century. Some results of this study for Canada's trade with all countries appear in this issue. A survey of Canadian exports to all countries, the United States and the United Kingdom was included in the *Review of Foreign Trade*, First Half Year, 1955, and a similar survey of imports is planned for a subsequent issue of the *Review*.

This report was prepared by Mr. M. Landey, under the direction of Mr. W.A. Deslauriers, Chief of the External Trade Section, and of Mr. C.D. Blyth, Director of the International Trade Division.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics,
June 15th, 1956

HERBERT MARSHALL,
Dominion Statistician.

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CHAPTER I

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1955

Leading Developments

In 1955 Canadian exports and imports rose sharply from the levels of 1954 and total trade was at a new peak. This trend, which began in the early part of 1954, was already strongly in evidence by mid-1955 and was even more pronounced as 1955 drew to its close. The most important factor contributing to the expansion of exports as well as strengthening the upward impetus of the Canadian economy was the vigorous recovery from the 1953-54 recession under way in the United States. The continued prosperity in the United Kingdom, most other Commonwealth countries and in Western Europe, which were relatively little affected by the business readjustments in North America in the previous year, was another source of strong demand for Canadian products. The upturn in exports contributed to the recovery of the other sectors of the economy and helped the basic underlying forces of economic growth to reassert themselves. Once firmly established, the upswing in business activity began to generate a steadily increasing rate of import demand mainly for capital investment but also for consumers' goods — a general reflection

of the tremendous pace of Canadian economic growth in the postwar period. Imports advanced particularly sharply after mid-year due to the upswing in capital expenditures for resource development projects and as a result of the industrial expansion taking full effect, as evidenced by temporary achievement of maximum production capacity in certain industries and by generally high levels of employment and incomes and of expenditures on both domestic and foreign products. Approximately two-thirds of the increase in imports over 1954 took place in machinery, plant and transport equipment and raw materials for Canadian industry.

The general trend of Canadian trade in the postwar years has been in an upward direction, several new records being set in 1955. Total trade recovered from the 1954 dip and reached a record value of well over \$9 billion, exceeding the previous peak in 1953 by 5.9% and the more moderate level of 1954 by 12.7%. Total exports (domestic exports plus re-exports) were 10.2% above 1954 and

TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canada's Foreign Trade

	Calendar Year					Change from	
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Previous Peak	1954 to 1955
	\$'000,000					%	%
Value of Trade:							
Total Exports ¹	3,963.4	4,356.4	4,172.6	3,946.9	4,351.3	- 0.1	+ 10.2
Domestic Exports.....	3,914.5	4,301.1	4,117.4	3,881.3	4,281.8	- 0.4	+ 10.3
Re-Exports.....	48.9	54.9	55.2	65.6	69.5	+ 5.9	+ 5.9
Imports.....	4,084.9	4,030.5	4,382.8	4,093.2 ²	4,712.4	+ 7.5	+ 15.1
Total Trade.....	8,048.2	8,386.5	8,555.4	8,040.1 ²	9,063.7	+ 5.9	+ 12.7
Trade Balance.....	- 121.5	+ 325.5	- 210.2	- 146.3 ²	- 361.1	—	—
Price Indexes:	1948 = 100						
Domestic Exports.....	123.0	121.8	118.3	115.1	117.5	- 4.5	+ 2.1
Imports.....	126.2	110.4	109.4	109.5	110.5	-12.4	+ 0.9
Terms of Trade ³	97.5	110.3	108.1	105.1	106.3	- 3.6	+ 1.1
Volume Indexes:	1948 = 100						
Domestic Exports.....	103.5	114.9	113.2	109.6	118.5	+ 3.1	+ 8.1
Imports.....	122.7	138.0	151.0	141.0	160.3	+ 6.2	+ 13.7
Constant Dollar Values:	\$'000,000 of 1948 ³						
Total Exports.....	3,221.3	3,581.0	3,530.9	3,432.0	3,707.0	+ 3.5	+ 8.0
Imports.....	3,236.8	3,650.8	4,006.2	3,738.1 ²	4,264.6	+ 6.5	+ 14.1
Total Trade.....	6,458.1	7,231.8	7,537.2	7,170.1 ²	7,971.6	+ 5.8	+ 11.2

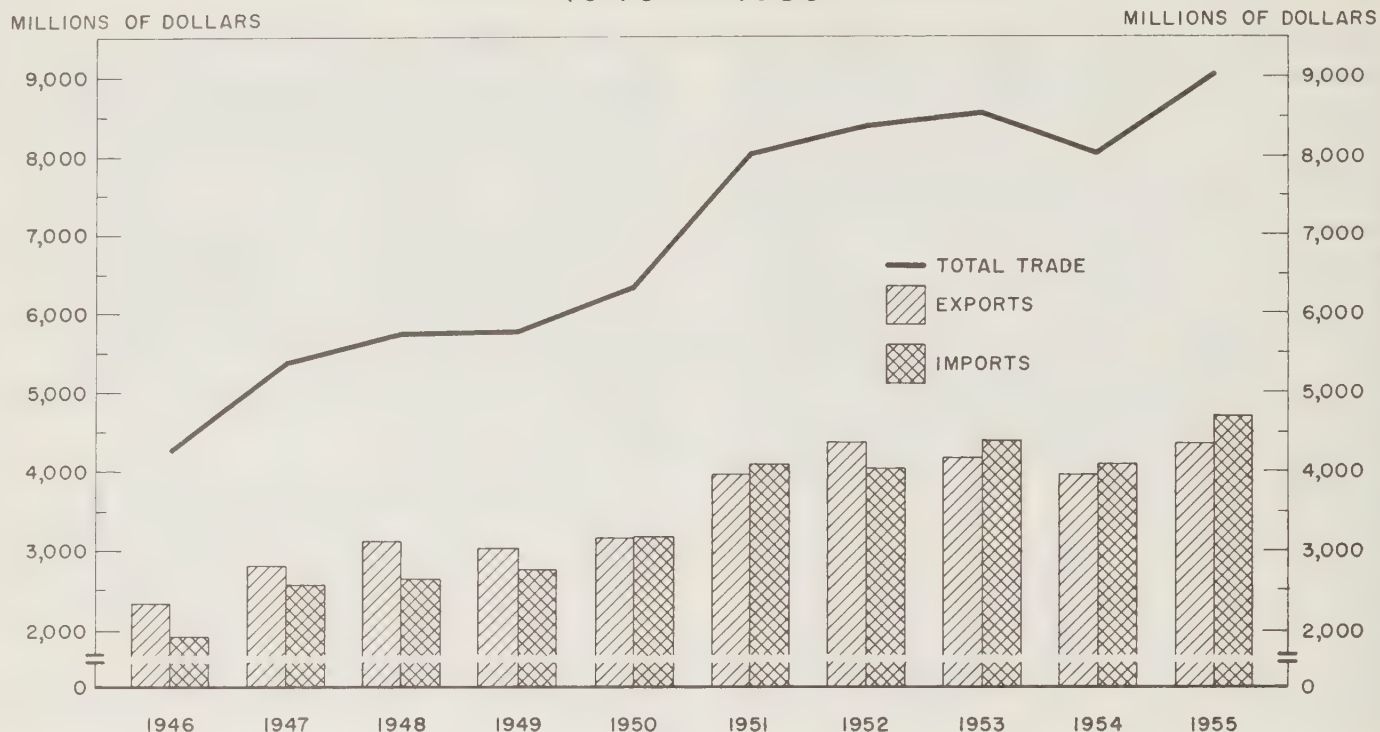
1. Exclusive of transfers of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act, which were as follows: 1951, \$109.1 million; 1952, \$100.9 million; 1953, \$182.0 million; 1954, \$202.4 million; 1955, \$165.9 million.

2. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in the year by an amount estimated at not less than \$40 million, and total trade and the trade balance by the same amount. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods. See Ch. V, p.

3. Export price index divided by import price index. This ratio measures the extent to which export prices have increased more or less rapidly than import prices.

CHART I

EXPORTS, IMPORTS AND TOTAL TRADE 1946 — 1955



virtually at the record level of 1952; and in constant dollar terms they also achieved a new peak and exceeded by 3.5% the previous record in 1952. The value of total exports in 1955 was higher than in 1954 in every quarter and in every month except December. Already by mid-1955 total exports were second only to those in the first six months of 1952. And, in the second part of 1955, they had the highest value for any peacetime half-year period as well as for any second half-year, this also being true of the seasonally-adjusted series. The third quarter of 1955 showed the highest peacetime export value for this period. The value of exports in the fourth quarter was only surpassed in the corresponding period in 1952 when the highest export value for any peacetime quarter was reached. On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the third quarter was a peacetime peak, at an annual rate of \$4,510 million or almost 4% above the 1955 export total; while the fourth quarter was only slightly below this record rate.

Imports were 15.1% higher in value than in 1954, exceeding the levels of the previous year in every quarter and every month but June¹. They also were 7.5% above the previous peak in 1953, thus establishing a new value, as well as volume, record. Already in the first six months of 1955 imports showed a near-record value when they were almost

as great as during the same period in 1953. And, as in the case of exports, during the second part of the year imports achieved new peaks for any peacetime half-year period as well as for any second half-year on the basis of both unadjusted and seasonally-adjusted value data. The sharp increase in the second six months, when imports accounted for 53.1% of the year's total, was contrary to the seasonal tendency of imports to be heavier in the first half-year, although the upward secular trend of imports since 1946 led to a similar result in several other postwar years. The annual rate of \$5,012.4 million or a monthly average of \$417.7 million reached in the second half of 1955 was even higher in the fourth quarter at respectively \$5,223.6 million and \$435.3 million, as compared with the 1955 import total of \$4,712.4 million or a monthly average of \$392.7 million.

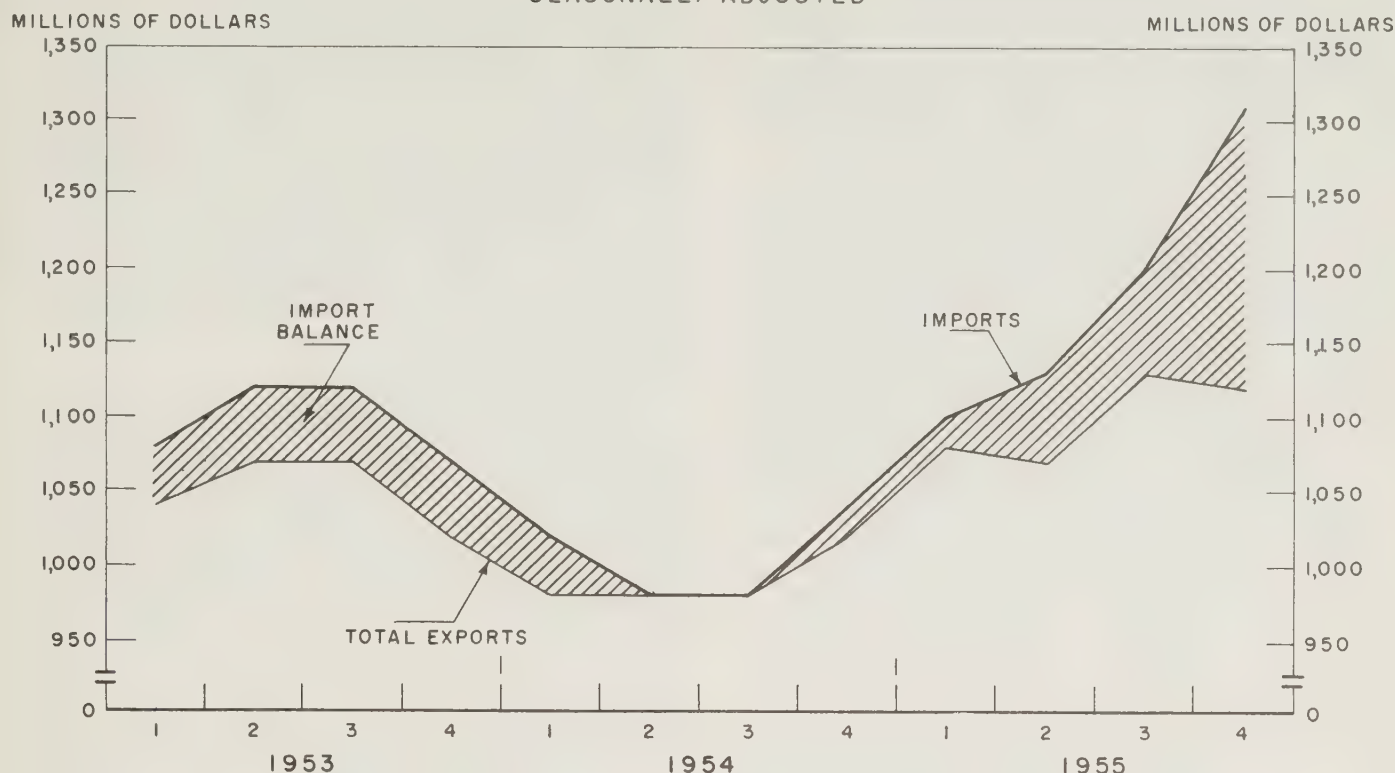
The average prices of exports and imports rose very moderately during 1955, more for exports than for imports, thus slightly improving Canada's terms of trade. As compared with 1954, this meant that 8% of the 10.3% increase in the value of domestic exports resulted from a volume change, while in the case of imports a volume gain of 14.1% contributed to the 15.1% value increase. Thus the rise in the import balance was correspondingly moderated for, at 1954 prices, it would have been higher by about \$47 million. Although it more than doubled over 1954, the import balance amounted to only 7.7% of total imports and 4% of total trade.

1. But also higher in June if the 1954 figure is adjusted for the change in import coding procedure. See p.

CHART II

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY QUARTERS, 1953-1955

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



NOTE: In previous *Reviews* charts were shown with trade totals adjusted for average seasonal variation according to the procedures described in *Review of Foreign Trade*, Calendar Year, 1954. The trade totals in the present chart were adjusted by more detailed and refined techniques which take account of such factors as working days, changes in seasonal patterns and compilation procedures, and weighting shifts. These techniques involve considerable judgment, and it is felt that the results are an improvement over the previously used purely mechanical procedure. A fuller discussion of these methods will appear in a subsequent issue of the *Review*.

Domestic Economy

A very pronounced recovery took place in Canada from the period of readjustment between mid-1953 and mid-1954. Gross national product reached a record \$26.8 billion, exceeding the 1954 level by 10% in value and surpassing by about 6% the volume of the previous peak year in 1953. The \$1.1 billion increase in personal expenditures on consumers' goods and services, particularly on durables, together with a \$0.3 billion or 25% rise in residential construction outlays contributed more than one-half of the value gain in the gross national product. Investment in plant, machinery and equipment, which declined late in 1953 and in early 1954 and remained relatively stable for the remainder of the year, went up by \$0.3 billion. The value of business inventories showed an increase of \$0.3 billion and government expenditures on goods and services rose by the same amount.

Production gains over 1954 were substantial and widely spread. Manufacturing production as a whole rose by over 7% with a gain of 9% for durables and 6% for non-durables. Marked increases occurred in almost all manufacturing groups which had been affected by the earlier contraction in

activity, such as iron and steel products, electrical apparatus and textiles. There were also sharp gains in wood and mineral products. The only major group showing a production decline below 1954 levels was transport equipment despite a 30% rise in motor-vehicle output. There were also increases in the construction industry, agriculture, forestry, mining, public utilities and total services. Correspondingly, on the income side, both personal and business incomes continued to expand, and there was a substantial increase in employment over 1954. Prices were relatively stable, with an upward tendency in industrial and construction materials and services and a downward movement in foodstuffs and consumers' durables about offsetting each other.

The most significant feature of the postwar years, namely the continuous and steadily growing pace of exploration and development of Canada's natural resources combined with an uninterrupted surge of capital investment and construction activity in general, was also strongly in evidence in 1955. This widespread growth has significantly affected both Canadian exports and imports. Basic

export capacity has increased and import requirements have been influenced in many ways through direct and indirect effects. Major projects in 1955 included the beginning of work on the St. Lawrence Seaway and on the gas pipeline from Peace River to the West Coast, but many others were also under way, contributing to the rapid expansion of the Canadian economy through gains in domestic production and sales abroad.

New iron mines in Quebec, Labrador and Ontario boosted Canadian output from only over 7 million in 1954 to over 16 million tons (of which 90% was exported). Canada, in 1955, turned from a net importer into a net exporter and displaced Venezuela as the leading supplier of the United States. It is interesting to note that, although steel ingot output increased by 43% over 1954 to close to 4.5 million tons, there was a marked shortage of steel in 1955 stimulating expansion programs by the major Canadian steelmakers. There was also a substantial rise in imports of iron ore from sources of supply built up long before the recent iron ore discoveries in Canada. There were also important new discoveries and new mining, drilling, refining and smelting operations as well as expansion of existing capacity in nickel-copper, zinc-lead, petroleum, natural gas, uranium and aluminum. Canada's total mineral production in 1955 of close to \$1.8 billion broke previous records, increasing in value 19.5% over 1954 and showing a 150% volume gain over 1946. The more than \$1 billion production of metals was also a new record, and new peaks were reached in non-metallics, mineral fuels and structural materials. Except lead and silver, all the leading metals increased both in value and volume, and output records were set by nickel, zinc, copper and gold. Copper displaced nickel as the leading metallic in value, mainly due to price changes. Asbestos remained the major non-metallic (excluding fuels) with also a record output. Despite power shortages during the year, the output of aluminum, of which about 80% is exported, reached about 600,000 tons or 200% more than in 1946, a reflection of the development of Canada's hydro-electric power. Lithium oxide was produced for the first time from a deposit in Quebec.

Canadian production of crude oil reached a record output of almost 130 million barrels in 1955, supplying about 55% of domestic needs as against about 10% in 1946. Petroleum is the leading mineral in value of production and Canada, which is one of the world's leading consumers, became in 1955 the seventh largest oil producer, world output rising about 12% and Canada's 34% between 1954 and 1955. At the same time between 1946 and 1955 Canadian refining capacity more than doubled to well over 600,000 barrels daily, the industry now supplying over 80% of the total domestic demand for petroleum products. The 700-mile Transmountain oil pipeline, which began deliveries late in 1954, is becoming increasingly competitive through the entire United States Pacific Coast area. First major exports to two refineries in that region, with two more planned to be built in 1956, together with

sales off the Interprovincial pipeline in the Minneapolis-Lakehead area boosted marketings in the United States to 15 million barrels in 1955. Vast amounts of capital were required to develop the petroleum industry to its present stage at which savings on imports of petroleum plus earnings on its exports amount to hundreds of millions of dollars annually. From 1946 to 1955 about \$1.5 billion was spent on exploration and development of oil resources; about \$1 billion on construction of refineries and pipelines; and about \$0.5 billion on allied industries and petro-chemical plants. In 1955 alone, the expenditure on oil exploration and production and on development of natural gas amounted to close to \$0.5 billion.

The rapid pace of development and the new records set for 1955 were not confined to minerals. Production in the forest industry and in the fast expanding chemical industry also surged ahead. With gradual removal of exchange restrictions and a delayed realization of some new uses for paper products, the expansion of overseas demand has made itself felt particularly strongly during the past two years. There took place also in 1955 the first sharp increase in the rate of United States newsprint consumption since 1950, while at the same time United States exports of both pulp and paper absorbed a sizable amount of the additional domestic production made available in 1955. Canadian newsprint production in 1955 reached a record 6.2 million tons. This was the ninth consecutive year in which the industry generally operated at or above capacity, despite the fact that 1.6 million tons of new capacity were added since 1946 mainly through improvement of existing equipment. Of this total, a record 5.8 million tons or 94% were exported (87% to the United States), representing about 80% of total world exports and about 50% of world newsprint production. Canada's production of pulpwood reached in 1955 a record 14.8 million cords, of which 1.8 million was exported. Production and export records were also set by all types of pulp taken together and by chemical pulp. Total production of pulp was 10.1 million tons and its exports were 2.4 million; for chemical pulp the respective figures were 4.4 million tons and 2.1 million. In chemical pulp new export peaks were achieved by unbleached and bleached sulphite and sulphate grades, but there was a drop in dissolving and special alpha grades. In value terms, combined pulp and paper exports accounted for 23% of the domestic export total. As for lumber, the sharp expansion in 1955 of building activity both on this continent and overseas, coupled with the effect of the mid-1954 three-month strike at United States lumber mills, resulted in a pronounced upsurge in Canadian production and exports of this commodity in 1955.

The chemical industry is based essentially on minerals. Stimulated by the exploitation and development of natural resources and particularly of oil and gas as well as by the general postwar growth of the economy, the industry is now producing almost all inorganic and most organic chemicals.

It has also recently spread more widely across the country from its traditional base in Ontario and Quebec, and particularly to Western Canada where the existence of petroleum and gas resources has resulted in the establishment of large plastics, synthetic fibres, elemental sulphur and other chemicals producing plants. The output of the chemical industry has grown uninterruptedly since the war at a rate exceeding that of manufacturing as a whole, even including the 1953-54 period. In 1955, a new production peak of more than \$1 billion was reached; almost 50% of the increase over 1954 was sold abroad, the value of exports rising 30% over 1954 and more than 200% over 1946. Some fifty petrochemicals are now produced in Canada, including such products as fertilizers, synthetic rubber, anti-freeze and anti-knock agents, synthetic fibres, various plastics, sulphur and detergents.

The gains in Canada's foreign trade were paralleled in 1955 by internal business activity expressed by such indicators, in addition to the gross national product, as industrial production, employment, bank deposits and cheques cashed. As compared with the previous peak in foreign

trade and domestic economic activity, both exports and imports of goods and services declined more between 1953 and 1954 (by almost 5%) than did gross national product (by 0.6%) and industrial production (by 1.5%). In the upswing, however, the situation was reversed. Gross national product rose by 10% and industrial production by almost 9%, while exports and imports of goods and services went up respectively by almost 12% and over 15%. Measured as a proportion of gross national product, exports of goods and services increased moderately over 1954 to 21.5% in 1955 but were still below the 24% in 1952; whereas imports of goods and services increased their share of the gross national expenditure to 24%, fractionally above the level of 1953. As a proportion of exports and imports of goods and services, merchandise exports and imports (the statistics of which are the basis of this review) showed a divergent though moderate movement in 1955. Merchandise exports declined by one percentage point to almost 76% of exports of goods and services, and merchandise imports remained virtually unchanged at slightly over 73% of imports of goods and services.

TABLE 2. Indexes of Foreign Trade and Domestic Economic Activity
1948 = 100

	1937	1947	1952	1953	1954	1955
Value Indexes:						
Domestic Exports	32.4	90.2	139.9	133.9	126.2	139.2
Imports	30.7	97.6	152.8	166.2	155.2	178.7
Total Trade	31.7	93.7	145.9	148.9	139.9	157.7
Gross National Product	34.3	88.2	148.6	156.6	154.7	170.5
Private Investment in Plant, Equipment and Housing	24.1	79.0	158.5	180.3	173.8	196.2
Cheques Cashied	43.6	92.3	155.2	170.3	183.0	199.0
Bank Deposits	37.5	95.6	121.1	128.9	135.5	150.2
Price Indexes:						
Domestic Exports	53.4	91.6	121.8	118.3	115.1	117.5
Imports	50.8	88.0	110.4	109.4	109.5	110.5
Wholesale Prices	55.7	88.4	116.9	114.1	112.2	113.2
Consumers' Prices	64.9	87.4	120.1	119.1	119.8	120.0
Volume Indexes:						
Domestic Exports	60.7	98.5	114.9	113.2	109.6	118.5
Imports	60.4	110.9	138.0	151.0	141.0	160.3
Total Trade	60.7	104.3	125.8	131.2	124.8	138.7
Gross National Product	55.1	97.1	123.4	128.6	123.6	136.2
Industrial Production	55.0	96.7	118.6	126.5	124.6	135.4
Persons with Jobs	83.3	99.1	106.1	107.4	106.3	109.0
Railway Revenue Freight Ton Miles	45.6	101.8	115.8	110.5	104.1	117.3

International Background

Economic Conditions

The record level of Canada's foreign trade was achieved in the context of the most prosperous year for the world economy as a whole which by 1955 had recovered, if not surpassed, its prewar productive power. Also, the trend toward freer and more stable international trade through relaxation of controls over trade and payments characteristic of the past few years was again in evidence in 1955. The outstanding feature of the year was the marked expansion in the level of output of the major manufacturing countries, particularly in North America, the United Kingdom and Western Europe, and the rapid rate of increase in trade among them. The primary producing countries on the whole remained prosperous, even though incomes did not rise as rapidly as in the industrial countries, but with some significant individual differences. Countries exporting oil, metals and rubber, such as for example Venezuela, Mexico, Chile, Peru, Rhodesia and Malaya fared very well, particularly in view of the steep price increases for some of their products. But producers of foodstuffs, beverages and textile materials found their markets under pressure. The most striking declines were in the prices of coffee and cocoa, but prices of wheat, rice and other agricultural commodities and of wool, cotton and jute also tended to fall during 1955. Also, some countries in pushing forward their investment programs found themselves faced with inflationary problems coupled with a tendency to over-import.

The gold and dollar holdings of countries other than the United States showed an increase for the fourth consecutive year and, even though the gain was smaller than in 1953 and 1954, they rose at an annual rate of over \$1.5 billion. These reserves totalled close to \$27 billion at the end of the year, almost \$12 billion more than at the critical time of the widespread currency devaluations in 1949. The 1955 increase in gold and dollar holdings accrued principally to Western Europe, especially France, Germany and Italy, and to a small extent to some Asian countries and to Latin America as a whole. But the aggregate holdings of the sterling area fell, though not as sharply as during the previous decline in 1949 and 1951. Canadian reserves also declined somewhat. On the other hand, there was a marked deterioration in the reserve situation of certain individual sterling area countries and some of the larger countries of Latin America. It bears emphasis, however, that about one-fourth of the dollar supply since 1950 came not through ordinary channels of trade and international investment but was provided by military and other United States government expenditures.

Trade Policies

With a few exceptions, even the countries which were in payments difficulties in 1955 did not relapse into the more stringent and discriminatory

controls characteristic of the early postwar years but on the whole coped with the situation by means of monetary and fiscal measures. Perhaps the largest advance toward simplifying the trade and payments system was made in Europe. By the end of 1955, most of dollar imports into Belgium and Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Switzerland were free of controls and over 50% in the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden. Further steps were also taken toward increased transferability of currencies by the United Kingdom and toward full multilateralization of payments by Germany and the Benelux countries. However, generally speaking, the easing of quantitative restrictions and the tariff reductions in the recent years were concentrated on industrial materials and capital investment equipment rather than on foodstuffs and consumers' manufactures.

During 1955 discussions were held with the United Kingdom, through the United Kingdom-Canada Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs, and with other countries in the sterling area. Trade negotiations were entered into directly with Japan as well as with the United States in connection with Japan's accession to the GATT, resulting in tariff concessions to Canada by both countries. Also, in compensation for an increase in the United States tariff on Canadian uncooked fish sticks, a reduction was secured in the duties on pickled herring and the tariff on crab meat was bound against an increase. Meetings of the Joint United States-Canada Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs were held, and among the subjects discussed were the agricultural surplus disposal policies of the United States. Canada also continued her association with the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC). In Latin America there took place complete liquidation by Brazil of the backlog of commercial debts owing to Canadian residents since 1953. Also, the commercial *modus vivendi* between Canada and Venezuela was renewed for another year. Canada also participated in the review session of the GATT, which took place in Geneva in the latter part of 1954 and early 1955, and later in the year in the tenth business session. During the review session the schedules of tariff concessions were extended by the Contracting Parties until the end of 1957.

World Trade

The recovery of world trade from the effects of adjustments following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea began in 1953, and even in 1954, when North America experienced a moderate recession, world trade achieved the highest postwar level since 1951. In 1955, however, a new peak was reached, exceeding the 1954 levels by over 9% both in value and volume. As compared with 1951, the value of world trade was almost 9% higher than

TABLE 3. Foreign Trade and Population

	Unit	1937	1947	1952	1953	1954	1955
Population	'000	11,045	12,551	14,430	14,781	15,195	15,601
Current Dollar Comparisons:							
Domestic Exports Per Capita	\$	90.30	221.09	298.07	278.56	255.43	274.46
Imports Per Capita	\$	73.24	205.08	279.31	296.52	269.38	302.06
Total Trade Per Capita	\$	164.87	429.11	581.18	578.81	529.13	580.97
Constant Dollar Comparisons:							
Domestic Exports Per Capita	\$'48	169.10	241.36	244.72	235.47	221.92	233.58
Imports Per Capita	\$'48	144.17	233.04	253.00	271.04	246.01	273.35
Total Trade Per Capita	\$'48	315.90	477.75	501.16	509.92	471.87	510.96

the previous postwar record in that year and, due to the steady decline in the average world price level, by over 18% in volume terms. Also, without any exception, both exports and imports of all the leading world traders showed value gains over 1954.

The average world price level remained fairly stable between 1954 and 1955. So did the index for manufactured goods, which showed a very slight increase. The index for primary commodities, although declining only moderately, revealed some marked contrasts. Industrial raw materials except raw cotton, raw wool, jute and mercury experienced a very sharp advance while prices for agricultural products came under serious pressure. This marked difference in price movements of these two groups of primary commodities was largely explained by their relative statistical position. In the case of the majority of agricultural products, production has in recent years overtaken world consumption.

On the other hand, the reverse situation has prevailed for industrial materials, particularly in view of a series of strikes which affected some minerals (especially copper) and notwithstanding a slowing down of strategic stock-piling in the United States. Hence 1955 witnessed the most hectic trading period since the Korean boom of 1950-51 for all the major non-ferrous metals.

As in 1954, Canada's share of world trade was close to 6%. Similarly, Canada remained the world's fourth leading trading nation, the value of Canadian foreign trade being surpassed only by the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany which in 1954 regained her traditional prewar position. Canada's per capita trade is normally much greater than that of the other leading world traders. It would appear, on the basis of preliminary statistics, that Canada's per capita trade will in 1955 be again second only to that of New Zealand.

Direction of Trade

The United States was in 1955 again Canada's leading trading partner, participating in 67% of total Canadian foreign trade, with exports to and imports from that country reaching record levels. The United States share of the Canadian export total remained at 60%, and the proportion of Canada's imports from all countries accounted for by the United States went up by one percentage point to 73.3% or almost three-quarters. Total exports to the United States increased by 10.3% in value. The largest gains were made in forest products and minerals, particularly in iron ore, planks

and boards, petroleum, woodpulp, newsprint, nickel and copper, but there were also marked advances in farm implements and certain primary and semi-finished steel items. Imports from the United States rose by 16.6% and the increase was widely spread over the entire range of purchases from that country, as more was bought in each main commodity group with particular concentration on machinery and equipment. As imports rose more than exports, Canada's import balance with the United States increased by 41.4% over 1954.

TABLE 4. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas

	United States	United Kingdom	Europe	Commonwealth and Ireland	Latin America	Others
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total Exports:						
1953.....	59.0	16.0	8.9	6.0	4.8	5.3
1954.....	60.0	16.7	8.8	5.2	4.7	4.6
1955.....	60.0	17.8	8.8	5.8	3.7	3.9
Imports:						
1953.....	73.5	10.3	4.0	3.9	6.6	1.7
1954.....	72.3	9.6	4.4	4.5	6.9	2.3
1955.....	73.3	8.5	4.3	4.4	6.8	2.7
Total Trade:						
1953.....	66.4	13.1	6.4	4.9	5.7	3.5
1954.....	66.3	13.1	6.5	4.8	5.9	3.4
1955.....	66.9	13.0	6.5	5.1	5.3	3.2

The United Kingdom remained Canada's second most important trading partner, accounting for 13% of total Canadian foreign trade. Total exports to the United Kingdom increased by 17.6% and their share of the export total to all countries to 17.8% from 16.7% in 1954, owing to a rising demand for Canadian grains, non-ferrous metals and forest products. Particularly large gains were registered in aluminum and wheat. Imports from the United Kingdom were moderately higher than in 1954 and, although considerably below the peak in 1953, were virtually at the level of the third largest postwar import value in 1950; however their share of the Canadian import total declined to 8.5% from 9.6% in 1954. With the exception of aircraft which rose sharply, most principal imports from the United Kingdom such as textiles, electrical apparatus and chemicals showed only moderate gains. However there was a marked decline in shipments of machinery and most other steel products. As exports increased more than imports Canada's export balance with the United Kingdom was 40% higher than in 1954.

Total exports to the Commonwealth were higher by 22.4%, over four-fifths of the increase being contributed by the Union of South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and India. Newsprint, wheat and wheat flour remained the largest export commodities to this area, accounting together for some 36% of the export total. Planks and boards showed the largest value increase and substantial gains also took place in cars, trucks and auto parts, locomotives, newsprint, copper, rolling mill products and electrical apparatus. Imports from the Commonwealth went up by 14.9%, Malaya and Singapore, India, New Zealand, Ceylon and Australia together accounting for about all of the rise. Sugar, tea and rubber were again the single largest import items, and the value increase in the latter contributed almost one-half to that in total imports from the area.

Total exports to Europe rose by 10.9%, the gain being shared by all the major trading partners in that area except Switzerland and particularly by France and the Netherlands. Wheat was again by far the largest single export. Flax seed became the fourth leading item with the largest absolute increase, and copper, with also a very sharp gain, and nickel were respectively in second and third rank. Imports from Europe increased by 14.4%. Almost one-half of the rise was accounted for by Germany while Belgium and Luxembourg, Italy, France and Sweden contributed to the remainder. The increase was widely spread over the whole range of imports, the iron and its products group remaining the largest category and non-farm machinery the single most important item.

Total exports to Latin America declined by 13.8%, owing to a very sharp drop in almost all principal exports to Brazil which was only partly offset by considerably larger sales to Mexico and by moderate increases to some other countries in the area. All the major exports suffered a decline, particularly wheat but also wheat flour, newsprint and farm and non-farm machinery. However, there were sizable gains in rolling mill products, railway track materials, synthetic plastics and fertilizers. Larger purchases from Venezuela and Mexico produced a 12.3% rise in imports from Latin America. Crude petroleum continued to be the largest single import from that area, and it accounted for about 55% of the import total, coffee and bananas being again the other leading items. The increase was caused mainly by higher purchases of petroleum, fuel oils and cotton which, with the largest absolute gain, became the fourth ranking import.

Total exports to the area comprising the remaining countries not included in the above-discussed regions declined by 7.6%. This decrease was more than accounted for by a drop in sales of farm implements to Turkey, of wheat to Israel and

of barley, whisky, wood pulp, scrap iron, non-ferrous metals and gasoline to Japan. Imports from this area went up by 34.8%, primarily due to a fairly widely spread increase in purchases from Japan — which were still however considerably less than one-half of Canadian sales to that country — and to higher shipments of gasoline, fuels and fuel oils from the Netherlands Antilles.

As a result of these changes in the direction of trade, the bilateral imbalance of Canadian trade was markedly accentuated in 1955 in the case of every area except the last where the export balance was cut by over 50%, to \$42 million. The import balances with the United States and Latin America were increased by respectively \$246.1 million and \$61 million. The export balances with the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth and Europe rose by respectively \$107.6 million, \$18.9 million and \$12 million.

Main Commodity Changes¹

Canadian exports in 1955 showed a growth in a widening range of industrial materials which more than offset declines in shipments of grains and of some manufactured goods. Domestic exports other than grains were \$444 million or 13% higher than in the peak year 1952 when grain sales were exceptionally large, as compared with a fractional decline of the domestic export total and a \$463 million or 46% fall in shipments of grains. The situation concerning grains and in particular wheat and wheat flour has altered in the past two years; hence it may be appropriate to consider at this point its background and some of the long-range ramifications.

Whereas total Canadian grain acreage remained virtually unchanged between 1950 and 1955, wheat acreage declined from 27.3 million to 21.5 million; but wheat yield per acre during this period rose from 17.1 bushels to 23 bushels. The Canadian wheat crop in 1951-53 was just over 600 million and after a drop to 300 million in 1954 reached almost 500 million in 1955, with a carry-over of the same magnitude. But the United States was in recent years also reaping very large harvests from a greatly increased acreage; wartime losses in European acreage and production had been made good after 1950; and generally in both the exporting and most of the importing countries production has been made more efficient in the postwar period through improved farming methods, partly stimulated by subsidies and tariff and quota protection.

Canadian exports of wheat in 1955 fell to 150 million bushels from 208 million in 1954 and respectively 336 million and 291 million in 1952 and 1953; but, except for 1949, they were higher than in any postwar year up until 1951. Exports of wheat and wheat flour together were in 1955 also moderately below 1954 and at about the level of the thirty-year average between 1923 and 1953. In terms of total exports by the four major exporting countries, Canada's share declined in 1955 to 31.5% from 44% in 1952 but was above the 30% in 1951. United States exports of wheat and wheat flour also showed a decline from 1951 through 1954, but they picked up considerably in 1955 as a result of

aggressive surplus disposal policies. Of the other leading exporters, Argentina's sales have been steadily recovering from the drastic drop in 1952 following a disastrous crop failure. Australia's exports turned up from the relatively low levels of 1954, but were still below both 1953 and 1951. Total world wheat exports in 1955 were higher than in 1954 but lower than in 1951-53. All the above-mentioned leading exporters plus France and Sweden also had together in 1955 a huge unsold carry-over, especially the United States.

Canadian exports of grains have been severely affected by United States agricultural price stabilization and surplus disposal programs, the latter beginning with the Mutual Security Act of 1953 and culminating in the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. The 1954 Act authorized an initial expenditure of \$1 billion, which was substantially increased in the following months, to move over a period of three years surplus farm products by making provision for sale against local currencies (which may be left in the foreign country for development and other purposes); barter deals for strategic materials or any goods required in foreign assistance programs and for any materials useful in offshore construction projects, through bilateral or three-cornered deals; auction to the highest bidder; and outright gifts in case of famine and for other relief purposes. About one-half of total allocations were made for wheat and other grain crops sizable shipments of which were, up to the end of 1955, disposed of to Germany, Japan, India, Israel, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Spain, Brazil, Colombia and some other Asian, European and Latin American countries.

Value gains were recorded in 1955 in all the main commodity groups except agricultural and animal products and miscellaneous commodities. The largest absolute increase of \$142.6 million was registered in wood, wood products and paper, which continued to account for 35.5% of the domestic export total, followed by \$117.4 million in non-ferrous metals, \$98.1 million in iron and its products, \$60.6 million in non-metallic minerals and \$48.7 million in chemicals. Of these, iron and its products was close to the previous peak in 1952 and all other groups reached record value levels.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables VII and VIII.

Exports in the wood, wood products and paper group, stimulated by vigorous construction activity and strong demand for pulp and paper in the United States and overseas, rose by 10.3%. All the major items, namely newsprint, planks and boards, wood pulp, pulpwood, plywoods and veneers and shingles showed gains, the largest absolute increase taking place in planks and boards and the greatest percentage change in plywoods and veneers. Despite record outputs, there was during the year an almost world-wide shortage of steel. This shortage was evident in Canada and especially in the United States, where expansion plans are under way to add over the next three years 15 million tons to the present productive capacity of 128 million tons, as well as in the United Kingdom, where imports rose 150% over 1954 owing particularly to a sharp increase in demand for durable consumers' goods. Consequently the value of exports in the iron and its products group rose by 32.6%. Shipments of iron ore accounted for 60% of the increase. There were substantial gains in primary and semi-finished steel, ferro-alloys, iron and steel scrap and also sizable advances in locomotives, passenger cars and auto parts, while sales of farm implements increased only moderately. It is also notable that exports of cars, trucks and parts, which dropped to \$27.1 million in 1954 from the \$111 million peak in 1953, recovered to \$39.8 million in 1955. But owing to a termination of certain defence contracts, exports of guns and rifles declined sharply to \$4.1 million from \$39.5 million in 1954, and there was also a moderate decline in sales of tractors and non-farm machinery.

Exports of non-ferrous metals went up by 16.6% in a year of strongest world-wide demand and highest prices since the Korean boom. Copper showed the largest absolute and relative value gain, of which however only a small fraction represented a change in volume. Nickel, aluminum and zinc also registered very substantial value gains, but again, especially for zinc, the rise was to a large degree accounted for by higher prices. However, shipments of lead and platinum were lower both in value and volume. Non-metallic minerals showed a 41.6% value increase, the largest of all main groups, and their share of the domestic export total also rose most. One-half of the gain was accounted for by crude petroleum and one-fifth by asbestos. Chemicals and allied products registered a 4.9% increase with large gains in fertilizers, synthetic plastics, especially cellulose, and in other chemical elements and compounds.

Exports in the agricultural and vegetable products group declined by \$51.1 million or 6.4%. Sales of wheat and wheat flour fell by respectively \$37.1 million and \$13.6 million under the twin impact of severe competition from other exporters and protected domestic production in many importing countries. There were also sharp declines in shipments of barley and oats and a more moderate one in fodders. But sales of flax seed, under the stimulus of an almost unprecedented overseas demand

for processing into oils and meals, were boosted by \$17.6 million to a record of \$31.3 million or 9.7 million bushels. Exports of tobacco also went up substantially and those of whisky moderately. The animals and animal products group declined by \$6.2 million or 2.3%, the drop being more than accounted for by lower sales of canned meats. Shipments of cattle also went down, the decrease in exports of beef cattle outweighing gains in dairy and pure-bred cattle. Exports of fish and fishery products dropped moderately: the fall in canned fish being mainly due to a low pack of sockeye salmon and fresh and frozen fish declining slightly; but there was some gain in cured fish and a considerable increase in molluscs and crustaceans. Sales of fur went up sizably.

Newsprint paper remained in 1955 Canada's largest export commodity, showing uninterrupted annual value gains during the entire postwar period during which it was also the leading export in all years but 1949 and 1952. Planks and boards, which in 1955 ranked second among the leading exports for the first time in recent years, registered the largest value increase of \$60.6 million. Also, as in the case of wood pulp, nickel, aluminum, copper, iron ore, zinc, petroleum and farm implements, sales of planks and boards did not decline in 1954 and were in 1955 above 1953 levels. Asbestos, fertilizers, pulpwood and whisky recovered from the 1954 dip and, except for the last, all items surpassed 1953 levels. Wheat, barley and wheat flour experienced a sharp, continuous decline since 1953, most of which for the first two items took place in 1954; while in the case of non-farm machinery the successive declines were extremely moderate. Among the major commodities the most important development in 1955 was the spectacular upswing in exports of iron ore and petroleum. Iron ore went up by \$60.1 million or 151.3%, from 6.1 million tons to 14.6 million tons, and moved from eighteenth into eighth rank. Petroleum went up by \$29.9 million or 473.8%, from 82 million gallons to 519 million gallons, moving from a position not even among the leading forty exports into nineteenth rank.

The overall increase in the value of imports in 1955 reflected the general upswing in the Canadian economy as evidenced by greater consumer spending and a rising level of industrial activity in general and capital investment in particular. The gain was spread over the main commodity groups all of which went up over 1954. The largest absolute rise of \$283.5 million occurred in iron and its products which increased its share of the import total from 32.3% to 34.1% and surpassed the previous peak in 1953.

Imports of agricultural and vegetable products went up by \$27.2 million or 5%. The largest value increase accounting for 73% of the total gain took place in rubber and products, owing to an extremely sharp upward price change. Fresh vegetables also showed a considerable value increase, but most of it was again caused by higher prices. Coffee, which

remained the largest single item in this group, declined markedly in value and even more so in volume. Imports of cocoa followed a similar course except that the drop in volume was not so pronounced. Purchases of tea increased in value but their volume fell somewhat.

The value of imports in fibres, textiles and products rose by \$48.3 million or 14.5%, recovering from the sharp decline in 1954 but still somewhat below 1953 levels. Purchases of raw cotton, cotton fabrics, raw wool and textile apparel went up considerably and those of cotton yarn and wool tops moderately. The value of wool yarn imports remained unchanged and that of wool fabrics declined very slightly. Generally, prices of raw wool and wool products were depressed during the year, while there was not much change in the case of raw cotton and products.

The value of imports in the iron and its products group went up by 21.4%. While all the major groups increased more in the second half of 1955 than in the first, iron and its products exerted a particularly strong influence on the import total in this direction. In the second six months of 1955 imports in this group constituted 51.8% of imports of iron and its products in the whole year, as against 44.4% in 1954. Also, in the second part of 1955 imports of iron and its products increased by 41.7% over the same period in 1954, accounting for 86.4% of the total import gain in this category for the whole of 1955. In the case of all imports, the second half of 1955 accounted for 53.1% of the 1955 import total as against 49.9% in 1954, and there was a 22.5% increase over the second part of 1954, accounting for 74.3% of the total import increase in 1955. In direct contrast to 1954, when all the major import items in this category except pipes, tubes and fittings and railway cars experienced declines of varying degrees of magnitude, the situation was reversed in 1955. The only major imports which registered a fall were the last two — pipes owing to a pause in oil and gas pipeline

construction and railway cars due to the termination of a phase in the railway equipment expansion program — and all other items went up. Auto parts and non-farm machinery headed the list in value increases, accounting together for close to 50% of the total gain in the group, followed by rolling mill products (which actually declined in the first six months of the year), tractors, cars and trucks, internal combustion engines, iron ore, tools, cooking and heating apparatus and farm implements.

The value of imports of non-ferrous metals rose by \$41.6 million or 11.6%, about one-half of the upswing being accounted for by an increase in purchases of many types of electrical apparatus. There was also a substantial gain in imports of bauxite and alumina, a concomitant of the rapid increase of aluminum production in this country. The value of imports of non-metallic minerals went up by \$64.5 million or 10.8%. Purchases of crude and partly refined petroleum, gasoline and fuel oils increased over 1954 even despite the impressive growth of domestic petroleum production and refining in the recent years. Imports of bituminous coal rose while those of anthracite fell. There was respectively a \$40.1 million or 18.2% and a \$61.7 or 13.2% rise in imports of chemicals and miscellaneous commodities, purchases of aircraft accounting for well over one-half of the increase in the latter group.

The twenty leading import commodities remained in substantially the same order of importance as in 1954. Non-farm machinery continued to be the leading import. Together with such other leaders as automobiles and parts, petroleum, aircraft, rolling mill products, tractors, engines, bituminous coal, farm implements, cotton and cotton fabrics and principal chemicals, non-farm machinery recovered from the 1954 dip in purchases. This movement also indicates something of the marginal role of imports in the Canadian economy to the extent to which they are vulnerable and sensitive to the impact of the downswings and upswings in economic and business activity.

CHAPTER II

TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES

The United States and the United Kingdom were, as usual, Canada's leading trading partners in 1955, accounting together for 79.9% of Canadian foreign trade — a moderately higher proportion than in the two previous years. The United States share of Canadian foreign trade increased slightly to 66.9%, while the proportion accounted for by the United Kingdom declined fractionally to 13%. In absolute terms, the value of Canada's foreign trade with the United States and the United Kingdom was higher than in the two previous years. Exports to

and imports from both countries went up recovering from the dip in 1954 and, with the exception of imports from the United Kingdom, exceeded 1953 levels. The United States share of the Canadian export total remained at 60% but was fractionally higher than in 1953, and that of the United Kingdom increased for the second consecutive year to 17.8%. The proportion of Canadian imports accounted for by the United States went up to 73.3% but was slightly below 1953, while that contributed by the United Kingdom fell again to 8.5%.

TABLE 5. Canada's Rank in Trade of the United States and the United Kingdom

Note: Countries ranked horizontally according to importance in 1955

	United States Trade (U.S. Statistics ¹ , Values in U.S. \$'000,000)						
	Total	Canada	United Kingdom	Mexico	Japan	Germany, Federal Republic	Venezuela
Exports (including re-exports)²:							
1953	11,646.1	2,994.9	591.1	645.5	670.5	355.3	513.2
1954	12,247.9	2,767.2	691.9	634.0	679.9	493.7	533.5
1955	13,606.6	3,206.2	923.8	699.9	643.1	594.7	555.6
	Total	Canada	Brazil	United Kingdom	Venezuela	Colombia	Japan
General Imports:							
1953	10,873.3	2,461.6	768.5	546.0	440.5	466.1	261.5
1954	10,215.4	2,376.7	681.7	501.1	503.9	506.5	279.0
1955	11,382.1	2,651.5	632.2	615.9	583.1	441.9	432.0
	United Kingdom Trade (U.K. Statistics ³ , Values in U.K. £ '000,000)						
	Total	Australia	United States	Union of South Africa	Canada	New Zealand	India
Exports (including re-exports):							
1953	2,687.6	214.1	172.1	159.1	161.0	100.7	115.2
1954	2,775.0	279.2	159.8	157.4	135.6	126.6	115.2
1955	3,024.1	286.4	198.8	168.0	144.7	140.1	131.0
	Total	United States	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	India	Sweden
General Imports:							
1953	3,343.4	252.7	305.5	294.2	169.8	113.4	116.1
1954	3,373.9	282.4	272.8	235.9	176.0	148.4	116.9
1955	3,886.1	421.0	343.6	265.0	180.7	158.9	140.3

1. U.S. Dept. of Commerce: *Quarterly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States*, January-December, 1955.

2. Excluding "special category" exports for which country detail is not published.

3. U.K. Board of Trade: *Trade and Navigation Accounts*, December, 1955.

Only eight other countries accounted for 1% or more of total exports from or imports to Canada in 1955 as against nine in 1954. The individual countries comprising this group remained unchanged, as did their relative rank according to the value of total trade transacted with Canada, with the single exception of Brazil which was no longer on the list. As in 1954, the Federal Republic of Germany was the only country other than the United States and the United Kingdom which accounted for more than 1% of both exports and imports. Germany was again Canada's fourth leading source of imports, supplying 1.2%, and she became the third leading market, taking 2.1% of total exports and displacing Japan into fourth rank. Japan took 2.1% of Canada's exports and fractionally increased her share of the

import total to 0.8%. Venezuela again ranked third as an import source with a share of 4%, but absorbed only 0.7% of total exports. Venezuela was also again the only leading trading partner other than the United States with which Canada had an import balance.

As compared with 1954, the overall trade imbalance with the eight leading trading partners other than the United States and the United Kingdom was accentuated in 1955. The increase in the bilateral import balance with Venezuela and in the export balances with Australia, the Netherlands, South Africa and Norway outweighed the decrease in the export balances with Germany, Japan and Belgium and Luxembourg.

Trade with the United States

The trends of economic change in the United States during the last few years moved in the same direction as in Canada. The moderate recession, which affected both countries in 1953-54, resulted in a decline of the United States gross national product from \$364.5 billion in 1953 to \$360.5 billion in 1954. The rapid recovery already under way at the start of 1955 carried the gross national product for the year as a whole to \$387.2 billion. In view of the relative stability of the average price level this 7.5% increase in value reflected a 6% volume gain over 1954. Almost all the sectors of the United States economy shared in this advance, the sharpest gains taking place in manufacturing, mining and transportation. Business capital expenditures reached a record annual rate of \$31 billion in the fourth quarter, and the index of industrial production rose almost 10% over 1954 and 5% over 1953.

United States exports (excluding shipments of military supplies) went up in 1955 by \$1.4 billion to \$15.5 billion or 11% over 1954, attaining a level surpassed only in 1947. Exports of foodstuffs and raw materials other than cotton went up considerably more in relative terms than did those of manufactured goods, sales of coal and iron and steel alone expanding by almost \$500 million. Exports of agricultural products, strongly aided by surplus disposal programs, increased by about \$150 million, and exclusive of cotton rose by about \$450 million or 20% over 1954. Grain shipments went up by nearly \$200 million, with larger exports of wheat, wheat flour and coarse grains. The bulk of the increase in exports of capital equipment, especially construction and mining machinery and freight and passenger automobiles and parts, went to Canada.

United States imports in 1955 reached a new record at \$11.4 billion or 11% over 1954. Most of the \$1.2 billion gain occurred in industrial materials, especially oil, iron ore and forest products. But, for the first time since 1952, there was also a substantial increase in imports of finished manufac-

tures, of \$400 million. The greater part of it was in consumers' goods, especially textiles. But purchases of manufactured goods for industrial use also went up with sizable increases in machinery and electrical apparatus. Interestingly enough, the increase in the volume of industrial material imports over 1954 amounted to about 15% as compared with a 10% rise in the index of domestic manufacturing production. Also, imports of manufactured consumers' goods rose relatively more than sales of domestically produced goods.

Canada again had in 1955 a most prominent place in the foreign trade of the United States. According to United States statistics, Canadian exports to the United States increased over 1954 at about the same rate as total imports into that country. They accounted for 25% of the total increase in United States purchases abroad and remained at 23% of the import total. Canada's sales in the United States in 1955 were one-fifth below those of the twenty Latin American republics, the leading supplying region; they exceeded by 11% Western Europe's exports to that country, and were over four times larger than United States imports from Brazil, the second leading individual supplier in 1955. Latin American exports to the United States, even though slightly larger than in 1954, had a reduced share of the United States market. Exports from Western Europe increased most, both absolutely and relatively, absorbing 32% of the total increase in United States imports and increasing their share of the import total to 21%.

Canada's imports from the United States went up at a higher rate than did that country's total exports, but still much less so both in value and percentage terms than in the case of Western Europe. As in 1954, Western Europe was the main regional market for United States exports, accounting for 55% of the total gain over 1954 and increasing her share of the export total to 29%. Interestingly enough, the increase in Western Europe's imports from the United States exceeded

TABLE 6. Trade of Canada with the United States, by Half-Years

	1953		1954		1955		Change from 1st half'54 to 1st half'55	Change from 2nd half'54 to 2nd half'55
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports.....	1,188.4	1,230.5	1,120.5	1,196.7	1,203.1	1,356.2	+ 7.4	+ 13.3
Re-Exports.....	21.2	22.9	24.3	26.0	25.7	27.1	—	—
Imports.....	1,672.4	1,548.8	1,502.8	1,458.6	1,649.2	1,803.0	+ 9.7	+ 23.6
Total Trade.....	2,882.0	2,802.3	2,647.6	2,681.2	2,878.0	3,186.4	+ 8.7	+ 18.8
Trade Balance.....	- 462.8	- 295.4	- 358.0	- 235.9	- 420.4	- 419.6	—	—

that of Canada's by 80% in value and by 46% in the rate of increase. The United States exports to Latin America declined somewhat in 1955 owing to the same factor that caused Canadian exports to that region to fall, namely an almost 50% drop in purchases from Brazil. Canada, taking in 1955 slightly more of United States exports than the twenty Latin American republics together, became the second leading regional market for the United States with an increased 23% share of the export total. Canada accounted for 31% of the total gain in United States exports and bought three and a half times more than the United Kingdom, the second largest purchaser. The United States terms of trade with all countries showed a moderate increase, improving slightly more than Canada's. It appears that this relationship was also reflected in the trade between the two countries.

Regarding the United States-Canada trade, it may be also of interest to compare its movement over the past three years with that in trade with the rest of the world. From 1953 to 1954 total exports to all countries declined by 5.4%, to all countries other than the United States by 7.6%, and to the United States by 3.9%, the latter absorbing 42.5% of the total export decline. The corresponding figures for the import fall in the same period were 6.6% for all countries, 2.6% for all countries other than the United States and 8.1% for the United States which absorbed 89.7% of the total import decline. From 1954 to 1955, Canada's exports to all countries increased by 10.2%, to all countries other than the United States by 10.1% and to the United States by 10.4%, the latter accounting for 60.6% of the total increase. During the same period imports from all countries went up by 15.1%, from all countries other than the United States by 11.3% and from the United States by 16.6%, the latter accounting for 79.3% of the total increase.

In 1954, Canada's imports from the United States decreased over one and a half times more than Canadian exports to that country, resulting in a decline of Canada's import balance with the United States from \$758.2 million in 1953 to \$593.9 million. In 1955, when imports increased almost twice as much as exports, the import balance rose

to \$840.1 million or 24.3% of Canadian imports from the United States and 13.9% of total trade with that country. Canada had an import balance in trade with the United States in every postwar year, the 1947 record exceeding the 1955 figure by 9%.

Domestic Exports to the United States¹

Domestic exports to the United States in 1955 continued their increase as in every postwar year except 1954. They rose by \$242.2 million or 10.5% and reached a record value of \$2,559.3 million, exceeding the levels of the previous year in every month. Two-thirds of the increase took place in the second half of 1955 when domestic exports rose by 13.3% over the corresponding period in 1954, as against only 7.4% in the first six months. There were marked gains in 1955 in sales of industrial and construction material. Increases were general in forest products, metals, minerals and chemicals. But part of the gains was offset by declines in grains and some other agricultural products and in deliveries on defence contracts.

All the main groups, except agricultural and animal products, textiles and miscellaneous commodities, showed substantial gains and achieved record postwar values. The wood, wood products and paper group registered the largest value increase of \$113.6 million and continued to account for close to 50% of total domestic exports to the United States as well as for 80% of total Canadian exports in this category. Shipments of planks and boards rose by \$47.8 million, reflecting the record level of construction activity in the United States in 1955. Every other major item in this group showed both value and volume gains, the latter particularly in the case of plywoods and veneers. Exports of wood pulp went up by \$27.4 million and those of newsprint, which at \$578.3 million remained the the largest export item to the United States, by \$19.7 million.

The value of exports in the iron and its products group went up by \$56.7 million or 33.7%. As

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table IX.

TABLE 7. Composition of Trade with the United States, by Main Groups¹

Group	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1952	1953	1954	1955
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	13.1	11.2	9.2	6.3	7.4	6.8	8.5	7.8
Animals and Animal Products.....	6.4	7.4	7.9	7.1	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.9
Fibres, Textiles and Products	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	6.6	6.0	6.1	5.5
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	46.9	45.1	47.8	47.7	4.1	4.6	5.1	5.1
Iron and its Products	7.5	7.6	7.3	8.8	41.3	41.1	38.6	41.5
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	15.2	16.9	16.6	17.3	6.7	8.1	8.8	8.4
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	4.2	4.4	4.2	5.8	14.1	12.9	11.3	10.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.4	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.5
Miscellaneous Commodities	2.8	3.3	2.8	2.2	12.5	12.8	13.4	13.1

1. For the values from which most of these percentages are derived see Part II, Tables IX and X.

a proportion of total domestic exports to the United States this group's share rose to 8.8%, and the United States took 56.5% of exports of iron and its products to all countries. Iron ore accounted for 84% of the increase and its shipments rose by \$53.5 million or 203.5% over 1954, constituting 79.9% of its total exports to all countries. There were also marked increases in sales of pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, and of farm implements, amounting to \$13.5 million or 125% and \$10.5 million or 21%, respectively. Substantial gains were also shown in shipments of internal combustion engines and ferro-alloys, but a 90% decline took place in deliveries of guns on defence contracts.

Exports of non-ferrous metals and products increased by \$59.7 million or 15.6%. But about two-thirds of this value increase was caused by higher prices for every metal but platinum. This group increased its share of total domestic exports to the United States to 17.3%, but the proportion of the domestic exports of non-ferrous metals to all countries taken by the United States declined to 53.7%. All the major metals except lead went up in value and volume. The largest value increases of \$22.2 million and \$20.7 million were registered by nickel and copper; however the latter had only a small volume gain. There were also substantial value increases for zinc and aluminum.

Exports of non-metallic minerals and products went up by \$51 million or 51.8%. This group increased its share of total domestic exports to the United States to 5.8%, and the United States absorbed 72.5% of exports of non-metallic minerals to all countries. The sharp upswing in exports of petroleum of almost 500% accounted for three-fifths of the increase. There was also a substantial gain in shipments of asbestos. Exports of chemicals and allied products went up by \$25.8 million or 30%, accounting for 53% of this group's sales to all countries.

Exports in the agricultural and vegetable products group fell in 1955 by \$52.8 million or 24.7%. The group's share of the domestic export total to the United States continued its downswing from the 1952 peak, dropping by almost 50% in value. Sharp declines from 1954 levels were registered by oats, barley and rye, of respectively \$22.6 million or 80%, \$12.6 million or 35.5% and \$3.7 million or almost 60%¹. There were also marked losses in fodders and wheat. However, shipments of wheat flour doubled and whisky, the main item in this group, also went up. Exports of animals and animal products were reduced very moderately and were still slightly above 1953 levels. There were declines in sales of fresh pork, canned meats, beef cattle and fresh and frozen fish which were almost entirely compensated by increases in shipments of dairy and pure-bred cattle, molluscs and crustaceans and fur skins. Over 80% of the drop in exports of miscellaneous commodities was accounted for by lower shipments of aircraft and parts, and there was a 74% decline in exports of ammunition. But sales of electrical energy went up by 43%.

Imports from the United States²

Imports from the United States in 1955 rose by \$490.8 million or 16.6% and reached a record value of \$3,452.2 million. They showed an increase over 1954 in every month and particularly so in the second half of 1955 when they went up by 23.6% over the same period in the previous year as against a 9.7% increase in the first six months. Thus the upward trend in imports from the United States, interrupted only in 1948 and 1954, was maintained.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table X.

2. The United States import quotas on oats and barley were discontinued in 1955, but restrictions against rye, flaxseed and linseed oil are still in effect.

There was also in 1955 a continuation of the heavy inflow of machinery and equipment, another prominent feature of the import picture in the postwar period; of very considerable purchases of automobile parts and of aircraft in evidence since respectively 1950 and 1952; and of the secular shift from United States suppliers of crude petroleum that was caused by the growth of Canadian production since 1947.

There were increases in 1955 in every main commodity group and all of them, except animals, textiles and non-metallic minerals, showed postwar value records. The agricultural and vegetable and animal products groups went up by respectively \$18.2 million or 7.3% and \$13.8 million or 26%. Fresh vegetables and rubber products increased substantially in value but much less so in volume, while purchases of citrus fruits and soybeans declined. Imports of fibres, textiles and products rose \$10.1 million or 5.6%, the increase accounting for almost one-fifth of that in purchases from all countries. Such principal imports in this group as cotton and synthetic fabrics and apparel went up between 11% and 15%, but purchases of raw cotton declined by \$8.7 million, especially in the second half of the year. Imports in the wood, wood products and paper group showed an increase of \$27.1 million or 18.1%, owing largely to higher purchases of paperboard and logs, timber and lumber.

The largest absolute rise of \$228.8 million was registered in the iron and its products group, accounting for close to 50% of the total gain in imports from the United States. It boosted this group's share of total imports from the United States to 41.5% and increased the proportion of total

Canadian imports of iron and its products accounted for by the United States to 89.2%. Unlike in 1954, this increase was heavily concentrated in the second half of 1955, particularly so for rolling mill products and farm implements which fell below 1954 levels during the first six months. Almost every major item in this category — such as non-farm machinery, automobile parts, tractors, rolling mill products, internal combustion engines, passenger automobiles, farm implements, cooking and heating apparatus, iron ore, freight automobiles and tools — registered value increases ranging from \$69.2 million to \$2.2 million. Sharp declines took place in pipes, tubes and fittings, owing to a pause in pipeline construction in Canada, and in railway cars, resulting from the completion of some contracts for new equipment for Canadian lines.

Exports of non-ferrous metals and products went up by \$27.3 million or 10.4%, more than one-half of the increase being accounted for by higher purchases of electrical apparatus. The non-metallic minerals and products group was the only one which showed a decline from the previous year's level in the first six months of 1955. But for the year as a whole this group's imports went up by \$15.9 million or 4.8%. Purchases of bituminous coal rose by \$4 million, but those of crude petroleum and fuel oils each fell by \$6.7 million and anthracite coal by \$3.1 million. Imports of chemicals went up by \$32.1 million or 16.9%, and those of miscellaneous commodities by \$57.4 million or 14.5%. Almost one-half of the increase in the former was accounted for by principal chemicals and synthetic plastics and over 50% of that in the latter by aircraft and parts.

Trade with the United Kingdom

The United Kingdom experienced in 1955 a year of continuing prosperity. The gross national product rose over 1954 by 5.5% in value and 3.5% in volume. The index of industrial production went up 5%, compared with a 7% rise between 1953 and 1954. The increase in industrial output, two-thirds of which was accounted for by the metal and metal-using industries, was caused more by higher employment which reached a postwar record than by higher productivity. As incomes during the year were rising on the average twice as fast as real output, an increase in the general price level absorbed a substantial part of the value gain in the gross national output.

A substantial rise took place in 1955 in United Kingdom's domestic capital investment, especially in plant, machinery and industrial and transport equipment. Also, inventories of industrial and other raw materials such as coal, steel, softwoods, grains and tobacco were built up considerably; in the case of foodstuffs this was a reversal of the situation

in 1955 when following the reversion of trade to private channels considerable de-stocking took place. The basic difficulty during 1955 was an excessive level of total demand. This led to fiscal and monetary governmental policies attempting to moderate the boom, especially in view of the unsatisfactory balance of payments situation which manifested itself in the decline of gold and dollar reserves by over one-fifth and in an import balance exceeding that in the previous year by 44%.

The impact of this expansion in economic activity fell especially sharply on United Kingdom imports. Unlike in 1954, when the gross national product rose 4.5% in volume but imports only 1%, in 1955 imports went up 15% in value and 11.5% in volume. The increase in imports was chiefly concentrated on industrial materials and fuels. Production of coal fell somewhat and 11.5 million tons had to be imported, exports amounting to only 12 million tons. Production of steel reached a record level of almost 20 million ingot tons, but

imports also rose to a postwar record of 1.9 million tons from only 0.5 million in 1954, despite the fact that prices of imported steel were well above the domestic level. Coal and iron and steel accounted for one quarter of the total increase in imports; non-ferrous metals, metal ores and scrap, lumber and pulp and paper between them for a further two-fifths; while imports of mineral fuels and lubricants rose 24%. Purchases of food, beverages and tobacco in the first postwar year completely free of rationing contributed over one-fifth to the total import increase. One-half of the gain in this category consisted of higher imports of cereals and feeding-stuffs resulting from the unusually low level of such imports in 1954 and the poor harvest of that year. The additional supplies needed were for the most part obtainable only from non-sterling countries; hence imports from the dollar area increased more than those from all other areas. It is significant, however, that in the face of payments difficulties the United Kingdom as well as most of the sterling area countries not only chose not to intensify import restrictions on dollar imports but also added some products to the free list, enlarged some quotas and generally relaxed licensing arrangements. Nevertheless, in Canada's case manufactured goods continue to have a strictly limited access to the United Kingdom market.

United Kingdom exports rose by about 9% in value and 7% in volume. Nevertheless Britain's share of world trade in manufactures diminished somewhat in 1955. In the first nine months of 1955 exports of manufactured goods, which account for over four-fifths of the export total, were only 7% higher in value than in the same period in 1954, while the corresponding increases were 9% for the United States, 18% for the Federal Republic of Germany and 27% for Japan. Metals and engineering products accounted for over two-thirds of the gain in exports, particularly in machinery and electrical goods. North America and Western Europe registered the largest regional increases in demand

for United Kingdom exports. There was very little change in the terms of trade between the United Kingdom and all countries, including Canada.

Canada, displaced in 1954 as the leading exporter to the United Kingdom, was in 1955 again the second largest supplier, increasing her share of the United Kingdom import total to about 9%. Imports from the United States, however, rose almost twice as much, and Australia again held third rank. As in 1954, Canada was the fourth largest outlet for British exports, after Australia, the United States and the Union of South Africa but ahead of New Zealand. However, Canadian imports from the United Kingdom increased less both in absolute and relative terms than those of almost all the other leading markets, especially as compared with the United States whose imports rose four times as much. Canada's share of total United Kingdom exports remained at 5%.

The value of Canada's total trade with the United Kingdom exceeded the 1954 level by 11.8% and established a new postwar record. This increase resulted much more from a rise in sales to the United Kingdom than from higher purchases of British goods. Canadian exports, which exceeded the previous peak in 1947, paralleled the general composition of British imports and consisted primarily of foodstuffs and industrial raw materials. Canadian imports from the United Kingdom were only a little higher than in 1954. But they exceeded the levels of six out of ten postwar years, were 17% above the ten-year postwar average, and were substantially below only the import value in 1953 which was the highest ever achieved. On the other hand, when a comparison is made for the 1950-55 period of general expansion of United Kingdom exports following the devaluation of 1949, Canada's imports in 1955 were just about equal to the average of Canadian purchases from the United Kingdom in 1950-55; while in the case of the United States this average was exceeded by 20%.

TABLE 8. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom, by Half-Years

	1953		1954		1955		Change from 1st half '54 to 1st half '55	Change from 2nd half '54 to 2nd half '55
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports	314.2	351.2	284.6	368.8	384.6	384.7	+ 35.1	+ 4.3
Re-Exports	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.5	1.9	2.8	—	—
Imports	219.6	233.8	204.1	188.4	182.9	217.6	- 10.4	+ 15.6
Total Trade	535.4	586.9	491.2	559.6	569.4	605.1	+ 15.9	+ 8.1
Trade Balance	+ 96.2	+ 119.3	+ 82.9	+ 182.9	+ 203.7	+ 169.8	—	—

The reasons for the relative failure of United Kingdom exports to grow in step with the postwar expansion of imports from all countries and from the United States in particular and with the general growth of the Canadian economy as a whole are complex and manifold and do not lend themselves readily to a statistical analysis and documentation. Neither is it within the scope of this *Review* to undertake a comprehensive study of this particular problem. However, certain factors which undoubtedly have had a varying degree of influence on this problem may be briefly singled out at this point. One may for instance mention the increased competition in the Canadian market from domestic, United States and other foreign sources, especially in machinery, automotive equipment and textiles; the effect on Canadian tastes and preferences, for consumers' and other goods, of geographical proximity of the United States through the impact of travel, advertising and increasingly closer business connections and the interchange of technical personnel and information; the failure of many United Kingdom suppliers to gain a foothold in the Canadian market in the early postwar years due to supply difficulties resulting from the wartime dislocation of production, as well as owing to the demands of sterling and other non-dollar markets; concomitant difficulties in rapid delivery, supply of parts and after-sales service; excessive domestic demand in the United Kingdom in the past few years; and generally the relative obstacles in the way of developing from overseas a regionally segmented market which stretches across the whole North American continent.

Canada's traditional export balance with the United Kingdom was also in evidence in every postwar year. The 1955 balance, at \$373.5 million, was lower than the export balances in 1946-49 and in 1952 and 34% below the postwar record in 1947; but it was markedly above the levels of 1950-51 and 1953-54.

Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom¹

Exports to the United Kingdom in 1955 reached at \$769.3 million a new postwar record, exceeding the levels of 1954 in every month except November as well as being higher in the first three quarters. The value of exports was virtually the same in the first and the second part of the year, but compared with 1954 exports were considerably heavier during the first six months; hence the increase in the first half-year was of the order of 35.1% as against only 4.3% for the second half.

There was no change in the structure of Canadian exports during 1955, grains, forest products and non-ferrous metals accounting for the bulk of sales in the United Kingdom. All main groups except animals and animal products and miscel-

laneous commodities showed value gains over 1954, and non-ferrous metals, non-metallic minerals and chemicals established postwar records. Canada remained in 1955 the United Kingdom's leading supplier of cereals, exporting twice as much as the next largest source, the United States, but the latter's share of the United Kingdom market increased while Canada's was slightly reduced. Canada also displaced Argentina from the rank of the leading source of feedingstuffs for the United Kingdom.

The value of exports in the agricultural and vegetable products group rose by \$44.9 million or 19.8%, increasing its share of the domestic export total to the United Kingdom to 35.4%. Wheat flour was the only major item which showed a decline in value, partly due to Australian competition and also owing to increased quantities of Canadian and other wheat being milled in the United Kingdom; but even with a market share reduced from 90% to 70%, Canada was still the largest supplier of this commodity. Exports of wheat, higher in value by \$15.3 million, had the largest increase. As in 1954, Canada remained the leading source of wheat for the United Kingdom, supplying over 50% of British imports and 16% more by value than the next three leading suppliers, France, the United States and Australia, together. Correspondingly, the United Kingdom's share of total Canadian wheat exports rose from 35.4% to 43.8%. Similarly, there was a sharp increase in shipments of barley, of \$9.9 million, Canada continuing to be the leading supplier and increasing her share of an expanded market from 65% to almost 90%, while the proportion of total exports of barley from Canada accounted for by the United Kingdom went up from 38% to 57.3%. Canada also became in 1955 the leading source for oil seed cake and meal, shipments of which increased by \$9.1 million, with a substantial increase in the share of the market. There were also sharp gains in sales of tobacco, flax seed and fodders, respectively of 228%, 437% and over 1000%, and substantial value increases in fresh apples and vegetable oils.

The value of exports in the wood, wood products and paper group went up by \$11.3 million or 7.7% and was only moderately below the postwar record in 1952. Newsprint paper at \$33 million registered the biggest value increase of \$4.4 million, Canada continuing to be the leading exporter of this commodity to the United Kingdom with a two-thirds share of the market. Planks and boards, the largest item in the group, increased moderately to \$70.4 million. All the other major exports showed value gains, particularly plywoods and veneers and pulpboard and paperboard which went up by respectively 228.5% and 145%.

Exports in the iron and its products group were also only below the postwar record in 1952, rising by \$15 million or 96.5% over 1954. The sharpest increase was registered by pigs, ingots, blooms and billets which reappeared on the export list at \$6.3

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table XI.

TABLE 9. Composition of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Main Groups¹

	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1952	1953	1954	1955
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	34.4	45.9	34.8	35.4	6.6	5.8	7.2	7.3
Animals and Animal Products	4.8	2.8	3.3	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.7	3.3
Fibres, Textiles and Products	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	24.0	25.0	22.8	23.8
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	22.1	16.6	22.4	20.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4
Iron and its Products	5.1	4.1	2.4	4.0	34.1	35.6	33.1	28.0
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	29.9	27.1	32.0	32.2	12.0	11.5	12.5	12.7
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	1.9	1.3	1.9	2.4	7.6	6.7	7.2	8.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.3	1.3	2.4	2.6	3.4	4.1	4.7	5.7
Miscellaneous Commodities	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	8.3	7.2	8.5	9.8

1. For the values from which most of these percentages are derived see Part II, Tables XI and XII.

million. Shipments of iron ore were higher by \$3.3 million or 56.8% and those of iron and steel scrap by 11%, and exports of rolling mill products and ferro-alloys exceeded 1954 levels by respectively \$3 million or 890.5% and \$1.6 million or 91.6%.

The non-ferrous metals and products were, as in 1954, the second largest group with an over 32% share of the domestic export total to the United Kingdom, exports in this group rising by \$38.8 million or 18.6%. Increases in value were shown by all major metals but platinum, and except it and copper also in volume. Aluminum continued to be the leading item, increasing its share of the group total to 40% and that of total exports of this commodity to 47%. Aluminum also registered the largest absolute gain of \$23.8 million, four times more than copper, the next item in the group. There were also substantial value gains in copper, nickel, zinc and lead. Exports in the non-metallic minerals and products group rose by \$6.3 million or 51.2%, almost one-half of the increase being accounted for by asbestos and one-third by coal and coke. The gain in chemicals and allied products of \$4.3 million or 27.2% took place to the extent of 50% in principal chemicals.

Exports of animals and animal products stood at \$17.9 million, a \$4 million decrease from 1954. This was a continuation of the gradual decline from the high levels of 1946-48, exports in this group averaging over \$150 million, when bulk contracts with the United Kingdom permitted large shipments of bacon and cheese to that market. There were marked losses in canned fish but fur skins went up moderately and cheese very sharply by 214%.

Imports from the United Kingdom¹

Imports from the United Kingdom stood at \$400.5 million in 1955. Unlike in 1954, they were considerably lower in the first half-year than in the second, being affected by the rail, dock and seamen's strikes in May and June which had a particularly severe impact on United Kingdom exports to Canada². Consequently imports from the United Kingdom in the first six months of 1955 were \$21.2 million or 10.4% lower than in the same period in 1954; however, they picked up considerably during the second part of 1955 to exceed the corresponding period of the previous year by \$29.2 million or 15.5%, and for 1955 as a whole they were \$8.3 million or 2.1% above the level of 1954.

Perhaps the most significant development in 1955 was the \$17.9 million or 13.8% decline in imports of iron and its products, which at \$112 million were at the lowest level since 1951 and about one-third below the postwar peak in 1953. Also, this was the only major import group which in 1955 showed a value decrease, its share of the import total from the United Kingdom being reduced to 28%. Also, while this group's proportion of total Canadian imports rose to 34.1%, the United Kingdom's share of total imports in this category dropped from 9.8% in 1954 to 7% in 1955. With the exception of relatively small value increases in wire and wire products, tools and bicycles and tricycles, all the major items registered sizable decreases, particularly non-farm machinery which fell by \$4.9 million or 14%.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table XII.

2. See the *Review of Foreign Trade*, First Half Year, 1955, pp. 15-16, for a detailed description of the nature and effect of the strikes.

Imports of agricultural and vegetable products, which showed a steady and uninterrupted increase in the postwar period, and imports of animals and vegetable products, which were only slightly below the postwar peak in 1953, went up respectively by \$1.2 million or 4.2% and \$2.7 million or 25.7%. Whisky, the main item in those two groups, declined somewhat in value, but all the other major imports such as confectionery, cereal foods and bakery products, unmanufactured leather and leather footwear and fur skins registered increases.

Imports of textiles, fibres and products rose by \$5.9 million or 6.6%. At \$95.4 million, they were only moderately above 1952 and 1954 values but over one-third below the postwar record in 1948 and substantially lower than the 1949-51 and 1953 levels. Wool fabrics, the leading commodity in this group, fell moderately as did cotton fabrics and wool carpets. The largest gains took place in coated and impregnated cloth, wool noils and tops and synthetic fibres, tops and yarns, of respectively

\$2.8 million, \$1.6 million and \$1.1 million. Moderate value increases were shown in cotton yarns, textile apparel, wool yarns and warps and miscellaneous lines, cordage and netting.

The wood, wood products and paper group increased in value by \$0.7 million to \$5.8 million, a postwar record. Books account for about one-half of imports in this group. Imports of non-ferrous metals and products went up by \$1.8 million or 3.8%, with a \$2.3 million increase in miscellaneous electrical apparatus but a \$2 million drop in platinum metals. The value of imports in non-metallics rose by \$3.5 million or 12.4%, partly owing to a sharp increase in plate and sheet glass, while pottery and chinaware and anthracite coal more than held their own. Imports of chemicals and allied products went up by \$4 million or 21.7% with substantial gains in principal chemicals and pigments. Aircraft and parts, which, at \$13.1 million, rose by \$8.4 million or 177%, more than accounted for the increase in imports of miscellaneous commodities.

Trade with Other Leading Countries

Venezuela

Total trade with Venezuela increased over 1954 by \$19.4 million or 9.8% to \$218.1 million, and Canada's import balance with that country rose by \$20 million to \$156.5 million. Imports from Venezuela went up by \$19.7 million to \$187.3 million, accounting for close to 10% of that country's exports. As western Canadian crude petroleum is prevented by high transportation costs from competing effectively in the Canadian market served by Montreal refineries, the requirements of this area have been normally supplied from abroad, Venezuela being the main source. As in the past, also in 1955 crude petroleum and fuel oils were the outstanding import items from Venezuela, accounting for almost 100% of total purchases from that country and 60% of total imports of those two commodities from all countries.

Total exports to Venezuela declined fractionally to \$30.8 million, accounting for about 3% of that country's total imports. Wheat flour was again the leading commodity, Canada being the second ranking supplier after the United States. However, exports of flour, which rose steadily from \$2.7 million in 1946 to \$10.5 million in 1954, declined moderately to \$10 million. Because production of fluid milk is costly and difficult owing to climatic and topographic conditions, it satisfies only about one-half of the domestic needs. Canada is one of Venezuela's leading sources for powdered, condensed and evaporated milk, whose exports went up by over 40% to \$5.1 million between 1954 and 1955. Sales of powdered milk alone rose by almost 45% to \$4.7 million, accounting for almost 75% of total Canadian exports. Canada is also one of

Venezuela's main suppliers of shell eggs. However, in 1955, as a result of severe United States, Danish and Polish price competition, egg exports were halved to \$0.7 million, still accounting however for over 40% of Canadian exports of eggs. A substantial gain of over 40% took place in sales of synthetic plastics, mainly cellulose, boosting the value for 1955 to \$1.6 million. Sales of newsprint slightly more than held their own at \$1.3 million. Exports of non-farm machinery almost doubled to \$1.6 million and those of copper wire and copper manufactures rose to \$1 million. There were also gains in planks and boards, manufactured brass and no change in internal combustion engines. But aluminum registered an almost 75% decline to \$0.4 million, and there were also decreases in rubber tires and tubes, seed potatoes, farm implements, electrical apparatus and asbestos.

Federal Republic of Germany

The Federal Republic of Germany had by 1955 achieved a spectacular recovery from the immediate postwar economic conditions. The upward movement that began after the currency reform of 1948 represented initially gains from a very low level of output. But, helped considerably by foreign aid, the Republic has by a great investment effort given virtually full employment to a rapidly increasing population. Industrial production in recent years has been rising at an increasing rate, by 9% in 1953, 12% in 1954 and 16% in 1955. Germany's foreign trade has similarly grown at a fast rate: its value which in 1936 had been equal to one-fifth of the national product and in 1953 to more than one-quarter, amounted in 1955 to approximately one-third. Germany assumed by 1954 her prewar rank

as the world's third leading trader. In 1955, exports and imports exceeded 1950 levels by respectively 110% and 15%; but, stimulated by increasing utilization of domestic productive capacity imports rose in 1955 at a considerably higher rate than exports.

Canada's total trade with Germany went up by \$16.3 million or 12.3% to \$148.6 million, and the export balance fell by \$6 million to \$37.4 million. Total exports to Germany rose by \$5.2 million or 5.9% to \$93 million, and their composition remained virtually unchanged as compared with 1954, almost all the major items showing value increases. Those which declined were wheat, still by far the largest single item at \$35.3 million, which fell by \$8.5 million; and canned meats, no longer on the export list, which were at \$4.3 million in 1954. Sales of barley and wheat flour showed moderate declines to respectively \$1.1 million and \$1 million. Germany in 1955 displaced the United Kingdom as Europe's biggest steel producer next to the Soviet Union. The value of German exports of iron and steel products rose in 1955 by about 20% over the largest previous export values in 1951-52. At the same time, the value of imports in 1955 was about two-thirds greater than in 1954, with large increases in iron ore and scrap. Also, despite a sizable increase in domestic production over 1954, Germany in 1955 accounted for only about 4% of the world's aluminum production as compared with a prewar share of over 25% and there were again substantial aluminum imports. Canada contributed to those needs, exports of iron ore, iron and steel scrap and aluminum going up by 60%, 36% and 27% to respectively \$6.3 million, \$3.5 million and \$4.2 million. There was also a very substantial 119% gain in shipments of copper which rose to \$7.4 million, of rye which more than doubled to \$2.4 million, and of woodpulp which went up by over one-third to \$1.6 million. Gains were also registered in lead, brass, newsprint and whisky.

Imports from Germany went up by \$11.1 million or 24.9% to \$55.6 million, their composition, as in the case of exports, remaining essentially unaltered. Non-farm machinery was again the most important item, increasing by 13% to \$8 million, although less than in 1954 when it rose by \$1.7 million. On the other hand, purchases of passenger and freight automobiles rose more both in absolute and relative terms than in the previous year, more than doubling in value to respectively \$5 million and \$1.2 million. Substantial increases were also registered by lime, plaster and cement, tools, rolling mill products and cameras, while clocks and watches, cutlery, plate and sheet glass, dyeing and tanning materials, fertilizers and electrical apparatus more than held their own. The only major imports showing a decline were pipes, tubes and fittings, toys and sporting goods and non-commercial items.

Japan

For Japan 1955 was another year of continuous recovery in the postwar period, the tight monetary and fiscal policies adopted in 1953 contributing to a check on inflationary tendencies at home and to

an improvement in the balance of payments position. Manufacturing and mining output was higher than in 1954, a 23% expansion of exports to a postwar peak, especially in iron and steel products, ships and non-ferrous metals, being considered as the chief factor in the rise of total output. Total imports, also a postwar record, advanced over 1954 at a much lower rate, with main gains in iron ore and scrap iron, crude rubber, raw wool and petroleum.

Canada's total trade with Japan increased by \$11.8 million or 10.2% to \$127.7 million, and the export balance was reduced by \$23.2 million to \$54.3 million, still exceeding by almost 50% the value of Canadian imports from Japan. Total exports declined by \$5.7 million or 5.9% to \$91 million, representing close to 5% of total Japanese imports. Japan was again, next to the United Kingdom, Canada's best market for wheat, sales of which rose by \$1.9 million to \$52.7 million, thus slightly exceeding the 1953 level. There were very substantial gains in flax seed, which went up by \$1.2 million to \$4.9 million, although less sharply than in 1954; in fodders, from almost nil to \$1.1 million; in miscellaneous seeds, which appeared on the export list at \$2.2 million; and in hides and skins and in miscellaneous non-ferrous metals and ores. There was a moderate gain in asbestos. But there were also some very sharp declines. Exports of barley fell for the second consecutive year, 25% in 1954 to \$13.1 million and 56% in 1955 to \$5.8 million. Sales of whisky went down by \$0.7 million to \$1.7 million; gasoline, at \$1.6 million in 1954, disappeared from the list; scrap iron and copper fell respectively from \$1.2 million and \$0.9 million to very small amounts. Exports of wood pulp and wheat flour declined more moderately to respectively \$5.5 million and \$1.4 million and iron ore about held its own at \$3.6 million.

Imports from Japan went up in a wide range of commodities by \$17.5 million or 91.1% to \$36.7 million. Purchases of all the major textile items rose considerably: textile apparel by \$2.8 million to \$4.8 million; cotton fabrics and miscellaneous cotton manufactures by respectively \$1.9 million to \$2.2 million and by \$0.4 million to \$0.7 million; flax, hemp and jute manufactures to \$0.8 million and synthetic fibres to \$0.6 million. Most of the other leading imports showed very sharp advances. Pipes, tubes and fittings and rolling mill products registered gains of \$2.2 million and \$1.9 million, rising to respectively \$3.8 million and \$2.2 million. Purchases of toys and sporting goods went up by almost 60% to \$2.2 million and those of plywoods and veneers by almost 125% to \$1.4 million. Shipments of bauxite ore rose from an insignificant amount to \$1.3 million, and those of cutlery and hardware more than doubled to \$1.1 million. Imports of non-farm machinery more than tripled to \$0.8 million, and those of containers doubled to reach the same amount. Imports of pottery and chinaware, jewellery and educational and scientific equipment made some gains. But shipments of citrus fruits and of fresh and frozen fish and fish oils fell.

TABLE 10. Trade of Canada with Eight Leading Countries, by Half-Years

	1953		1954		1955		Change from 1st half '54 to 1st half '55	Change from 2nd half '54 to 2nd half '55
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	%
Venezuela:								
Total Exports	17.6	19.0	15.5	15.6	14.6	16.2	- 6.0	+ 4.0
Imports	71.1	84.0	82.5	85.1	88.7	98.6	+ 7.5	+ 15.9
Trade Balance	- 53.5	- 65.0	- 67.0	- 69.5	- 74.1	- 82.4	-	-
Germany, Federal Rep.:								
Total Exports	34.3	50.2	32.0	55.8	39.6	53.4	+ 23.7	- 4.4
Imports	14.2	21.3	18.0	26.5	21.8	33.8	+ 20.7	+ 27.9
Trade Balance	+ 20.1	+ 28.9	+ 14.0	+ 29.4	+ 17.9	+ 19.5	-	-
Japan:								
Total Exports	37.4	81.3	61.6	35.1	45.4	45.6	- 26.3	+ 29.9
Imports	5.7	7.9	6.6	12.6	13.9	22.8	+ 109.1	+ 81.8
Trade Balance	+ 31.6	+ 73.5	+ 54.9	+ 22.6	+ 31.5	+ 22.8	-	-
Belgium and Luxembourg:								
Total Exports	31.9	37.9	22.7	32.6	24.2	32.6	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
Imports	14.4	14.7	11.8	13.3	11.8	17.3	+ 0.1	+ 29.9
Trade Balance	+ 17.4	+ 23.4	+ 10.9	+ 19.3	+ 12.3	+ 15.4	-	-
Australia:								
Total Exports	18.0	21.9	22.3	24.0	28.3	30.3	+ 27.1	+ 26.0
Imports	6.3	17.2	7.8	16.9	8.5	17.8	+ 9.0	+ 5.5
Trade Balance	+ 11.7	+ 4.8	+ 14.5	+ 7.1	+ 19.9	+ 12.4	-	-
Netherlands:								
Total Exports	21.3	21.7	12.8	27.5	21.1	27.3	+ 64.3	- 0.8
Imports	10.2	12.1	9.9	12.7	8.7	12.3	- 12.4	- 3.1
Trade Balance	+ 11.1	+ 9.6	+ 2.9	+ 14.9	+ 12.4	+ 15.0	-	-
Union of South Africa:								
Total Exports	23.9	27.0	23.2	16.8	30.0	26.3	+ 29.2	+ 57.2
Imports	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.6	2.6	3.7	+ 10.4	+ 2.8
Trade Balance	+ 21.5	+ 24.8	+ 20.9	+ 13.2	+ 27.5	+ 22.6	-	-
Norway:								
Total Exports	20.3	17.0	21.0	22.9	20.6	26.5	- 2.1	+ 16.1
Imports	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	- 1.0	+ 40.4
Trade Balance	+ 19.4	+ 15.6	+ 20.0	+ 21.9	+ 19.6	+ 25.2	-	-

Belgium and Luxembourg

In 1955 Belgium's gross national product rose substantially over 1954, the recovery that started in 1954 being even more pronounced in 1955. Industrial production which in 1954 increased by about 3% rose by a further 5%. The greatest gains were achieved in electric power generation and oil

refining and in the capital goods industries. The steel industry, stimulated by increased foreign demand, notably in Germany, the Netherlands and France, stepped up its production by 18%. The glass industry worked to full capacity, building activity was exceptionally brisk and even coal production, which is normally inelastic, was raised somewhat; buoyant tendencies were also displayed

by most consumers' goods industries. The greatest influence on the economy was exerted by export demand, especially for steel and steel products, exports rising 20% over 1954. As in the case of Canada, Belgium is extremely dependent on foreign trade. In 1948-52, 20-30% of the gross national product and over 40% of total industrial production were devoted to export markets, steel, metallurgy and textiles providing some 70% of foreign exchange earnings. Imports consist mainly of raw materials and semi-finished products for conversion.

Canada's total trade with Belgium and Luxembourg in 1955 rose by \$5.5 million or 6.8% to \$85.8 million, and the export balance declined by \$2.5 million to \$27.7 million. Total exports went up by \$1.5 million or 1% to \$56.8 million, their composition remaining basically unchanged. Wheat was again by far the largest item, accounting for almost 40% of the export total; but sales declined by \$6.3 million to \$22 million. Shipments of oats and barley were halved to respectively \$1.2 million and \$1 million. There were also declines in canned fish, to \$1.7 million; in wood pulp, to \$1 million; and in planks and boards, to \$0.3 million. But gains in other exports outweighed these decreases. The largest increases were registered by lead and flax seed, both of which went up by \$2.4 million to respectively \$4.6 million and \$3.7 million. Asbestos rose by \$0.9 million to \$3.3 million. There were also gains in aluminum, to \$2.2 million; in newsprint, to \$1.4 million; and in rye, meats, rolling mill products, copper, zinc and drugs and medicines.

Imports from Belgium and Luxembourg went up by \$4 million or 15.9% to \$29.1 million, the increase being spread over a wide range of commodities. There were considerable gains in almost all the leading imports. Rolling mill products, the largest item, increased most (by \$1.5 million) to \$5.5 million. Wool carpets and mats went up by \$0.8 million to \$4.6 million; unset diamonds by \$0.9 million to \$4 million; tin blocks, pigs and bars by \$0.2 million to \$2.4 million; and plate and sheet glass by \$0.7 million to \$2.9 million. There were also increases in cotton fabrics, coated and impregnated cloth, carpets and mats made of materials other than wool, books, pipes, tubes and fittings, pigs, ingots, blooms and billets and dressed furs; but there were declines in non-farm machinery and glass products.

Australia

High business activity and record industrial development, as evidenced by the completion of major investment programs associated with production of uranium and steel and oil refining, the expansion of secondary industries and a marked rise in agricultural production, characterized the Australian economy in 1955. Prosperity was enjoyed over the past few years and imports were rising at a steep rate in 1954 and 1955 while exports were in those years below both the 1951 and 1953 peaks. The resulting payments difficulties led to the introduction of stringent import restrictions in April

and October of 1955. The objective was to reduce the overall volume of imports rather than to discriminate between dollar and non-dollar sources of supply; nevertheless, except for certain raw and industrial materials, import permits are not, as a general rule, issued for products available domestically or from soft-currency sources of supply, this policy preventing imports of a wide range of manufactured goods previously shipped from Canada and other dollar area countries.

Canada shared with other countries in the import boom, although the range of products sold was much narrower than in the prewar period. Total trade with Australia went up by \$14 million or 19.7% to \$84.9 million, the export balance increasing by \$10.7 million to \$32.3 million. Total exports rose by \$12.3 million or 26.6% to \$58.6 million. Planks and boards registered the largest gain of \$3.3 million to \$11.8 million, and newsprint advanced by \$2.1 million to \$8.6 million. Exports of automobile parts rose by \$2.5 million to \$11.6 million, exceeding the level of 1953; those of passenger cars declined by one-third to \$2.1 million but sales of freight automobiles rose moderately to \$1.4 million. Shipments of aluminum went up by almost two-thirds to \$4.9 million; those of rolling mill products more than doubled to \$1.2 million; and sales of copper more than quadrupled to \$2.9 million. There were also gains in asbestos, tobacco, canned fish, non-farm machinery and synthetic plastics.

Imports from Australia went up by \$1.6 million or 6.5% to \$26.3 million. Sugar was again the leading item, rising by \$0.6 million to \$8.3 million. Raw wool advanced by \$0.7 million to \$5.6 million, but dried fruits declined moderately to \$5 million. Canned and preserved fruits rose to \$1.2 million and canned meats to \$2.7 million. There were also increases in fresh mutton and lamb and sausage casings, while wines about held their own.

The Netherlands

The Netherlands enjoyed a prosperous year in 1955. Industrial production rose considerably over 1954, almost all sectors of the economy sharing in the upswing, and both exports and imports exceeded the previous postwar peaks in 1954 by about 12%. Canada's total trade with the Netherlands went up by \$6.4 million or 10.2% to \$69.3 million, the export balance increasing by \$9.6 million to \$27.4 million. Total exports rose by \$8.1 million or 20.1% to \$48.4 million. Wheat, which fell by almost 60% to \$8.5 million, still remained the largest item. There were also declines in wood pulp, canned fish, planks and boards and meats. On the other hand, very sharp gains took place in flax seed which rose by \$7.3 million to \$7.6 million; in aluminum which increased by almost one-third to \$4.2 million; in rye which advanced by \$1.9 million to \$2.3 million; in pigs, ingots, blooms and billets which went up by \$2 million to \$2.2 million; in pulpwood which increased by \$1.4 million to \$1.6 million; in synthetic plastics which rose by \$1.3 million to \$1.5 million; in iron

ore which went up by \$1.1 million to \$1.2 million; in barley, which doubled to \$1.1 million; and in oats which rose from a small amount to \$0.7 million. There were also gains in hides and skins, vegetable oils and newsprint, and asbestos held their own.

Imports from the Netherlands declined by \$1.6 million or 7.1% to \$21 million. Non-commercial items were more than halved to \$1.8 million, owing to a fall in Dutch immigration to Canada from the high levels of the previous postwar years. There were also decreases in purchases of tin blocks, pigs and bars, canned and preserved fruits, cocoa beans and non-farm machinery. But imports of cotton fabrics almost doubled to \$1.1 million and florist and nursery stock, electrical apparatus and cocoa butter and paste went up respectively to \$1.9 million, \$1.5 million and \$1.3 million. There were also gains in cocoa and chocolate powder, hair and bristles, cheese and unset diamonds.

The Union of South Africa

1955 was another year of high prosperity for the Union of South Africa, gross national income and industrial production continuing to rise, with an expansion in mining and a satisfactory level of agricultural production. Exports exceeded the previous postwar peak in 1954 by almost 16%, the increase being mainly attributable to higher production and exports of uranium; imports also rose substantially but only about one-half as much as exports in relative terms. Some of South Africa's import restrictions were relaxed during 1955. The import control system favours purchases of lumber, milled steel products and industrial raw materials in general, maintenance spares, industrial machinery and certain textile piece goods; it does not discriminate between dollar and sterling sources of supply.

Canada's total trade with the Union of South Africa went up in 1955 by \$16.7 million or 36.4% to \$62.6 million, the export balance, characteristic of the past twenty years, increasing by \$16 million to \$50.1 million. Wheat, the leading item in 1954, declined by \$1.1 million to \$9.1 million and was displaced by planks and boards which rose 75% to \$12.2 million, accounting for 37% of total exports of this commodity to the Commonwealth. Exports of cars, trucks and parts rose by 180%, 170% and 75% to respectively \$5.6 million, \$3.1 million and \$3

million. Sales of railway cars and coaches went up by \$1.9 million to \$2.1 million, of packages by \$1.1 million to \$1.5 million and those of tallow doubled to \$1.3 million. Shipments of newsprint increased by \$0.8 million to \$4 million, and there were also gains in farm implements, electrical apparatus, canned fish, unmanufactured leather, non-farm machinery and copper. But declines took place in aluminum, wrapping paper, synthetic thread and yarn, bond and writing paper, while there was no change in synthetic plastics.

Imports from the Union of South Africa went up by \$0.4 million or 6.8% to \$6.3 million. Indian corn, which was not on the list in 1953 and stood at \$1.6 million in 1954 disappeared again in 1955. Abrasives rose by \$0.6 million to \$1.2 million to become the leading import commodity and to exceed the 1953 level. Purchases of nuts went up by \$0.9 million to \$1 million, those of raw wool to \$0.7 million, and manganese ore appeared on the import list at \$0.4 million. But there were declines in purchases of sugar, wines and wool noils and tops

Norway

In 1955, as in 1954, there was continued buoyant activity in the Norwegian economy, the most substantial expansion taking place in the merchant fleet and in industrial capacity. Norway's exports and imports achieved postwar peaks, exceeding the 1954 levels by respectively 9% and 7%. Canada's trade with Norway is of a special nature, consisting mainly of large shipments of Canadian ores for smelting and refining and eventual re-export to other countries. Total trade went up by \$3.6 million or 7.8% to \$49.5 million, the export balance increasing by \$2.9 million to \$44.8 million. Total exports rose by \$3.2 million or 7.3% to \$47.1 million. Nickel, which went up by \$3.2 million to \$24.8 million, constituted over one-half of the export total and continued to be by far the largest item. Shipments of copper rose by \$2 million to \$7.7 million, displacing wheat as the second ranking export commodity. There were also gains in flax seed, miscellaneous non-ferrous ores and carbon and graphite electrodes. Exports of wheat fell by \$1.6 million to \$5.8 million, and decreases also took place in chemicals, aircraft, zinc and barley. Imports from Norway went up by \$0.2 million or 1.2% to \$2.4 million. Canned fish advanced to \$1.1 million, continuing to be the only substantial import commodity.

CHAPTER III

TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

Exports to Europe and the Commonwealth showed a similar movement in 1955 as they recovered from the decline of the previous year and moderately exceeded 1953 levels. Total exports to Europe, which registered a continuous quarterly rate of increase and were higher in every quarter of 1955 as compared with 1954, exceeded the value for 1954 by \$37.8 million or 10.9% and at \$383.5 million were below only the postwar peak in 1952. Total exports to the Commonwealth, which were also above 1954 levels in every quarter, rose by about \$10 million between the first and the second and the second and the third quarter but declined in the fourth. Shipments to the Commonwealth were \$46.1 million or 22.4% above 1954 and reached \$251.5 million, but except for 1949, 1953 and 1954 they were below the levels of all other postwar years. Total exports to Latin America, which were lower in every quarter of 1955 compared with 1954 and did not show much quarter-to-quarter change, declined by \$26.1 million or 13.9% to \$162.2 million. Sales to Latin America exceeded in 1955 the levels of the years 1946 to 1950, but not those of 1951 to 1954, and were very markedly below the postwar peak in 1952.

Imports from Europe registered a continuous quarterly rate of increase in 1955, especially in the second and fourth quarters; they were also higher in every quarter of 1955 as compared with

1954, especially in the fourth. Purchases from Europe increased steadily in the years 1946 to 1951, and particularly sharply between 1950 and 1951; there was a decline in 1952, with a value of imports still about 50% above 1950 and by 1954 the level of 1951 was recovered. In 1955, imports from Europe rose by \$25.8 million or 14.4% over 1954 to reach a postwar record of \$204.3 million. Imports from the Commonwealth were higher in every quarter and by about fairly similar amounts as compared with 1954. Purchases from the Commonwealth in 1955 rose by \$27.2 million or 14.9% over 1954 to reach \$210.1 million, and they surpassed the levels of all postwar years except for 1950 and the almost one-third higher peak in 1951. Imports from Latin America, which rose in every quarter but the first, went up by \$34.9 million or 12.3% to establish a postwar record of \$319.3 million.

As a result of these developments in trade with Europe, the Commonwealth and Latin America, Canada's bilateral trade imbalance with those areas was accentuated in 1955. The export balance with Europe increased from \$167.1 million to \$179.1 million and that with the Commonwealth from \$22.5 million to \$41.4 million; while the import balance with Latin America rose from \$96.1 million to \$157.1 million.

Trade with Europe¹

During 1955 expansion continued to be the dominant feature of the economic situation in Europe, total output rising sharply for the second consecutive year. The current expansion in Europe marks a new phase of postwar economic development. From 1945 to mid-1950 the advance in economic activity was sparked by reconstruction needs and immediate postwar shortages and was helped by initial United States aid. In 1950-51 there was the stimulus of a sudden rise in defence requirements. But the expansion which began in 1953 was dominated by normal peacetime economic forces and was made possible by the growth of productive resources coming from new investment, increased productivity and a rise in the labour force. In 1955, in none of the major industrial countries of continental Western Europe did industrial output expand by less than 7% over the previous year, the increase averaging about 11% for all the countries in that area. Also, for Europe as a whole both exports and imports of every country except Spain showed in 1955 gains over 1954.

Canada's total trade with all European countries other than the Soviet Union and the other countries in the Soviet bloc increased in 1955 by 11% over 1954. The gain was shared by all the trading partners in that area except Switzerland, Iceland and Yugoslavia which were also the only countries showing a decrease in imports from Canada. The Netherlands, Austria, Finland and Iceland registered a decline in sales to Canada, but exports of all other countries in that region went up. Canada had export balances with all countries in the area other than Sweden, Spain, Denmark and Yugoslavia, and these export balances increased in all cases except for Germany, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Iceland.

The only changes between 1954 and 1955 in the relative position of Canada's ten leading Western European trading partners in terms of total trade consisted of a transposition of Switzerland from fifth into seventh rank and of displacement of Denmark by Austria in tenth rank, the order of importance being as follows: the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg, the Netherlands, France, Norway, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain and Austria. Germany remained Canada's

1. Except Commonwealth countries and Ireland. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables V, VI, VIII, XIV and XIX.

TABLE 11. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland), by Half-Years

	1953		1954		1955		Change from 1st half '54 to 1st half '55	Change from 2nd half '54 to 2nd half '55
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports.....	169.1	201.0	141.6	199.7	164.2	211.9	+ 16.0	+ 6.0
Re-Exports.....	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.1	1.6	5.8	—	—
Imports.....	80.0	93.2	79.7	98.9	82.7	121.6	+ 3.7	+ 23.1
Total Trade.....	250.2	295.7	223.5	300.7	248.6	339.2	+ 11.2	+ 12.8
Trade Balance.....	+ 90.2	+ 109.3	+ 64.1	+ 103.0	+ 83.2	+ 95.9	—	—

leading trading partner in the area, again followed by Belgium, not only in terms of total trade but also both as a supplier of imports and a market for exports. The Netherlands remained the third leading export market, again followed by Norway and France. But France displaced the Netherlands as the third leading import source, with Switzerland again in fifth place.

Canada's trade with the Soviet Union and the other countries in the Soviet bloc taken together went up considerably in 1955 over 1954. Total trade with this area increased by almost 60%, accounting for 2.6% of total trade with Europe as a whole. Total exports rose by 81% to \$10.7 million and imports by 26% to \$4.8 million. The greatest gains occurred in trade with Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany, mostly in exports as a result of the appearance of large sales of wheat and butter. But both exports to and imports from the Soviet Union declined. It may be mentioned at this point that there was also a rise in trade with mainland China (which is listed in Canadian statistics in the "other countries" group). The 900% gain in exports which reached \$1 million was entirely accounted for by larger sales of ammonium sulphate, while the almost 50% increase in imports was mostly caused by higher purchases of nuts and fur skins.

Domestic exports to Europe recovered in 1955 from their decline in the previous year. At \$376.1 million they exceeded moderately the level of 1953, the increase in value over 1954 appearing to be owing partly to price changes. The largest absolute gain over 1954, of \$22.2 million or 33.4%, took place in non-ferrous metals and products, which advanced to \$88.6 million. One-half of the increase in this group was accounted for by copper, the value of which rose by 64% to \$28.3 million. More than one-third of the \$11.1 million gain in sales of copper was accounted for by Germany and there were substantial increases to France, Norway and Switzerland. Exports of nickel went up by \$5.6 million to \$28.2 million, 88% of which was shipped to Norway for refining and eventual re-export. Exports of aluminum rose by \$0.6 million to \$14.3 million, decreases in shipments to Switzerland,

Spain, Italy and Greece being more than compensated for by gains in sales to Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Sweden. There were also value increases in lead, miscellaneous non-ferrous ores, brass and metallic scrap; but sales of electrical apparatus and zinc declined.

The largest relative gain of 66.9% or \$12.6 million took place in the iron and its products group which recovered from the 1954 decline and at \$31.4 million considerably surpassed the level of 1953. All the principal items except internal combustion engines shared in the advance over 1954. Exports of scrap iron and steel rose by \$4.1 million or 85% to \$8.9 million, Italy, Spain and Germany accounting for respectively \$1.8 million, \$1 million and \$0.9 million of the increase. Shipments of iron ore went up by \$3.5 million or 85% to \$7.5 million, all of it going to Germany and the Netherlands in a proportion of six to one. There were also marked gains in non-farm machinery, pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, rolling mill products and farm implements.

Exports in the wood, wood products and paper group went up by \$6.7 million or 27.3% and at \$31.1 million stood at almost three times the export value in 1953. Wood pulp, with an increase of \$1.8 million over 1954, was at \$15.2 million the largest item in this group. France was again the most important customer taking close to one-third of the total, followed by the Soviet Union. Exports of newsprint rose by \$2.5 million to \$8.3 million, and France, which absorbed 80% of the gain, became the leading importer. There was also a marked increase in exports of pulpwood and a small drop in sales of planks and boards. Exports of non-metallic minerals, consisting predominantly of asbestos, went up substantially; Germany was again the most important customer, taking one-third of the asbestos total. There was also a substantial gain in exports of textiles, especially of rags and waste to Poland, Czechoslovakia and Roumania. Exports of chemicals, which were purchased by almost every country in the area, also registered a sizable increase, particularly synthetic plastics and fertilizers, with France again the leading customer, followed by Italy and Germany.

The value of exports in the agricultural and vegetable products group fell in 1955 by \$11.8 million or 7.7% to \$141.8 million. Sales of wheat declined from \$124.4 million in 1954 to \$96.9 million. A decrease of \$8.5 million took place in shipments to Germany which however increased her share to well over one-third of Canadian wheat exports to Europe. Exports to the Netherlands fell by \$9.2 million and to Belgium by \$6.3 million. As compared with 1954, there were also declines in sales to Switzerland, Norway and no shipments at all to Yugoslavia, Portugal, Denmark and France. But exports of wheat to Italy almost quadrupled and those to Austria more than doubled, and there was an appearance of shipments to Poland and Finland. Exports of barley fell from \$6.2 million to \$3.9 million. The largest drop of \$1.9 million took place in shipments to Belgium, but there were also declines in sales to Switzerland, Germany and Norway and a disappearance of exports to the Soviet Union which in 1954 amounted to \$0.9 million; however, sales to the Netherlands doubled and those to Italy quadrupled. There were also declines in oats and wheat flour. On the other hand, exports of flax seed increased by \$12.2 million to reach an unprecedented value of \$20.5 million, 60% of the increase being absorbed by the Netherlands and 20% by Belgium. Exports of rye almost tripled to \$6.9 million, and there was also a sizable gain in vegetable oils and a moderate one in whisky.

Exports in the animal and animal products group fell by \$2.6 million or 12.2% to \$18.4 million, due to the disappearance of sales of canned meat to the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union which together amounted to \$5.9 million in 1954. There was also a decline of \$1.7 million in exports of canned fish. But sales of butter appeared at \$2.7 million, of which \$2.2 million was bought by Eastern Germany and the rest by Czechoslovakia. Exports of cured fish went up by \$0.9 million to \$3.5 million, more than one-half of the gain being accounted for by higher shipments of cod to Spain and Portugal. There were also increases in sales of hides and skins and of cooked meats.

Imports from Europe, at \$204.3 million, rose in 1955 at a considerably higher rate than in the previous year. The increase was shared by all the main commodity groups except miscellaneous commodities and was spread fairly evenly among them, with emphasis on iron and its products and non-metallic minerals. The total value increase over 1954 seems to have been mainly attributable to volume changes.

The largest absolute rise of \$7.9 million or 18.1% took place in the iron and its products group. All the principal items in this group registered sizable gains. Non-farm machinery, which went up by \$0.9 million to \$17.1 million, remained by far the most important import commodity, accounting for one-third of the group's value and for 8% of total imports from Europe. Germany continued in 1955 to supply close to 50% of Canadian imports of non-farm machinery from Europe and most of Canadian purchases of freight and passenger automobiles which more than doubled to \$6 million. There was also a very substantial gain in imports of rolling mill products and sizable increases in pipes, tubes and fittings, ball and roller bearings, tools and wire and wire products. Over two-thirds of the \$6 million value increase in imports of non-metallic minerals and products was accounted for by higher purchases of plate and sheet glass, lime, plaster and cement and unset diamonds.

The value of imports in the fibres, textiles and products group went up by \$2.8 million or 11.6% to \$26.6 million. Belgium remained the largest individual supplier at almost 30% of the total, sharing in the increase together with Germany, Italy, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia; but France and Austria lost some ground. It may be of interest to compare the changes between 1954 and 1955 in imports of textiles from Europe with those in purchases from the other leading suppliers which, for the whole group, increased as follows: the United States, 5.6%, from \$180.8 million to \$191 million; the United Kingdom, 6.6%, from \$89.5 million to \$95.4 million; India, 19.5%, from \$12.3 million to \$14.7 million; Japan, 167.5%, from \$4 million to \$10.7 million. For cotton and wool manufactures alone, the respective statistics for 1954 and 1955 were: the United States, \$52.1 million and \$57 million (cotton) and \$2.8 million and \$2.9 million (wool); the United Kingdom, \$9 million and \$8.2 million (cotton) and \$43.5 million and \$42.4 million (wool); India, \$1.6 million and \$2.4 million (cotton) and \$1 million and \$0.7 million (wool); Japan, \$1 million and \$4.6 million (cotton) and \$0.7 million and \$1.3 million (wool); and Europe, \$5.9 million and \$6.4 million (cotton) and \$7.3 million and \$9.2 million (wool).

As regards the individual commodities in this group's imports from Europe, they all showed increases except lace and embroidery, and wool carpets and mats continued to be the leading item. With the exception of electrical apparatus, which went up by \$1 million, there were few substantial value increases among the principal commodities in the remaining main groups.

Trade with the Commonwealth and Ireland¹

Generally high levels of economic activity prevailed in 1955 in Commonwealth countries. Export earnings of the individual countries in this group were essentially dependent on the price fluctuations for their main exports. Consequently, excellent markets for natural rubber very strongly benefited Malaya and, to a lesser extent, Ceylon, and high copper prices helped the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; while low cocoa prices resulted in a substantial reduction in West African exports. But in the case of wool, cotton, and jute and jute goods, the disposal of larger quantities offset or more than offset price reductions and was one of the main factors leading to increases in export earnings of Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan and South Africa. Imports into almost all the Commonwealth countries were in 1955 kept at very high levels by increasing incomes and the demands of expanding development and investment programs.

There took place in 1955 an expansion of Canada's trade with the Commonwealth. Before World War II, Canadian exports to the countries in the area included a considerable proportion of manufactured goods as a result of the preferential tariff system. But in postwar years such exports were particularly affected by import restrictions. However, the 1955 increase in total Canadian exports to the Commonwealth was to a large extent due to a general relaxation of import controls in 1954 and 1955, including wider opportunities for sale of manufactured goods. For instance, in New Zealand a number of additional products were exempted during 1955 from import restrictions, resulting in an increase of products which may now be imported freely from all countries to about 150 categories. In South Africa, the non-discriminatory control system remained in force and restrictions are only nominal on many products of importance to Canada. In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland a considerable number of products were added to the free list. A further relaxation of discriminatory controls took place in India. In the British colonies, particularly in the West Indies, some restrictions were also discontinued.

A part of Canadian exports to the Commonwealth in 1955 was financed through Canada's participation in capital assistance programs under the Colombo Plan for Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia. India, Pakistan and Ceylon were the Commonwealth countries benefiting from this contribution. A variety of industrial material and equipment was involved, particularly power generating equipment for hydro-electric and irrigation projects, but also steam and diesel locomotives, boilers, railway ties, electric cranes, tele-communications equipment, steel, copper, aluminum — as well as wheat flour. Also included in Canada's

assistance to those countries under the Colombo Plan were engineering and other services in the planning and establishment of industrial plants and public utilities.

Domestic exports to the Commonwealth recovered in 1955 from the 1954 dip and at \$249.9 million stood slightly above the 1953 level, the value increase being in part accounted for by price changes. There were gains in all the main groups except agricultural and vegetable products and fibres, textiles and products. By far the largest absolute value increase of \$23.5 million, as well as the greatest relative rise of 53%, took place in iron and its products. All the principal items except non-farm machinery showed value gains, some of which were very sharp. Automobile parts continued to be the leading export in this group, advancing by \$4.4 million to \$17.9 million. Exports of freight and passenger automobiles together showed a gain of \$8.3 million, doubling in value to \$18 million, and those of locomotives rose by \$8.1 million, almost tripling in value to \$12.3 million. There were also substantial increases in rolling mill products, railway cars, internal combustion engines and tubes, pipes and fittings, as well as moderate gains in farm implements and tools.

Planks and boards continued to be the leading export commodity to the Commonwealth with also the largest absolute value increase of \$9.7 million to \$33 million, accounting for 13% of the domestic export total to the area. Newsprint moved ahead of wheat and wheat flour to become in 1955 the second leading export to the Commonwealth, going up by \$4.6 million to \$22.5 million. Other large increases took place in copper, electrical apparatus, chemicals and canned fish, while among those exports which showed gains aluminum was the only important export which had an only moderate upward change. Wheat lost hardly any ground and stood at \$20.7 million, but shipments of wheat flour declined by 20% to \$14.9 million.

Imports from the Commonwealth went up in 1955 by an amount well over twice as high as was the case in the previous year and reached a value of \$210.1 million; about two-thirds of the gain was accounted for by a larger volume of purchases. There were value increases in all the main groups except miscellaneous commodities, with the heaviest gain in agricultural and vegetable products which rose by \$11.4 million or 9.5% to \$131.6 million. Raw sugar continued to be the largest import commodity from the Commonwealth; its purchases decreased slightly to \$45.9 million and its share of the import total from the area declined from 25% to 22%. Rubber displaced tea to become at \$27.1 million the second largest import from this region with an increase of \$11.7 million. Purchases of tea went up by \$2.8 million to \$23 million, and there were also increases in imports of nuts, rubber footwear, vegetable oils, beans, canned and preserved fruits, molasses and syrups, natural

1. Except the United Kingdom. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables V, VI, XV, XVI and XIX.

TABLE 12. Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland, by Half-Years

	1953		1954		1955		Change from 1st half '54 to 1st half '55	Change from 2nd half '54 to 2nd half '55
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports.....	125.5	120.2	95.6	108.3	118.3	131.6	+ 23.8	+ 21.5
Re-Exports.....	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	—	—
Imports	76.7	94.5	81.7	101.2	95.2	114.9	+ 16.5	+ 13.6
Total Trade	203.3	214.7	178.1	210.2	214.2	247.4	+ 20.3	+ 17.7
Trade Balance.....	+ 49.9	+ 26.8	+ 14.7	7.8	+ 23.8	+ 17.6	—	—

gums and rum. But purchases of coffee fell by \$2.9 million to \$3.9 million, and there were also declines in spices, dried fruits, cocoa beans, wines and brandy.

The non-ferrous metals and products group went up by \$6.8 million or 38.9% to \$24.1 million. Higher shipments of manganese ore and of bauxite and alumina accounted for respectively 60% and 40% of the increase. The fibres, textiles and products group showed a rise of \$5.4 million or 22.7%. Raw wool and flax, hemp and jute fabrics registered the largest gains of \$2.9 million and \$1.7 million, and they were also by far the biggest items in this group at respectively \$12 million and \$10.6 million. In the other groups, sizable increases were shown in cheese, fresh mutton and lamb and sausage casings, while petroleum registered a slight decline to \$6.7 million.

Commonwealth countries span the globe and can be conveniently divided into five groups according to their geographical position in the Antilles and Central and South America (British West Indies, British Honduras and British Guiana), and in Europe, Africa, Asia and Oceania. In 1955, the value of Canada's total trade with all these areas increased over 1954, particularly so in the case of the last three.

In 1955, total exports to the Commonwealth countries in the Antilles and Central and South America went up from \$41 million in 1954 to \$42.7 million, and imports rose from \$53 million to \$55.2 million. Jamaica was Canada's leading trading partner in this group with total trade valued at \$28.5 million, followed by Trinidad and Tobago and British Guiana, at respectively \$22.4 million and \$21.3 million. Agricultural and vegetable and animal products were again the main export groups, contributing together almost 70% of the domestic export total to this area. Wheat flour remained the major individual export item, but as shipments declined from \$11.4 million to \$9.6 million its share of domestic exports to this region fell from 28% to 23%. Trinidad and Tobago, the largest outlet in the area, took almost as much wheat flour as Jamaica and Leeward and Windward Islands, the

next two principal purchasers. Exports of fish, the second leading individual export, were slightly higher in 1955 at \$6.8 million or 16% of the domestic export total to the area; more than one-half of it went to Jamaica.

Raw sugar, at \$24.5 million, again accounted for almost one-half of Canadian imports from this geographical region. Jamaica continued to be the main supplier, but with a sharply diminished share of the total as imports of raw sugar from that country fell from \$10.3 million to \$6.9 million. But there were sharp increases in purchases from Barbados, from \$3.2 million to \$5.8 million; from Leeward and Windward Islands, from \$1 million to \$2.2 million; and from Trinidad and Tobago, from \$0.9 million to \$1.4 million. Imports of bauxite and alumina went up from \$13.8 million to \$16.5 million, shipments from Jamaica increasing by 129% to \$7.1 million and those from British Guiana falling by 11% to \$9.5 million. Imports of petroleum from Trinidad and Tobago were moderately lower at \$6.7 million.

Canada's total trade with the Asian Commonwealth countries went up by 23% in 1955. Total exports rose from \$41.7 million to \$45.1 million and imports from \$65.2 million to \$86.3 million. Total trade with India amounted to almost twice as much as that with Malaya and Singapore, the second leading trading partner in the area. Pakistan was the only country in the region whose trade with Canada did not show an increase in 1955.

Total exports to India rose from \$17.9 million to \$24.9 million. But there was a number of sharply contrasting developments for certain individual commodities. The most marked increases took place in locomotives which increased by \$9.1 million to \$11 million and in electrical apparatus which went up by \$1.5 million to \$2 million. There were also gains in rolling mill products, wood pulp, newsprint, automobile parts and synthetic fabrics. On the other hand, exports of wheat fell by \$2.5 million to \$0.6 million, and there were considerable decreases in aluminum, copper, zinc and farm implements, while logs and square timber and cartridges, guns and rifles disappeared from the export list.

Tea was again Canada's main import from India, its value going up by \$2.4 million to \$12.6 million, followed by flax, hemp and jute fabrics which rose by \$1.7 million to \$10.6 million. Imports of manganese ore increased very sharply from \$0.1 million to \$1.8 million, as did purchases of vegetable oils; there were also gains in cotton fabrics, flax, hemp and jute yarns, mineral wax and natural gums.

Total exports to Malaya and Singapore went up moderately to \$3.4 million, with increases in internal combustion engines and cars, trucks and parts. Imports of rubber rose from \$14.8 million to \$24.9 million, this commodity's share of the import total from Malaya and Singapore increasing from 75% to 86%. Total exports to Ceylon declined from \$3.2 million to \$2.7 million. The biggest drop occurred in locomotives which fell from \$0.8 million to a negligible amount, but wheat flour more than held its ground at \$0.7 million and there was a considerable gain in electrical apparatus. Imports from Ceylon advanced from \$12.5 million to \$15.6 million. Tea was again the principal import item, going up by \$0.6 million to \$9.4 million and accounting for 60% of the import total. Purchases of vegetable oils went up by \$0.9 million to \$3 million, and those of rubber by \$1.6 million to \$2.3 million. Total exports to Pakistan fell from \$9.1 million to \$6.7 million. Wheat, at \$0.8 million in 1954, was not sold in 1955. Shipments of railroad ties declined from \$1.5 million to \$0.1 million and those of wood pulp from \$1.1 million to \$0.4 million, while exports of locomotives fell from \$1.5 million to a negligible amount and those of non-farm machinery were also lower. There were large shipments of a variety of goods to be used in construction projects in Pakistan financed under the Colombo Plan; these were classified as contractors outfits and supplies and totalled \$1.8 million in the year. Shipments of cars, trucks and parts rose from \$0.3 million to \$0.5 million; there were also gains in copper, zinc and radio apparatus. The 33% increase in imports from Pakistan to \$0.8 million was more than accounted for by larger purchases of cotton, this commodity constituting 50% of the import total.

Canada's total trade with all the African Commonwealth countries increased from \$74.7 million in 1954 to \$89.1 million in 1955. The Union of South Africa¹ was again the principal trading partner in the area, accounting for 88% of the export total to and for 25% of the import total from this region. Total trade with British East Africa declined due to a drop in imports from \$15.9 million to \$13.2 million. Purchases of raw sugar were unchanged at \$7.7 million, but those of coffee fell by 42% to \$3.5 million; there were also declines in tea and in manila, sisal and istle fibres. Cocoa beans were the main import from British West Africa, but their value declined from \$2.3 million to \$2 million.

Canada's total trade with Commonwealth countries in Oceania rose from \$99.8 million in 1954 to \$125.8 million in 1955. Australia² continued to be Canada's main trading partner in the area, accounting for 71% of the export total to and for 60% of the import total from this region. Total exports to New Zealand went up from \$14.9 million in 1954 to \$22.4 million in 1955. Gains ranging between \$2.1 million and \$0.4 million were registered in passenger automobiles, newsprint, locomotives, copper and copper manufactures, paper products, canned fish, pipes, tubes and fittings, planks and boards and internal combustion engines. But exports of non-farm machinery declined by \$2.6 million, this commodity being displaced by newsprint as the leading export item to New Zealand. Imports from New Zealand went up from \$7.3 million to \$12.3 million. Raw wool continued to be the leading import item, increasing by 60% to \$5.4 million. There were also substantial gains in sausage casings and fresh mutton and lamb, and sales of cheese valued at \$1.2 million appeared on the import list. A fall in purchases of raw sugar accounted for a 14% drop in Canada's imports from Fiji to \$5 million.

Canada's total trade with Commonwealth countries in Europe and in Ireland taken together went up from \$13.4 million in 1954 to \$17.5 million in 1955, Ireland accounting for 75% of both exports to and imports from the area. Total exports to Ireland rose from \$8.8 million to \$12.9 million. Shipments of wheat, which increased from \$3 million to \$6.2 million, contributed almost 70% of the advance. There were also considerable gains in planks and boards and in newsprint; but barley, at \$0.5 million in 1954, was not sold in 1955. However, imports from Ireland fell markedly, from \$1.2 million to \$0.3 million, mainly due to declines in purchases of fresh pork and of cocoa and chocolate preparations. The increase in exports of wheat to the Mediterranean islands, from \$2.8 million to \$3.8 million, was the most noteworthy development in Canada's trade with Commonwealth territories in Europe.

The following statement lists eleven leading imports from the Commonwealth. These imports are ranked according to their importance in 1955, accounting for 77.6% and 76.4% of total imports from the Commonwealth in 1954 and 1955. Ten of these commodities, nuts excluded, were the ten leading import items from the Commonwealth in 1954; while all except coffee were the ten leading in 1955. Columns I and III represent the import value of the eleven commodities in 1954 and 1955; while column II shows the quantity of these imports in 1955 valued at prices prevailing in 1954. Consequently, for comparison between 1954 and 1955, changes from column I to column II indicate the equivalent percentage quantity movement and changes from column II to column III show the equivalent percentage price movement.

1. See Chapter II, p. 00, for a detailed description of Canada's trade with the Union of South Africa.

2. See Chapter II, p. 00, for a detailed description of Canada's trade with Australia.

Commodity	'54 Quantity at '54 Prices	'55 Quantity at '54 Prices	'55 Quantity at '55 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Sugar, unrefined	46.2	46.5	45.9
Rubber, crude etc.	15.4	16.6	27.1
Tea, black	20.1	19.8	23.0
Bauxite ore.....	13.8	16.1	15.2
Wool, raw.....	9.1	13.0	12.0
Jute fabrics, etc.	8.9	11.2	10.6
Petroleum, crude etc.	6.8	6.7	6.7
Nuts.....	4.7	6.0	5.6
Vegetable oils ..	5.1	6.9	5.4
Fruits, dried.....	5.2	5.1	5.0
Coffee, green	6.8	5.4	3.9
Total	142.0	153.3	160.6

The average price increase between 1954 and 1955 was 4.8% and the average quantity gain was 8%, resulting in a 13.1% value increase for the eleven commodities import total. This compared with the following increases between 1953 and 1954: 1.3% in price, 9.3% in volume and 10.8% in

value. The only two commodities which showed price increases were rubber and tea: the price of rubber, which fell by 13% in 1954, rose by 63% in 1955; the price of tea, which went up by 22% in 1954, increased again by 16%. Petroleum showed no price change in 1955, but all the other commodities in the sample lost some ground, the declines ranging from 1% for sugar to 28% for coffee. For unrefined sugar, bauxite ore and dried fruits this was a continuation of a downward price movement of a similar magnitude between 1953 and 1954. But for raw wool, jute fabrics, vegetable oils and coffee this was a reversal of a trend, particularly so for coffee, which rose 33% in the previous period and fell by 28% between 1954 and 1955. Tea, petroleum and dried fruits registered small quantity declines and coffee a 21% volume loss between 1954 and 1955. For the other commodities there were volume gains ranging from 1% for unrefined sugar to 43% for raw wool, jute fabrics, nuts and vegetable oils showing increases in excess of 25%.

Trade with Latin America¹

Substantially complete statistics on the economies and foreign trade of the individual Latin American countries are at present available only for the first half of 1955, with preliminary estimates for the rest of the year. It appears that by mid-1955 there were in evidence considerable differences in the degree of prosperity in the economies of the individual countries of which this generally rapidly growing region is composed, as well as in their relative external payments position. For the region as a whole, there took place by mid-1955 a deterioration of the aggregate trade balance. The value of exports declined from the level of the corresponding period in the previous year, owing entirely to a fall in the average export price level. Coffee and cocoa were particularly affected as was wheat, fine wool, sugar and tin; on the other hand, prices of crude petroleum remained stable, while those of coarse wool, lead, zinc and copper were rising. On the import side, by mid-1955 the full effect was felt of the increased value of exports during early 1954 in the form of higher purchases abroad, especially of equipment and machinery, average import prices being very slightly reduced.

In 1955 Latin America continued to provide valuable markets for Canadian exports of both foodstuffs and raw materials and of industrial equipment and consumers' goods to satisfy some of the demands resulting from the general economic development of this region. Certain countries in the area have been in recent years experiencing difficulties in their balance of payments position, varying in the degree of seriousness for the individual countries involved; but others have been open

dollar markets for a wide range of commodities, characterized by vigorous competition among the various overseas suppliers and by extreme price consciousness of local buyers. On the import side, Canada continued to provide an expanding and unrestricted market for most of Latin America's principal raw material exports.

Canada's total trade with Latin America in 1955 rose moderately over 1954 and stood at \$481.4 million. This overall gain was entirely due to higher imports, which went up from \$284.4 million to \$319.3 million. But Canada's total exports to Latin America fell from \$188.3 million to \$162.2 million, the decline being almost entirely produced by a sharp drop in sales to Brazil which exceeded the fall in exports to the region as a whole by 28%. Consequently, Canada's import balance with Latin America was 64% higher than in 1954. Venezuela² remained Canada's principal trading partner in this area, accounting for 45% of total trade, 59% of imports and 19% of total exports. Exclusive of Venezuela, Canada had in 1954 a \$40.4 million export balance with Latin America which however almost disappeared in 1955.

The largest upswing in Canadian sales to Latin America took place in chemicals which rose by \$7.5 million or 59.8% to \$20 million. There was a gain of \$5.5 million in synthetic plastics, consisting mainly of cellulose products, which accounted for 64% of total exports in this group to the area, and of \$1.4 million in fertilizers. The value of exports in the non-metallic minerals group went up by \$1 million or 14% to \$8.1 million, asbestos

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables V, VI, XVII, XVIII and XIX.

2. See Chapter I, p.00, for a detailed description of Canada's trade with Venezuela.

TABLE 13. Trade of Canada with Latin America, by Half-Years

	1953		1954		1955		Change from 1st half '54 to 1st half '55	Change from 2nd half '54 to 2nd half '55
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports	99.5	98.8	94.4	92.3	77.8	83.0	- 17.6	- 10.0
Re-Exports	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	-	-
Imports	137.7	152.3	144.9	139.5	147.3	172.0	+ 1.7	+ 23.3
Total Trade	237.5	251.4	240.4	232.3	225.7	255.7	- 6.1	+ 10.1
Trade Balance	- 38.0	- 53.0	- 49.3	- 46.8	- 68.8	- 88.3	-	-

contributing 74% of the gain and 79% of the group's export total to this region. There was also a \$0.7 million or 66% increase to \$1.8 million in sales of fibres, textiles and products, most of the rise being accounted for by synthetic thread and yarn;

By far the largest decline in exports to Latin America of \$20.9 million or 36.2% occurred in agricultural and vegetable products which fell to \$36.9 million. Almost all the principal items in this group were affected, especially wheat which dropped by \$17.9 million to \$6.5 million. Sales of wheat flour fell by \$1.9 million to \$19.1 million; nevertheless this commodity displaced wheat as the leading export to Latin America. There were also declines in malt, rubber tires and tubes, seed potatoes and oats. But moderate increases took place in oatmeal and rolled oats, whisky and rubber products other than tires and footwear. The value of exports in the animals and animal products group fell by \$1.5 million or 8.7% to \$15.3 million. Exports of cured fish dropped sharply by \$2.3 million to \$4.6 million, and sales of eggs and canned fish were also lower. But exports of powdered, condensed and evaporated milk rose by \$1.1 million to \$6.2 million, and there were increased sales of dairy and pure-bred cattle and of unmanufactured leather.

The value of exports in the wood, wood products and paper group fell by \$3.4 million or 11.3% to \$26.9 million. Sales of newsprint, which became the second leading export to Latin America, declined by \$2 million to \$18.3 million, and shipments of wood pulp went down by \$1.6 million to \$4.7 million. The iron and its products group virtually held its ground at \$30.4 million but was very substantially below the 1953 level. Exports of non-farm machinery, the leading item in this group, declined by \$1.5 million to \$11.5 million, and shipments of farm implements and tractors were cut in half to respectively \$4.3 million and \$1.2 million; there were also lower sales of internal combustion engines. But exports of railway track material went up by \$3.5 million from negligible amounts in both 1953 and 1954. There was a \$7.9 million or 31.5% drop in exports of non-ferrous metals and products to \$17.3 million. Electrical

apparatus, the leading item in this group, declined by \$1.7 million to \$6.4 million, while aluminum fell by 47% to \$3.9 million and primary copper by 78% to \$0.8 million. But there were gains in manufactured copper and brass and in nickel. A 47% decline in sales of ships accounted for almost the whole drop in the miscellaneous commodities group. With regard to the overall decline in the value of Canadian export total to Latin America in 1955, most of it seems to be due to a lower volume of shipments.

The largest absolute rise in imports from Latin America of \$21 million or 12.5% to \$188.6 million took place in non-metallic minerals and products. Petroleum rose by \$15.8 million and was at \$174 million the leading import from this area, accounting for 55% of the import total from Latin America. Purchases of fuel oils went up by \$5.4 million to \$14 million. The biggest relative increase of 180.9% or \$17.6 million was registered in fibres, textiles and products. Imports of raw cotton rose by \$17.1 million to \$19.8 million, this commodity becoming the main item in the group and the fourth leading import from Latin America. There were also gains in manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres, in flax, hemp and jute yarns and cords and in raw wool. Moderate increases were also shown in wood products and chemicals.

The biggest drop of \$3.6 million or 3.6% to \$94.4 million was registered in imports of agricultural and vegetable products. Coffee, which fell by \$2.7 million to \$50.3 million, was the largest item in this category and continued to account for almost 50% of this group's imports. Imports of cocoa beans were nearly halved to \$1.7 million, and those of nuts dropped by \$1.2 million to \$3.6 million. There were also lower purchases of canned and preserved fruits, fresh vegetables, molasses and syrups, cocoa butter and paste, tobacco and pineapples. But imports of unrefined sugar rose by \$1 million to \$6.4 million and those of bananas, the second leading item in this group, went up moderately to \$23 million. There were also gains in vegetable oils, refined sugar, rice, citrus fruits, coffee and substitutes other than green coffee and melons. Moderate de-

clines occurred in the animals and animal products, iron and its products, non-ferrous metals and products and miscellaneous commodities groups. The overall increase in the value of total imports from Latin America in 1955 was due entirely to a volume gain as there was some decline in the average price level of Canada's purchases from that region.

Mexico became in 1955 Canada's second leading trading partner in Latin America, moving ahead of Brazil and Colombia. Total exports to Mexico went up from \$27.5 million in 1954 to \$37.5 million. The largest gains took place in rolling mill products which rose from \$0.2 million to \$5.9 million and in railway track material which appeared on the list at \$3.5 million. Sales of synthetic plastics, which became the leading export item to this country, went up by 71% to \$6.4 million and those of aluminum by \$0.9 million to \$2.2 million, while shipments of wood pulp almost doubled to \$1.2 million. There were also gains in asbestos and electrical apparatus. On the other hand, exports of locomotives, which amounted to \$2.5 million in 1954, were no longer on the list; shipments of newsprint, the principal export in 1954, declined by \$1.2 million to \$5.3 million; sales of non-farm machinery fell by \$1 million to \$1.8 million and those of farm implements by \$0.2 million to \$1.1 million. Imports from Mexico more than doubled to \$28.8 million. Purchases of raw cotton rose from \$0.5 million to \$16.8 million, accounting for more than the import gain. Imports of mercury were over seven times larger at \$0.8 million. But there were declines in shipments of nuts, coffee, fresh vegetables, canned and preserved fruits and in manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres.

Colombia remained in 1955 Canada's third leading trading partner in Latin America. Total exports went up from \$21.1 million in 1954 to \$22.9 million. As in the case of Mexico, synthetic plastics were in 1955 Canada's principal export to Colombia, doubling in value to \$4.3 million. Sales of newsprint rose by \$0.4 million to \$2.3 million, and those of asbestos by \$0.3 million to \$1.3 million; shipments of wood pulp doubled to \$1 million and those of electrical apparatus to \$0.9 million; and exports of fertilizers went up from an insignificant amount to \$0.9 million. There were also considerable gains in pure-bred cattle and aircraft. But sales of wheat, the leading export in 1954, fell by \$2.2 million to \$1.1 million, and those of wheat flour were almost cut in half to \$1 million. There were also moderate declines in non-farm machinery and farm implements, manufactured copper and more pronounced drops in malt, rubber tires and tubes, bond and writing paper, internal combustion engines, lamps and lanterns and in aluminum. Imports from Colombia declined from \$24.8 million in 1954 to \$22.2 million. Purchases of coffee fell by \$3.7 million to \$19.8 million, those of bananas virtually held their ground at \$1.2 million, and there were new imports of petroleum at \$1.1 million.

Brazil dropped into fourth place among Canada's principal trading partners in Latin America. An accentuation of Brazil's exchange difficulties because of the collapse of coffee prices during 1955 contributed to the fall in Canadian exports to that country from \$45.2 million in 1954 to \$11.7 million. With the exception of newsprint paper which rose by 18% to \$2.4 million, every one of Canada's major exports to Brazil suffered more or less severe declines. There were no sales of wheat which led the 1954 export list at \$13.8 million, or of lead which amounted to \$0.5 million in the previous year. Exports of tractors, cured fish and wood pulp fell to negligible amounts from respectively \$1.6 million for the first two items and \$1.5 million for the third in 1954. Sales of copper declined from \$3.7 million to \$0.6 million, and those of farm implements from \$3.3 million to \$0.5 million. Shipments of farm machinery were halved to \$1.2 million, and those of aluminum and of asbestos fell by more than two-thirds to \$0.7 million; exports of electrical apparatus declined by \$2 million to \$2.8 million. Imports from Brazil were only moderately lower at \$30.7 million. Coffee was again at \$21.6 million by far the largest import item, with an increase of \$0.8 million over 1954.

Canada's trade with South American countries other than Venezuela, Colombia and Brazil was moderately higher in 1955 than in 1954, with a slight increase in both exports and imports. In addition to the three above-mentioned countries, this region of Latin America comprises Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay. Of those, only Argentina's and Ecuador's trade with Canada exceeded \$10 million in 1955. Canada's main export items to Argentina again covered a wide range of raw materials and manufactured goods; whereas this was less true in the case of Ecuador where wheat accounted for 70% of the export total. Argentina supplied about one-half of Canada's imports of raw wool and most of canned meat requirements from Latin America as a whole, while substantially increased purchases of bananas from Ecuador amounted to one-fifth of total imports of this commodity from all the Latin American republics.

Canada's total trade with Cuba was reduced in 1955 from the 1954 level. Total exports fell from \$17.5 million to \$14.2 million. Wheat sales were cut in half and shipments of newsprint declined by close to 50%. There were also decreases in cured fish, wheat flour, oats, malt, non-farm machinery and in drugs and medicines; but gains were shown in manufactured copper and brass and in synthetic thread and yarn. Imports from Cuba rose slightly to \$10 million, sugar accounting for 56% of total purchases. Canada's trade with the Dominican Republic and Haiti, the other two countries in the Caribbean region, also registered a decline. Fish and flour were again the main exports, while raw sugar and coffee continued to be the principal imports.

Canada's total trade with Central American countries (other than Mexico) in 1955 exceeded the 1954 level, owing to higher imports rather than exports. Exports to this area consisted of foodstuffs and a fairly broad range of industrial materials and equipment. On the import side, bananas remained by far the most important item. Panama in 1955 displaced Costa Rica as the main Latin American supplier of this commodity, shipments going up from \$5.7 million to \$8.8 million; whereas imports of bananas from Costa Rica, the leading supplier in 1954, fell from \$7.4 million to \$4.9 million. There were also considerable declines in purchases of this item from Guatemala and Honduras. Coffee was the second most important import from Central America, Costa Rica and El Salvador registering substantial gains. There were also new shipments of raw cotton from El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua.

The following statement lists the ten leading imports from Latin America in both 1954 and 1955, ranked, with the exception of fuel oils, in the order

Commodity	'54 Quantity at '54 Prices	'55 Quantity at '54 Prices	'55 Quantity at '55 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Petroleum, crude etc.	158.2	176.2	174.0
Fuel oils.....	8.5	13.2	14.0
<i>Sub-total.....</i>	<i>166.8</i>	<i>189.4</i>	<i>188.0</i>
Coffee, green....	53.0	61.3	50.3
Bananas, fresh..	23.0	23.0	23.0
Cotton, raw.....	2.6	18.4	19.8
Sugar, unrefined	5.4	6.5	6.4
Manila, sisal fibres.....	3.2	4.1	3.9
Nuts	4.9	3.8	3.6
Vegetables, fresh	2.3	1.8	2.1
Cocoa beans	3.0	2.2	1.7
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>121.1</i>	<i>110.8</i>
Total.....	264.1	310.5	298.8

of their importance in 1955. The proportion of total imports from Latin America accounted for by these commodities was 82.8% in 1954 and 84.4% in 1955. Columns I and III represent the import values of the ten commodities in 1954 and 1955; while column II shows the quantity of these imports in 1955 valued at prices prevailing in 1954. Consequently, for comparison between 1954 and 1955, changes from column I to column II indicate the equivalent percentage quantity movement and changes from column II to column III show the equivalent percentage price movement.

Between 1953 and 1954 the average price level for the ten leading imports rose by 6.6% and there was an average volume decrease of 5.2%, resulting in a slight value gain of 1.1%. Between 1954 and 1955, however, the import value of these commodities went up 13% due to a price drop of 3.8% and a volume gain of 17.6%. Fuel oils, cotton and fresh vegetables showed price increases, all reversing the trends of the period between 1953 and 1954. Other than bananas which had no change, all the remaining items registered price declines, ranging from 1% for petroleum to 27% for cocoa beans. This was a continuation of the trend in the previous period for sugar and manila and sisal fibres, but a reversal for petroleum, nuts and particularly for coffee and cocoa.

Nuts, vegetables and cocoa showed between 1954 and 1955 quantity declines of the order of about 22%; this was for the first two a loss similar in magnitude to that in the previous period, but for cocoa a reversal from a 80% gain. Except again for bananas which had no change, all the other commodities registered volume gains. As compared with the previous period, quantity increases again took place in petroleum and manila and sisal fibres. But the volume of fuel oils, stable between 1953 and 1954, rose by 55%; and 20%, 42% and 50% declines for coffee, sugar and cotton were converted into 16%, 20% and 608% gains.

CHAPTER IV

THE STRUCTURE OF CANADIAN TRADE

Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade

Canadian trade statistics are compiled and are usually published on the basis of a component material classification. The whole range of goods which enter foreign trade is divided into nine main commodity groups, and individual commodities are classified according to the material of which they are chiefly composed. When comparison is made of Canadian exports with imports into Canada, the differences in the composition of these groups and in their relative importance provide an illustration of the influence of climatic and geophysical factors in their effect on the basic pattern of Canada's resources and the resulting specialization of production. The following broad outline of the main individual components of Canadian exports and imports points out the diversified character of Canada's foreign trade.

In the agricultural and vegetable and the animals and animal products groups, grains and their products, tobacco, fish, meats, cattle and furs are the main export commodities; but rubber, coffee, tea and cocoa, sugar, certain vegetables and vegetable oils, citrus fruits and bananas are of most importance in purchases from abroad. Primary and semi-fabricated metals predominate in exports of non-ferrous metals and products, while imports consist mainly of electrical apparatus and other manufactures and of bauxite and alumina. In the non-metallic minerals and products group, asbestos, abrasives and recently petroleum form the bulk of exports, whereas petroleum, fuel oils, gasoline and coal are the main import items.

There is more similarity in the composition of the iron and products group: non-farm and farm machinery, primary and semi-finished steel, engines,

tractors, freight and passenger automobiles and parts, and iron ore (the only raw material in this group) appear on both sides, even though with a varying degree of relative importance. In this group imports tend to be three to four times larger in value than exports, a fact which in recent years has been primarily a reflection of the tremendous pace of Canadian economic development and the concomitant demand for machinery and equipment. Canada's vast stands of timber, chiefly of soft-wood species, provide lumber, pulpwood, wood pulp and newsprint for a world market, and only a very limited quantity of non-Canadian woods needs to be imported. However, in the wood, wood products and paper group, a much greater proportion of imports than of exports are manufactured goods, such as newspapers, books and magazines.

In addition to the main classification according to component material, four alternative summary classifications are also published. Three of these classifications, according to industrial origin, to degree of manufacture and to purpose, have been available for over twenty years. The fourth, the Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C.) was developed in recent years by the United Nations Statistical Commission to facilitate comparisons of trade statistics of different countries.

In the classification by origin, commodities are grouped according to the primary activity through which the material for any given commodity is provided — rather than, as in the component material classification, according to the material itself. The major groups of those two classifications compare, broadly speaking, as follows. The farm origin group comprises the agricultural and vegetable and ani-

TABLE 14. Composition of Trade with All Countries, by Main Groups

Group	Domestic Exports					Imports				
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
	% of total					% of total				
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	22.8	27.5	26.6	20.7	17.6	13.3	12.1	11.1	13.2	12.0
Animals and Animal Products	8.9	5.5	6.1	7.0	6.2	3.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3
Fibres, Textiles and Products	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	11.8	8.9	8.8	8.1	8.1
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	35.7	31.8	31.5	35.5	35.5	8.3	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.1
Iron and its Products	8.7	9.5	8.7	7.7	9.3	32.6	34.9	35.0	32.3	34.1
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	14.6	16.4	16.6	18.3	19.3	7.1	7.4	8.3	8.7	8.5
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.7	4.8	16.8	15.9	15.0	14.6	14.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	3.4	2.9	3.3	4.2	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.5
Miscellaneous Commodities	1.6	2.4	3.0	2.4	1.9	7.3	10.6	11.0	11.5	11.3

TABLE 15. Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade¹

Classification and Group	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	\$'000,000		% of total		\$'000,000		% of total	
By Origin:	Domestic Exports				Imports			
Farm Origin	928.6	870.4	23.9	20.3	879.9	959.6	21.5	20.4
Wild Life Origin	24.5	30.3	0.6	0.7	10.8	14.6	0.3	0.3
Marine Origin	132.1	128.1	3.4	3.0	12.3	14.3	0.3	0.3
Forest Origin	1,378.6	1,521.4	35.5	35.5	169.9	200.4	4.1	4.3
Mineral Origin	1,197.6	1,482.9	30.9	34.6	2,353.6	2,753.8	57.5	58.4
Mixed Origin	220.0	248.6	5.7	5.9	666.6	769.8	16.3	16.3
By Degree of Manufacture:	Domestic Exports				Imports			
Raw Materials	1,062.3	1,128.0	27.4	26.3	791.8	867.7	19.4	18.4
Partially Manufactured	1,275.4	1,515.2	32.8	35.4	205.7	244.9	5.0	5.2
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured	1,543.6	1,638.5	39.8	38.3	3,095.7	3,599.7	75.6	76.4
By Purpose:	Domestic Exports				Imports			
Producers' Materials	2,950.2	3,370.4	76.0	78.7	1,247.5	1,468.9	30.5	31.2
Producers' Equipment	205.9	213.5	5.3	5.0	815.7	953.9	19.9	20.2
Fuel, Electricity and Lubricants...	17.6	26.4	0.5	0.6	232.6	248.3	5.7	5.3
Transport	82.0	89.1	2.1	2.1	473.9	613.9	11.6	13.0
Auxiliary Materials for Commerce and Industry	8.7	11.0	0.2	0.3	42.0	47.3	1.0	1.0
Consumers' Goods	421.5	395.8	10.9	9.2	848.1	912.2	20.7	19.4
Live Animals for Food	11.2	5.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.0	2	2
Miscellaneous and Unclassified ...	184.2	170.4	4.7	4.0	433.1	466.8	10.6	9.9
By the S.I.T.C. ²	Total Exports				Imports			
Food	892.2	797.9	22.6	18.3	425.8	435.1	10.4	9.2
Beverages and Tobacco	81.3	91.6	2.1	2.1	24.6	25.3	0.6	0.5
Crude Materials, Inedible	1,098.1	1,324.2	27.8	30.4	320.4	417.3	7.8	8.9
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Elec- tricity	20.2	58.4	0.5	1.3	456.6	489.4	11.1	10.4
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	6.2	10.8	0.2	0.3	28.2	28.2	0.7	0.6
Chemicals	193.7	242.4	4.9	5.6	231.8	272.8	5.7	5.8
Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	1,330.5	1,487.5	33.7	34.2	805.3	924.0	19.7	19.6
Machinery and Transport Equipment	272.7	280.7	6.9	6.5	1,288.9	1,562.8	31.5	33.2
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	29.2	30.4	0.7	0.7	310.7	348.6	7.6	7.4
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	22.8	27.3	0.6	0.6	200.7	208.2	4.9	4.4

1. For further detail of these subsidiary Classifications see *Trade of Canada, 1955*, Volume I, Tables 27-33 and 45.

2. Negligible.

3. See also Part II, Tables XXX and XXXI.

mals and animal products and fibres, textiles and products groups (and certain chemicals in the case of imports)—less fur skins and products and fish and products which form the wild life and marine origin groups. The forest origin group is virtually equivalent to the wood, wood products and paper group. The mineral origin group takes in the iron and its products, non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals and products groups as well as certain chemicals. The mixed origin group primarily consists of the chemicals and allied products and the miscellaneous commodities groups.

The classification by degree of manufacture groups together all raw (unprocessed) materials in one category. All materials which have undergone some processing but must be further manufactured before final use are in the second group.

All materials which are processed to the stage at which they can be finally used, as well as manufactured end-products, are in the third category. But of these groups only that comprising raw materials is generally homogeneous. The second category includes such simply processed items as asbestos fibres and such relatively highly processed commodities as wood pulp. The third category has such simple commodities as dried apples grouped together with such manufactured end-products as automobiles and refrigerators and with such fully manufactured materials as wheat flour and newsprint. On the average, the value added by processing to fully or chiefly manufactured goods is less in the case of exports from than in that of imports to Canada.

In the classification by purpose, commodities are grouped according to the use that will be made

of them in the form in which they are traded. The S.I.T.C. classification is essentially a hybrid, combining the principles of purpose, degree of manufacture and component material. Its groups are relatively homogeneous and are fairly well comparable as between exports and imports.

The data pertaining to Canada's foreign trade in recent years, grouped according to the alternative classifications discussed above, are shown in Tables 14 and 15. On the whole, in any given period of a few years Canadian foreign trade statistics tend to display few major changes in the proportion of exports or imports contained within each main group. Those changes that do show up are normally fluctuations about an average for the period, and it in turn tends to reflect long-run developments.

The widest range of fluctuation in the past five years has occurred in the export share of agricultural and vegetable products, which rose from 22.8% in 1951 to a peak of 27.5% in 1952 and declined to 17.6% in 1955, owing to the pronounced fluctuation in world demand for and supply of grains in this period. The converse movement in the export share of wood products, which fell from

35.7% in 1951 to 31.5% in 1953, resulted mainly from the more rapid growth of grain exports in 1952 and 1953 than of other exports; indeed, the actual value of exports of wood products showed a much more moderate decline in 1952 and 1953 than did the proportion of this group to the export total. On the other hand, the long-range downward movement in the export and import shares of agricultural and animal products and textiles, and of non-metallic minerals in imports, and the upward movement in the export and import shares of wood and iron products, non-ferrous metals and chemicals, and of non-metallic minerals in exports — these trends are apparent in the data for the past five years, short-range fluctuations notwithstanding.

These developments, referred to in the preceding paragraph and discussed according to the component material breakdown, are similarly evident in the alternative classifications. The classification by purpose, for instance, brings out the significant increase in the past year in exports and imports of producers' materials and in imports of producers' and transport equipment. This breakdown also shows in 1955 the decline in imports of fuels, electricity and lubricants and in exports of consumers' goods, as well as the diminished importance of the latter category in total imports into Canada.

TABLE 16. Domestic Exports to and Imports from All Countries, by Main Groups
Annual Averages, Selected Periods 1926-1954

Group	Calendar Years				Calendar Years			
	1926-29	1936-39	1946-49	1951-54	1926-29	1936-39	1946-49	1951-54
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%	%	%
Domestic Exports								
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	554,013	250,645	669,723	994,488	44.7	27.1	24.0	24.5
Animals and Animal Products.....	159,256	129,792	365,816	276,689	12.8	14.0	13.1	6.8
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	9,311	13,528	43,470	27,464	0.8	1.5	1.6	0.7
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	287,248	231,832	835,194	1,359,903	23.1	25.1	30.0	33.6
Iron and its Products.....	76,050	60,393	268,740	352,094	6.1	6.5	9.6	8.7
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products ..	91,242	172,967	343,576	666,951	7.4	18.7	12.3	16.5
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	27,694	27,304	75,150	141,992	2.2	3.0	2.7	3.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	18,409	20,794	75,483	138,858	1.5	2.2	2.7	3.4
Miscellaneous Commodities	17,694	17,172	111,730	95,116	1.4	1.9	4.0	2.3
Total, Domestic Exports.....	1,240,916	924,426	2,788,879	4,053,555	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Imports								
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	228,317	131,837	348,586	515,123	19.8	18.4	14.1	12.4
Animals and Animal Products	63,649	28,840	77,486	96,185	5.5	4.0	3.1	2.3
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	192,100	100,624	334,590	390,850	16.6	14.0	13.5	9.4
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	54,249	31,736	79,807	149,638	4.7	4.4	3.2	3.6
Iron and its Products.....	283,293	173,019	731,809	1,398,233	24.5	24.1	29.6	33.7
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products ..	67,397	40,640	152,927	327,370	5.9	5.7	6.2	7.9
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	164,047	126,629	481,580	646,028	14.2	17.6	19.5	15.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	35,442	37,074	113,750	205,441	3.1	5.2	4.6	5.0
Miscellaneous Commodities	65,699	47,749	154,309	418,970	5.7	6.6	6.2	10.1
Total Imports	1,154,193	718,149	2,474,844	4,147,838	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Changes in the Composition of Canadian Trade

Ranked prominently among the world's leading trading nations, Canada is one of the main exporters of agricultural, forest and mine products as well as one of the major importers of fuels, steel products and other manufactured goods. Also, as in the case of almost every leading trading nation, foreign trade is of vital importance to the Canadian economy.

Exports, 1926-1955

Consonant with the tremendous development and diversification of the Canadian economy in the last quarter century, there has also taken place a growing diversification of exports with an increasing share being assumed particularly by forest products and minerals¹. But, as in the 1920's, Canada still is essentially an exporter of industrial materials and other primary products, and the industries which form the backbone of Canadian exports continue to be based on farm and fishery, forest and mineral resources.

A comparison of exports according to the degree of manufacture between 1926-29 and 1951-54 shows about an equal value increase, of over \$1,000 million, for both partially and fully manufactured goods, but about twice as large a gain in relative terms for the partially manufactured category which increased its share of the export total from 14.8% to 30.6%. Exports of raw materials went up by over \$600 million, but their share of the export total declined from 46.7% to 30.5%. Exports of fully or chiefly manufactured goods formed at 38.9% only a fractionally higher proportion of the export total in the most recent as compared with the earliest period. Indeed, when two quantitatively important items in this category (newsprint and wheat flour, which are really fully manufactured materials for end users) are removed, its share did actually diminish. It is true that in 1946-49 this group accounted for 47.9% of the export total. But this was mainly the result of the temporary shifts in the pattern of international trade prevailing in the immediate post-war period, stemming from the unusual demand for certain manufactured goods from both war-damaged countries and from other overseas countries which could not be supplied by their customary war-affected sources. Nevertheless, exports of such manufactured goods as farm implements, machinery and certain metal products are greater today, both in absolute and relative terms than they were in the 1920's and growing markets abroad are being found for new chemical exports. Also, as evidenced by its response to special defence and other de-

dian economy. In 1926-29 exports of goods and services contributed almost 30% of the gross national product, and the value of imports of goods and services as a proportion of gross national expenditure was of the same magnitude. In 1951-54 these ratios, although reduced, were still over 20%.

mands in recent years, Canadian industry has shown its capacity to deliver substantial quantities of ships, aircraft, guns and ammunition.

Some significant changes in the structure of trade with all countries have taken place between 1926-29 and 1951-54, and they are analyzed on the basis of value and percentage averages for the main groups and leading commodities in the following paragraphs².

The agricultural and vegetable products group has been increasing in value during the four periods except for 1936-39, exports almost doubling from \$554 million in 1926-29 to \$994.5 million in 1951-54. But there has been a steady diminution in the relative importance of this group; its share of the export total fell from 44.7% in 1926-29 to 24.5% in 1951-54 and by 1946-49 its leading position among the nine main groups was lost to forest products. While in 1946-49 this group's share of the export total was slightly lower than in 1951-54, this does not necessarily indicate a turning point in the long-run trend. It rather points to the unusually large wheat exports in 1952 and 1953, resulting in the highest export values for this group in any individual year during all four periods and in the largest proportion of the export total since 1936. All the leading exports in this group, namely wheat, wheat flour, whisky and barley increased in value between 1926-29 and 1951-54, but only barley showed a rise in its share of the export total. This decrease in the relative importance of agricultural and vegetable products is primarily a reflection of the growth in Canada's industrialization and of the diversification of Canadian exports in the last quarter century. Moreover, in the recent years, as in the 1930's, this trend has been also accentuated by possibly transitional but nevertheless difficult problems of surplus stocks in most exporting and some importing countries — those surpluses partly resulting from as well as encouraging various price support, disposal and import restriction schemes of a generally protectionist nature.

Exports of animals and animal products went up from \$159.3 million in 1926-29 to \$365.8 million in 1946-49, but fell off to \$276.7 million in 1951-54,

1. Canada is today one of the world's leading producers and exporters of nickel, platinum, asbestos, aluminum, gold, zinc, uranium, copper, lead, silver and iron ore. Canada has also assumed prominence in many metals which did not at all appear as exports in the 1920's, such as molybdenum, titanium ores, cadmium, selenium, magnesium, barite, calcium, and is a potential exporter of such new minerals as lithium oxide, columbium and tantalum.

2. For a more detailed description of changes in the structure of Canadian exports from 1926 to 1954 see the *Review of Foreign Trade, First Half Year, 1955*, Chapter IV.

TABLE 17. Domestic Exports to and Imports from All Countries, by Degree of Manufacture
Annual Averages, Selected Periods 1926-1954

Degree of Manufacture	Fiscal Years		Calendar Years		Fiscal Years		Calendar Years	
	1926-29	1936-39	1946-49	1951-54	1926-29	1936-39	1946-49	1951-54
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%	%	%
Domestic Exports								
Raw Materials.....	596,448	285,380	757,724	1,236,715	46.7	32.2	27.2	30.5
Partially Manufactured.....	189,240	221,917	695,631	1,241,397	14.8	25.0	24.9	30.6
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured	490,642	379,366	1,335,525	1,575,443	38.5	42.8	47.9	38.9
Total, Domestic Exports	1,276,330	886,663	2,788,880	4,053,555	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Imports								
Raw Materials	273,508	190,199	639,538	866,563	25.2	28.3	25.9	20.9
Partially Manufactured.....	101,346	64,227	168,719	240,155	9.4	9.5	6.8	5.8
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured	708,361	418,548	1,666,587	3,041,120	65.4	62.2	67.3	73.3
Total, Imports	1,083,215	672,974	2,474,844	4,147,838	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

resulting in a decline in the share of the export total from 12.8% in 1926-29 to 6.8% in 1951-54. This drop has been caused chiefly by the virtual loss of the United Kingdom market for cheese, bacon and hams and fish, and by a sharp reduction in recent years in shipments of beef cattle to the United States. Between the earliest and the latest period sales of cheese and bacon and hams fell by 80% and 65%. Exports of fur skins and cattle increased between 1926-29 and 1951-54 by 10% and 27%; but the latter declined by about two-thirds from their peak in 1948-51. Improvements in the rapidity of transport and in the quality of refrigeration since the 1920's have altered the nature of fish exports by shifting the emphasis from chiefly salted, dried and canned to primarily fresh and frozen fish, the latter becoming the leading export item in the animals and animal products group. This development permitted products of the fishing industry as a whole to hold their place among other exports.

Stimulated by a strong world-wide demand for pulp and paper and construction materials, exports of wood, wood products and paper reached by 1946-49 the leading position among the nine main commodity groups which was asserted to an even greater extent in 1951-54. Exports in this group rose from \$287.2 million in 1926-29 to \$835.2 million in 1946-49 and to \$1,359.9 million in 1951-54, or from 23.1% of the export total in the earliest period to 33.6% in the most recent. Newsprint was Canada's second largest export in the first two periods, accounting on the average for about 10% of the export total. In the last two periods, it displaced wheat from its leading position, reaching a value of \$356.3 million and \$595.7 million. However, with an average share of the export total of about 14%, newsprint did not assume the relative importance which wheat once

held. Planks and boards, the fourth leading export in 1926-29 at \$54 million, moved into third place in the last two periods at \$172.6 million and \$303.9 million. Similarly, wood pulp advanced from fifth into fourth rank, or from \$47 million to \$168.5 million and \$294.3 million.

Non-ferrous metals and products, which in 1951-54 became the third largest export group, showed a steady and uninterrupted rate of increase in the four-year value averages which almost doubled from one period to another. Exports in this group rose from \$91.2 million in 1926-29 to \$667 million in 1951-54, or from 7.4% to 16.5% of the export total, a gain of over 600%. Aluminum showed the greatest advance, from \$9.6 million in the earliest period to \$157.9 million in the latest, reflecting the parallel development of Canada's hydro-electric resources. Nickel, copper, zinc and lead also made sharp gains of \$139.3 million, \$84.3 million, \$65.6 million and \$31.1 million or 743%, 375%, 785% and 255% respectively.

Exports in the iron and its products group, which stood at \$76.1 million and \$60.4 million in the two early periods, registered especially large gains in the immediate postwar period. In 1946-49 sales abroad quadrupled to reach \$268.7 million or 9.6%, the highest share of the export total in any of the four periods. This proportion fell to 8.7% in 1951-54, even though the value of sales went up to \$352.1 million. Shipments of farm implements and machinery, the traditional export in this group, rose from \$16.9 million in 1926-19 to \$82.8 million in 1951-54. Sales of non-farm machinery went up from \$6.2 million to \$36.7 million and those of guns, rifles and other firearms from almost nil to \$17.3 million. Shipments of iron ore, which were insignificant in 1926-29, averaged \$27.9 million in

1951-54. Exports of passenger automobiles went up from \$25.7 million to \$31.5 million between the two periods; however, the 1951-54 average was influenced by some special factors affecting the domestic demand for and the export supply of automobiles in 1952 and 1953.

Both non-metallic minerals and chemicals showed considerable growth between 1926-29 and 1951-54. Exports in the former group increased from \$27.7 million to \$142 million or from 2.2% to 3.5% of the export total, unmanufactured asbestos being the leading export item. Exports in the latter group advanced from \$18.4 million to \$138.9 million, or from 1.5% to 3.4% of the export total, with fertilizers as the principal export commodity — a reflection of the tremendous development of Canada's chemical industry.

Exports of fibres, textiles and products, never of much importance, were in each of the four periods the smallest of all groups in absolute terms as well as with regard to their significance as a proportion of the export total. Exports in the miscellaneous commodities group went up very sharply from an average of \$17.5 million in the two early periods to \$111.7 million in 1946-49, but declined to \$95.1 million in 1951-54. As most items in this group are manufactured goods, this marked upturn would again tend to point both to Canada's growing industrialization and to the diversification of the manufacturing industries, as well as to the influence of unusual sales opportunities in certain lines in the postwar period.

The trends in evidence in 1951-54 were accentuated in 1955. The wood, wood products and paper group kept its leading position and its share of the export total remained virtually unchanged at 35.5%. Non-ferrous metals and products became the second leading export group, its share increasing to 19.3%. A marked drop from the 1951-54 average caused a decline to 17.6% in the proportion of the export total accounted for by agricultural and vegetable products. Moderate declines also took place in exports of animals and products, fibres, textiles and products and miscellaneous commodities. Sales of chemicals showed a considerable increase. So did shipments of iron and its products and of non-metallic minerals and products, the spectacular upswing in exports of iron ore and petroleum accounting for all of the gain in the former case and for one-half of it in the latter.

A comparison of the twenty leading commodities in 1926-29 and 1951-54 shows some significant changes in their composition, in line with the general trends discussed above. It also throws light on the relative concentration of exports as well as their increasing diversification. In both periods there was a rather high degree of export concentration in a relatively small number of commodities. In 1926-29, the first ten commodities accounted for 61.1% and the first twenty for 73.3% of the export total,

while in 1951-54 the respective proportions were 59.6% and 72.6%. However, the share of wheat declined from 27.9% to 12.4% and that of newsprint rose from 10.6% to only 14.7%. And, in 1951-54, the first four leading commodities together accounted for only 41.9% of the export total as against 46.4% in 1951-54. (The corresponding figures in 1955 were 15.6% for newsprint, 7.9% for wheat and 39.4% for the four leading commodities.) Also, of the fourteen commodities on the list in both periods, all except wheat, wheat flour and passenger automobiles increased their relative shares of the export total.

As the share of the export total accounted for by the twenty leading commodities was almost identical and close to 75% in both 1926-29 and 1951-54, the changes in the composition and diversification of Canadian exports can be discussed in terms of these items. The composition of the twenty leading commodities in 1926-29 was characterized by the predominance of agricultural, vegetable and animal products, 60% of their total value being contributed by those two groups. But in 1951-54 this proportion was reduced to only 30%. Wheat, wheat flour, whisky and barley were still included and oats replaced rubber tires and tubes. Fresh and frozen fish appeared on the list, but cheese, bacon and hams, beef cattle and fur skins were no longer among the twenty leaders. In the wood, wood products and paper group, newsprint, planks and boards, woodpulp and pulpwood were on the list in both periods. In 1926-29 these items accounted together for 27.2% of the twenty leaders, and in 1951-54 their share rose to 42.5%. Non-ferrous metals also increased their share considerably, from 7.2% to 18.3%. Copper, nickel and lead were among the twenty commodities in both periods and in the second silver was replaced by aluminum and zinc. Passenger automobiles and farm implements were on the list in both periods and non-farm machinery was added in 1951-54, the iron and its products group's share rising from 4.7% to 5.1%. Asbestos represented in both periods the non-metallic minerals group which more than doubled its share from 1.2% to 2.8%. And, in 1951-54 fertilizers were also included among the twenty leading commodities at 1.4% of the total. It appears then that the degree of diversification of Canadian exports that was achieved between 1926-29 and 1951-54 occurred, as it were, at the expense of the agricultural, vegetable and animal products groups, the others increasing their respective shares and a new group being added. A comparison could also be made in terms of foodstuffs (including beverages, fodders and live animals), industrial materials (other than foodstuffs) and machinery and equipment (including transport). According to this breakdown, the value of foodstuffs as proportion of the twenty leading commodities fell from 55.2% in 1926-29 to 29.9% in 1951-54 and that of machinery and equipment declined moderately from 6.8% to 5.1%; the share of industrial materials, on the other hand, rose from 38% to 65%.

TABLE 18. Domestic Exports to All Countries, by Leading Commodities, Selected Periods, 1926-1955

Note: Commodities ranked by their importance in Canada's total domestic exports in 1951-54

Rank in			Commodity	Calendar Years			Calendar Years		
1926-29	1951-54	1955		1926-29	1951-54	1955	1926-29	1951-54	1955
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%	%
			Total Domestic Exports	1, 240, 916	4, 053, 555	4, 281, 784	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	1	1	Newsprint paper	131, 831	595, 716	665, 877	10.6	14.7	15.6
1	2	3	Wheat	346, 429	501, 395	338, 216	27.9	12.4	7.9
4	3	2	Planks and boards	53, 991	303, 902	385, 313	4.4	7.5	9.0
5	4	4	Wood pulp	47, 014	294, 272	297, 304	3.8	7.3	6.9
13	5	5	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	18, 765	158, 092	215, 169	1.5	3.9	5.0
23	6	6	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	9, 631	157, 932	210, 971	0.8	3.9	4.9
11	7	10	Barley	21, 703	107, 650	76, 461	1.7	2.7	1.8
8	8	7	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	22, 464	106, 796	163, 924	1.8	2.6	3.8
3	9	11	Wheat flour	64, 496	105, 025	74, 442	5.2	2.6	1.7
20	10	9	Asbestos, unmanufactured	11, 253	83, 346	94, 804	0.9	2.1	2.2
14	11	12	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	16, 929	82, 801	72, 206	1.4	2.0	1.7
28	12	13	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	8, 360	73, 979	70, 558	0.7	1.8	1.6
9	13	14	Whisky	22, 149	57, 634	60, 682	1.8	1.4	1.4
15	14	17	Pulpwood	14, 589	56, 137	48, 655	1.2	1.4	1.1
34	15	1	Oats	7, 217	53, 752	11, 930	0.5	1.3	0.3
25	16	16	Fish, fresh and frozen	9, 118	53, 521	55, 263	0.7	1.3	1.3
18	17	18	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	12, 193	43, 333	37, 194	1.0	1.1	0.9
38	18	15	Fertilizers, chemical	5, 717	40, 751	56, 296	0.5	1.0	1.3
37	19	20	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	6, 190	40, 402	35, 789	0.5	1.0	0.8
6	20	1	Automobiles, passenger ..	25, 746	31, 477	13, 165	2.1	0.8	0.3

Additional Commodities Included in Leading Twenty in 1926-29

7	1	1	Cheese	22, 711	4, 294	4, 045	1.8	0.1	0.1
10	28	25	Fur skins, undressed	21, 790	23, 973	28, 287	1.8	0.6	0.7
12	1	1	Rubber tires and tubes	19, 139	12, 699	7, 136	1.5	0.3	0.2
16	1	1	Bacon and hams, cured	12, 696	4, 502	6, 463	1.0	0.1	0.2
17	38	38	Silver, unmanufactured	12, 290	16, 932	19, 343	1.0	0.4	0.5
19	1	1	Cattle, chiefly for beef	11, 820	15, 060	3, 922	1.0	0.4	0.1

Additional Commodities Included in Leading Twenty in 1955

1	24	8	Iron Ore	13	27, 868	99, 814	2	0.7	2.3
1	1	19	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	1, 051	4, 201	36, 253	0.1	0.1	0.8

1. Lower than 40th.

2. Less than 0.1 %.

Imports, 1926-1955

Imports into Canada have been always less concentrated on a few commodities and more diversified than Canadian exports. They comprise a wide range of commodities, from raw materials for industry required to supplement Canadian resources — either because domestic supplies cannot be economically utilized to meet total demand or because

they cannot be produced at all — to an infinite variety of consumers' and producers' goods. Among the latter, imports of machinery and equipment stood out prominently in every phase of Canadian economic history, and particularly so in recent years when the pace of Canadian economic development has been comparable only to that in the quarter century preceding World War I.

Also, unlike in the case of exports, manufactured goods play a very important part in the import picture. They went up in value from \$708.4 million in 1926-29 to \$3,041.1 million in 1951-54, this over 300% increase causing the share of manufactured goods to rise from 65.4% to 73.3% of the import total. On the other hand, the respective shares of raw materials and of partially manufactured goods fell between 1926-29 and 1951-54 from respectively 25.2% to 20.9% and from 9.4% to 5.8%. Two items of a rather special character and which prominently entered the ranks of the leading import commodities in the postwar period deserve special mention. These are tourist purchases¹ resulting from a marked increase in travel abroad, and non-commercial items representing the effect of the high level of immigration.

In 1926-29 the leading ten import commodities accounted for 30.1% and the first twenty for 45.8% of total imports, and this proportion increased moderately to 37.4% and 51.3% in 1951-54. When the twenty leading imports are broken down into industrial materials (other than foodstuffs), machinery and equipment (including transport), clothing, and foodstuffs (including beverages), the following changes took place between 1926-29 and 1951-54 in terms of these categories' share of the twenty leading imports. The proportion of machinery and equipment rose from 35.3% to 54.8%, and the share of industrial materials, clothing and foodstuffs fell respectively from 39.4% to 32%, from 14.4% to 2.5% and from 11% to 5.4%; tourist purchases and non-commercial items made up the remaining 5.3% in 1951-54. These and other changes in the structure of Canadian imports during 1926-29 and 1951-54 are discussed below on the basis of value and percentage averages for the main groups and leading commodities.

The agricultural and vegetable group more than doubled in value between 1926-29 and 1951-54. Imports rose from \$228.3 million to \$515.1 million, but this group's share of the import total fell from 19.8% to 12.4%. Sugar, whisky and rubber were in 1926-29 among the first twenty imports, and such other major commodities as corn, citrus fruits, tea, vegetable oils, tobacco, fresh vegetables, dried fruits and coffee were among the second twenty. Sugar remained in 1951-54 the main import commodity in this group, increasing from \$31.4 million to \$58.9 million. Coffee became the other commodity which was also included in the twenty leading imports, rising in value from \$5.8 million to \$55.3 million. Purchases of rubber, which was now together with fresh vegetables, citrus fruits, vegetable oils and nuts among the second twenty imports, went up from \$22.6 million to \$36.2 million. In terms of its share of the twenty leading imports,

1. Unlike in 1951-54, there was no segregation of tourist purchases in 1926-29 as the privilege of \$100 exemption from customs duties was not in effect at that time. However, there is a strong presumption that tourist purchases in that period were much smaller than in 1951-54.

the importance of this group declined from 15.2% to 5.4% between the earliest and the most recent period.

Imports in the animals and animal products group went up in value by one-third, from \$63.6 million to \$96.2 million, but their proportion of total imports was halved from 5.5% to 2.3%. Fur skins, other hides and skins, butter and unmanufactured leather were among the second twenty imports in 1926-29 but not in 1951-54; nor were they included among the leading twenty imports in either of the two periods.

Imports of fibres, textiles and products went up in value from \$192.1 million to \$390.9 million, but this group also registered a relative decline with a drop from 16.6% in 1926-29 to 9.4% of the import total in 1954-55 and to 8.1% in 1955. There was also a corresponding decrease in the number of leading imports in this group. Raw cotton, whose purchases rose from \$24.7 million to \$67.1 million, was the major import item in both periods. Cotton fabrics were among the leading twenty import commodities in both periods, showing an increase from \$18.4 million to \$52.5 million. Purchases of wool fabrics went up from \$23.1 million to \$36.2 million and those of textile apparel from \$16.1 million to \$30.2 million, but imports of silk fabrics, strongly affected by the use of synthetics, fell from \$18.4 million to \$4.9 million; however none of these items was included in the leading twenty commodities in 1951-54, and silk fabrics not even among the second twenty. Purchases of raw wool increased from \$5.3 million to \$27.4 million. In terms of its share of the twenty leading imports, the importance of this group declined from 19% to 5.6%.

Imports in the wood, wood products and paper group almost tripled in value between 1926-29 and 1951-54 from \$54.2 million to \$149.6 million, their share of the import total declining from 4.7% to 3.6%. Paperboard, paper and products, newspapers, magazines and advertising matter and logs, timber and lumber were among the second twenty imports in both periods. In 1955, paperboard, paper and products advanced to be placed among the leading twenty at \$52.7 million.

Iron and its products was the largest import group in 1926-29 and in every subsequent period in both absolute and relative terms. At \$283.3 million in 1926-29, it rose to \$1,398.2 million in 1951-54 or from 24.5% to 33.7% of the import total. Non-farm and farm machinery, rolling mill products, passenger automobiles and automobile parts, tractors and internal combustion engines were in both periods among the leading twenty imports. Purchases of non-farm machinery, the largest item in this group as well as among all import commodities, showed the greatest value increase from \$52.9 million to \$367.9 million. In 1951-54, also pipes, tubes and fittings made their appearance among the leading twenty imports and cooking and heating apparatus, iron ore and tools among the second twenty, at respectively \$54.6 million, \$26.6 million, \$24.5

TABLE 19. Imports from All Countries, by Leading Commodities, Selected Periods, 1926-1955

Note: Commodities ranked by their importance in Canada's total imports in 1951-54

Rank in			Commodity	Calendar Years			Calendar Years		
1926-29	1951-54	1955		1926-29	1951-54	1955	1926-29	1951-54	1955
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%	%
			Total Imports	1,154,193	4,147,338	4,712,370	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	1	1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	52,905	367,946	445,875	4.6	8.9	9.5
4	2	3	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	36,064	217,266	229,779	3.1	5.2	4.9
3	3	2	Automobile parts (except engines)	38,182	197,058	246,505	3.3	4.8	5.2
11	4	4	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	24,010	166,371	226,715	2.1	4.0	4.8
2	5	6	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	52,851	134,659	129,679	4.6	3.2	2.8
17	6	7	Tractors and parts	15,444	113,496	115,375	1.3	2.7	2.4
20	7	8	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	13,711	99,824	100,917	1.2	2.4	2.1
8	8	11	Coal, bituminous	26,649	94,993	74,453	2.3	2.3	1.6
1	9	5	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	1,251	87,213	138,091	0.1	2.1	2.9
19	10	14	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	13,909	72,680	62,874	1.2	1.8	1.3
10	11	15	Cotton, raw	24,669	67,052	61,031	2.1	1.6	1.3
1	12	10	Fuel oils	1,164	64,842	77,754	0.1	1.6	1.6
2	13	13	Tourist purchases	2	64,090	71,467	2	1.5	1.5
7	14	9	Automobiles, passenger	28,400	61,604	83,726	2.5	1.5	1.3
5	15	20	Sugar, unrefined	31,362	58,914	52,312	2.7	1.4	1.1
39	16	17	Coffee, green	5,844	55,256	57,010	0.5	1.3	1.2
1	17	21	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	4,481	54,613	50,290	0.4	1.3	1.1
15	18	18	Cotton fabrics	18,359	52,538	53,400	1.6	1.3	1.1
30	19	12	Non-commercial items	9,872	49,331	72,939	0.9	1.2	1.5
31	20	16	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	8,213	48,616	57,677	0.7	1.2	1.2
Additional Commodities Included in Leading Twenty in 1926-29									
6	21	35	Coal, anthracite	30,494	43,473	30,124	2.6	1.0	0.6
9	1	1	Whisky	26,213	10,037	9,045	2.3	0.2	0.2
12	26	32	Wool fabrics	23,066	36,223	31,948	2.0	0.9	0.7
13	25	22	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	22,648	36,234	44,110	2.0	0.9	0.9
14	1	1	Silk fabrics	18,361	4,938	4,718	1.6	0.1	0.1
16	30	26	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	16,054	30,156	39,039	1.4	0.7	0.8
18	23	29	Gasoline	14,998	38,952	35,831	1.3	0.9	0.8
Additional Commodities Included in Leading Twenty in 1955									
22	24	19	Paperboard, paper and products	12,649	36,880	52,690	1.1	0.9	1.1

1. Lower than 40th.

2. Not available.

million and \$24.1 million. The group as a whole increased its share of the twenty leading imports from 40.8% to 51.8% between 1926-29 and 1951-54.

Imports of non-ferrous metals and products went up from \$67.4 million to \$327.4 million or from 5.9% to 7.9% of the import total. Miscellaneous electrical apparatus is the major commodity in this group,

its purchases increasing from \$24 million in 1926-29 to \$166.4 million in 1951-54 to make it the fourth leading import item. In recent years imports of bauxite and alumina, the raw materials for Canada's fast growing aluminum industry, have been assuming an increasing importance. Between the earliest and the most recent period this group's share of the twenty leading imports went up from 4.5% to 7.8%.

Imports of non-metallic minerals and products about quadrupled in value from \$164 million to \$646 million. The share of this group in the import total increased from 14.2% to 15.6% between 1926-29 and 1951-54; this, nevertheless, represented a decline from the peak of 19.5% in 1946-49 which was further accentuated in 1955 when the proportion dropped to 14.1%. The growing use of oil rather than coal for heating and the rapid postwar increase in Canadian petroleum production and refining capacity have been the main cause of this trend. Imports of crude petroleum, the largest item in this group, went up from \$36.1 million in 1926-29 to \$217.3 million in 1951-54. Bituminous coal, the only other commodity among the twenty leading in both periods, showed an increase from \$26.6 million to \$95 million. Fuel oils, which rose from \$1.2 million to \$64.8 million, was the other item among the twenty leading commodities in 1951-54. Anthracite coal and gasoline, up from \$30.5 million to \$43.5 million and from \$15 million to \$39 million, held respectively twenty-first and twenty-third rank.

Imports of chemicals and allied products and of miscellaneous commodities showed the largest relative increases of all main groups between 1926-29 and 1951-54. In absolute terms the former rose from \$35.4 million to \$205.4 million and the latter from \$65.7 million to \$419 million. In the chemical group, principal chemicals, which went up from \$8.2 million to \$48.6 million, were in both periods the largest single item in its group. They were in 1951-54 among the twenty leading imports, and synthetic plastics and drugs and medicines among the second twenty. In the miscellaneous commodities group, aircraft and parts, which registered the largest relative increase among the twenty leading commodities, went up from \$1.3 million to \$87.2 million. Also on the list in 1951-54 were tourist purchases and non-commercial items at \$64.1 million and \$49.3 million, and refrigerators and freezers and parcels of small value placed among the second twenty.

Price Indexes and the Structure of Trade

Canada's export and import price indexes are calculated within the framework of the component material commodity classification, although some adjustments are made to this classification to simplify the pricing problem¹. Within each main group of the adjusted classification a sample of commodities is priced, and these prices are expressed as relative numbers and averaged with fixed weights. The sample average for each main group is used to represent all commodities in that main group, the fixed-weight average of the sample averages for the eight adjusted main groups to represent the total of exports or imports.

To prevent the indexes from becoming unrepresentative both the commodities included in the sample and the weights used to combine them must be checked regularly. The sample must be checked to ensure that it does not overlook commodities which have greatly increased in importance since it was established, or contain too many commodities which have declined sharply in importance since that time. Should either of these conditions apply, adjustments in the sample must be made. Similarly, the fixed weights used in averaging the sample prices must be checked to ensure that they do not vary persistently from weights calculated from the current trade pattern.

Currently-weighted indexes of export and import prices are computed annually to check the validity of the weights used in the fixed-weight index. These calculations employ the same price relatives and the same method of imputation for items not covered directly in the sample as are used in the fixed-weight indexes. The only cause of divergence between the two series therefore lies in the weighting

system, and differences between the series can be used to assess the continued representativeness of the fixed weights.

It should be noted that not all differences between current weights and fixed weights are significant. They become significant only when there is a considerable degree of dispersion among the levels of the various item price relatives included in the index. If all individual price relatives included in the index were the same in any year it would not matter whether fixed weights, current weights, or no weights at all were used: the average of all items would necessarily be the same as the relative for each individual item. Because in fact the price relatives do differ, the extent to which each is allowed to influence the average of all becomes important, and this is governed by the weight assigned to each relative.

Table 20 presents the annual fixed-base-weight and moving-current-weight indexes of export and import prices, by main groups, for the past four years. On the import side, there has been during this period a close degree of correspondence between the index totals for all commodities; however, there took place in 1955 an increase in the degree of divergence between those totals from 0.2% in 1954 to 0.8%, the simple average of discrepancies in the eight main groups rising from 1.7% to 2.4%. The main factor contributing to this increase was the respective behaviour of the fixed-base-weight and the moving-current-weight indexes for the "miscellaneous products" group, the former rising at a much higher rate than the latter. This was due to the much greater importance given to the rubber and rubber products subgroup in the fixed-base-weight index, combined with a sharp average upward price movement for those commodities.

1. See Chapter V, p. 00.

TABLE 20. Fixed-Base-Weight and Moving-Current-Weight Indexes of Canadian Export and Import Prices
(1948 = 100)

Index and Group	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1952	1953	1954	1955
Agricultural and Animal Products:								
Fixed Weights	107.6	103.5	96.8	96.5	102.3	97.4	104.4	99.8
Current Weights	(103.0)	(99.4)	(95.3)	(95.9)	(101.9)	(97.5)	(101.8)	(98.4)
Fibres and Textiles:								
Fixed Weights	120.0	114.1	108.6	106.4	108.5	100.4	99.8	95.5
Current Weights	(119.8)	(113.4)	(105.7)	(106.1)	(110.5)	(99.4)	(97.1)	(93.7)
Wood Products and Paper:								
Fixed Weights	122.4	118.3	116.3	118.0	115.3	117.1	117.5	119.4
Current Weights	(122.0)	(117.3)	(114.5)	(116.0)	(114.7)	(115.6)	(115.1)	(115.8)
Iron and Steel Products:								
Fixed Weights	131.4	134.2	132.3	133.3	117.3	120.1	120.4	125.2
Current Weights	(129.7)	(131.8)	(126.2)	(133.5)	(117.2)	(119.6)	(120.0)	(124.9)
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:								
Fixed Weights	142.6	135.0	134.6	149.4	120.5	119.7	120.4	124.8
Current Weights	(140.3)	(132.7)	(131.8)	(146.8)	(120.0)	(119.7)	(119.5)	(125.3)
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products:								
Fixed Weights	143.1	149.5	150.2	149.9	101.7	104.8	102.1	100.6
Current Weights	(147.4)	(154.3)	(154.5)	(153.6)	(101.1)	(104.1)	(103.4)	(102.4)
Chemicals and Fertilizer:								
Fixed Weights	119.3	117.1	115.0	114.8	109.0	109.4	108.1	109.9
Current Weights	(116.0)	(114.0)	(113.4)	(113.8)	(110.3)	(108.9)	(108.3)	(109.2)
Miscellaneous:								
Fixed Weights	129.7	123.6	123.5	125.2	123.5	111.0	105.3	119.7
Current Weights	(125.9)	(119.8)	(120.0)	(119.6)	(110.9)	(105.6)	(101.8)	(109.4)
Total:								
Fixed Weights	121.8	118.3	115.1	117.5	110.4	109.4	109.5	110.5
Current Weights	(118.6)	(114.9)	(112.9)	(117.7)	(110.6)	(109.8)	(109.3)	(111.4)

In the case of exports, the discrepancy between the total indexes derived by the two methods of calculation, which in 1953 amounted to 3%, almost disappeared by 1955, the simple average of the individual discrepancies for the eight main groups being reduced to 1.6%. In 1953, as in the two previous years, the divergence between the two index totals was largely caused by the gap between the fixed-base-weight and the moving-current-weight indexes for the "agricultural and animal products" group. During the 1951-53 period, the level of grain exports was extraordinarily high; and as the average price of grain was generally lower than the price average for the group, the moving-current-weight index fell well below the fixed-base-weight index. But in 1954 and 1955, the proportion of grains to total exports in this group was much closer to that of the base year; moreover the price gap between the average price of grain and of the other agricultural and animal products declined. In 1954, when the discrepancy between the two index totals for all commodities was reduced to 1.9%, it was the "iron and steel products" group that was mainly responsible for the existing degree of divergence. The discrepancy in the two indexes for this group in 1954 resulted chiefly from a sharply lower pro-

portion of manufactured goods in these exports and from the virtual disappearance of shipments of ferro-alloys, together with relatively much larger sales of iron ore, pig iron and scrap iron, the latter two at especially low prices. But in 1955, the almost complete elimination of the discrepancy between the two indexes in this group was the strongest factor contributing to the same result for the index totals for all commodities. This was due to sharply increased shipments of iron ore at an average price close to that of the group as a whole, combined with a decrease in sales of scrap iron and a diminution of the gap between its average price and that of other iron and steel products. On the other hand, a factor tending to widen the discrepancy between the two index totals for all commodities in 1955 was the increased divergence between the two indexes for the "miscellaneous products" group. Here, higher exports of electricity together with a price decline in this commodity tended to lower the moving-current-weight index more than the fixed weight index; while a rise in the average price level of rubber products tended to push up the fixed-base-weight index which overstressed the importance of this item.

CHAPTER V

STATISTICAL NOTES

Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics—Methods and Concepts

Canadian foreign trade statistics are derived from information recorded when goods move through customs ports across the borders of the country. These movements are recorded in terms of value and, where possible, of quantity. The statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions behind the movement of goods, the method and time of payment being affected by many other factors. The documents received by the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue are the source of information on values and quantities. For the correct interpretation of the data the following definitions and explanations of terms as used in Canadian trade statistics should be kept in mind:

- (1) **Values and Quantities.** These are based upon the declarations of exporters and importers as subsequently checked (and sometimes revised) by customs officials.
- (2) **Domestic Exports.** "Domestic Exports" or "Exports of Canadian Produce" include all Canadian products exported, and also all exports of commodities of foreign origin which were changed in form or increased in value by further processing in Canada. These exports are valued at the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges. In effect, export values are taken f.o.b. point of shipment for export.
- (3) **Re-Exports.** "Re-Exports" or "Exports of Foreign Produce" include any goods previously imported which are exported from Canada unchanged in form. Their value is the actual amount received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges.
- (4) **Imports.** "Imports" or "Imports Entered for Consumption" include all goods which enter Canada and are cleared for domestic sale or use by the customs officials; in effect, imports on which all duties were paid and which passed from customs control into the possession of the importer. Canadian import statistics do not include goods entering customs warehouses, only those released for domestic consumption. If the goods are re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption then they enter neither the import statistics nor the re-export statistics.

It must be emphasized that the fact that imports have been "entered for consumption" does not imply that the goods will all be consumed in Canada. The term means only that they are free to be consumed in Canada without further customs formalities.

The statistical value of imports is the value as determined for customs duty purposes. This is basically the fair market value at which equivalent goods would be sold for home use in the country from which the goods were received. These values therefore exclude all costs of transporting the goods to Canada, as well as any export duties or import duties which must be paid on them; they represent only the cost of the goods alone, f.o.b. original point of shipment to Canada.

In most cases the customs value of imports corresponds to the invoice value of the goods. However, in 1953 and 1954 some goods from Czechoslovakia and Poland were appraised under section 36 of the Customs Act (R.S., 1952, Ch. 58) at much higher values than were shown on the respective invoices (up to 50% higher). And under an amendment to section 35 of the Customs Act passed in December, 1953, low end-of-season or end-of-run invoice values for manufactured goods may be replaced by values based on the average price of the goods over a preceding period (not to exceed six months). During the first year that this provision was in effect the value of the imports to which it was applied totalled less than \$150,000.

In cases where goods are invoiced in a currency other than Canadian dollars, that currency is converted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and orders-in-council. These rates generally correspond to the commercial rates prevailing on the date that the goods were shipped to Canada.

- (5) **Countries to which Trade is Credited.** Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned, whether or not that country possesses a seaboard. The country of consignment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are, at the time of export, intended to pass without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are credited to the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods came without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another. These countries are not necessarily the countries of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be

imported by a firm in another country and later re-sold to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.

There is one exception to this rule. In the case of imports an attempt is made to classify by country of origin all goods produced in Central and South America. The effect of this procedure is discussed below.

- (6) **Time Periods.** The terms "month" and "year" in Canadian trade statistics are not precisely the same as calendar months and years. The trade recorded for any calendar period is that trade for which the relevant customs forms have been received at the Bureau of Statistics during that calendar period (see also No. 7, below). Actual commodity movements lead by a few days (but rarely more) the receipt of the customs forms. However as the overall effect of this procedure on different months and years is approximately constant, the statistics generally give an adequate picture of the movement of goods in given calendar periods.

- (7) **Change in Import Compilation Month.** Prior to April, 1954, the customs documents relating to imports from which import statistics are compiled were not sent directly to the Bureau of Statistics from the customs ports, but were received indirectly through the Departments of National Revenue and Finance. Since April, 1954, however, these documents have been sent directly to the Bureau of Statistics, which has resulted in their arriving at the Bureau somewhat earlier than under the previous system. During April and May, 1954, it was found that to code the same import forms for a "month" as would have been received under the old

system of handling these documents involved serious difficulties and delays at the end of each month. Starting in June, 1954, it was decided to avoid this problem by altering the compilation month to include all customs documents actually reaching the Bureau of Statistics by the end of the calendar month under the new mailing procedures. This had the added advantage of bringing the import statistical "month" more closely in line with the export statistical "month" and the calendar month.

The effect of this change, approximately, is that June, 1954, import statistics include the trade covered by customs forms received at the Bureau during the last two working days of May and all working days in June. The approximately two working days' mail receipts of documents added to the trade coded in June include that received on one Tuesday, June 29, and Tuesday is a day of exceptionally heavy receipts of customs documents at the Bureau. The increase in the value of imports recorded in June as a result of this change is estimated at not less than \$40 million in total, or alternatively not less than 10% of the value which would otherwise have been recorded. The effect of this change on the nine main commodity group totals, and on the value of imports from Canada's principal trading partners, appears to have been fairly uniform.

Only the June, 1954, import values were increased significantly by this change. Imports in subsequent months were again those covered by customs documents received on the same number of working days as are actually included in the calendar month. However, the timing of subsequent import statistical "months" was advanced by two days.

Imports from Central and South America¹

Until the middle of 1946 all imports were credited in Canadian trade statistics to the countries from which the goods were consigned to Canada. Beginning in July, 1946, a new method was adopted for the recording of some Canadian imports produced in Central or South America (including Bermuda and the West Indies). This was to credit all shipments of goods originating in Central or South America but consigned to Canada from the United States (and usually purchased in that country) to the country in which they were produced.

It may be mentioned at this point, however, that this method of crediting imports from Central or South America is not equivalent to recording on a strict country of origin basis. This principle is

followed only in the case when these goods are consigned from the United States to Canada. For goods consigned from any Central or South American country direct to Canada (even when shipped via the United States) classification is invariably by country of consignment. Thus goods of Paraguayan origin consigned to Canada by a merchant in Uruguay would be credited to Uruguay in Canadian trade statistics. But if the same goods were consigned to Canada by an American firm from the United States they would be credited to the country of origin, namely Paraguay.

When this change in the recording of imports was made in 1946 its effects on Canadian trade statistics was not very significant. For under immediate postwar trading conditions almost all imports of Central or South American origin were being consigned to Canada from the country in

1. See Chapter V, *Review of Foreign Trade*, Calendar Year, 1954 and First Half Year, 1955.

TABLE 21. Imports Recorded as from Central and South America, by Country of Consignment
Calendar Years, 1953-1955

Country and Commodity	1953			1954			1955			
	Consigned from		Proportion Consigned from U.S.	Consigned from		Proportion Consigned from U.S.	Consigned from		Proportion Consigned from U.S.	
	United States	Country Credited		United States	Country Credited		United States	Country Credited		
	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	%	
A. By Principal Countries of Central and South America										
Total, Commonwealth Countries.....	260	41,639	0.6	198	52,728	0.4	1,175	53,925	2.1	
Barbados	20	2,355	0.8	13	5,345	0.3	7	8,229	0.1	
British Guiana	165	17,635	0.9	139	20,343	0.7	365	17,942	2.0	
Jamaica	13	11,748	0.1	1	15,309	0.0	727	14,840	4.7	
Leeward and Windward Islands	13	1,197	1.1	16	1,235	1.3	2	2,454	0.1	
Trinidad and Tobago	1	8,061	0.0	11	9,584	0.1	6	9,834	0.1	
Total, Other Oil-Exporting Countries	7,742	155,559	4.7	2,308	185,869	1.2	3,548	214,452	1.6	
Netherlands Antilles	0	8,154	0.0	95	20,487	0.5	792	29,930	2.6	
Venezuela	7,742	147,405	5.0	2,213	165,382	1.3	2,755	184,522	1.5	
Total, Other Countries	39,085	97,957	28.5	31,637	89,170	26.2	47,478	89,398	34.7	
Argentina	2,116	6,413	24.8	694	2,044	25.3	1,070	3,344	24.2	
Bolivia	411	1,004	29.0	23	244	8.6	15	3	82.7	
Brazil	8,536	26,511	24.4	9,295	22,327	29.4	10,852	19,895	35.3	
Chile	285	768	27.0	115	120	49.0	159	91	63.5	
Colombia	4,665	18,550	20.1	5,181	19,639	20.9	6,183	16,037	27.8	
Costa Rica	5,990	3,482	63.2	1,370	6,376	17.7	738	5,210	12.4	
Cuba	1,453	10,201	12.5	1,299	8,614	13.1	1,343	8,682	13.4	
Dominican Republic	581	5,273	9.9	892	770	53.7	247	1,283	16.1	
Ecuador	1,632	1,056	60.7	2,747	1,016	73.0	3,164	2,023	61.0	
El Salvador	51	1,338	3.7	146	805	15.4	435	2,526	14.7	
Guatemala	2,010	1,249	61.7	1,614	3,446	31.9	905	3,640	19.9	
Haiti	392	356	52.4	896	674	57.1	1,269	328	79.5	
Honduras	3,169	1,425	69.0	1,505	1,085	58.1	1,198	468	71.9	
Mexico	3,253	12,532	20.6	2,812	11,220	20.0	17,543	11,271	60.9	
Nicaragua	24	367	6.1	10	171	5.5	193	1,236	13.5	
Panama	2,349	1,288	64.6	1,505	4,345	25.7	1,174	7,863	13.0	
Peru	365	2,563	12.5	134	2,130	5.9	266	603	30.6	
Puerto Rico	228	644	26.1	430	773	35.8	99	995	9.0	
Surinam	486	859	36.1	471	2,322	16.9	241	3,405	6.6	
Uruguay	1,051	1,852	36.2	493	533	48.0	252	231	52.2	
B. By Principal Import Statistical Items with Codes										
Crude petroleum, for refining	7153	7,350	138,318	5.0	1,547	163,243	0.9	2,040	178,387	1.1
Coffee, green	283	7,957	45,159	15.0	13,046	41,283	24.0	14,065	36,538	27.8
Sugar, for refining	262	288	27,593	1.0	0	28,817	0.0	0	29,852	0.0
Bananas, fresh	3	15,908	6,904	69.7	7,832	15,149	34.1	5,942	17,103	25.8
Bauxite and alumina.....	6001-2	648	11,862	5.2	600	15,966	3.6	1,318	18,853	6.5
Cotton, raw	3001	1,478	4,146	26.3	521	2,126	19.7	15,280	4,488	77.3
Light fuel oils, Nos. 2 and 3	7172	0	7,036	0.0	278	6,317	4.2	212	14,298	1.5
Gasoline	7164	0	2,126	0.0	0	8,574	0.0	704	9,027	7.2
Stove oil	7171	0	899	0.0	0	2,119	0.0	88	6,039	1.4
Sisal, istle, tampico fibres	3413	2,072	556	78.8	2,346	791	76.2	3,305	385	89.6
Cocoa beans, not roasted	271	377	1,583	19.2	1,535	2,757	35.8	498	2,648	15.8
Peanuts, green	94	295	4,839	5.7	160	4,183	3.7	166	2,914	5.4
Tomatoes, fresh	127	184	2,502	6.9	156	2,232	6.5	238	1,892	11.2
Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	9270	1,609	375	81.1	1,194	271	81.5	1,175	201	85.4
Yarns of synthetic textile fibres	3369	104	2,306	4.3	38	1,424	2.6	104	1,184	8.1
Iron ore	5001	838	1,278	39.6	0	1,194	0.0	875	1	99.9
Wool, washed or scoured	3262	992	1,546	39.1	255	273	48.3	583	274	68.0
Cocoa butter	273	370	1,176	23.9	402	665	37.7	190	514	27.0
Wool in the grease	3261	1,019	730	58.3	583	51	92.0	278	28	90.2
Quartz, piezo-electric	7273	1,007 ²	375 ²	72.9	399	193	67.4	188	0	100.0
Ores of metals, n.o.p.	6217	524	3,261	13.8	0	1,418	0.0	0	1	0.0
Total Imports from Central and South America	47,087	295,155	13.8	34,099	327,812	9.4	52,200	357,775	12.7	

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Less than 0.1%.

3. Include other crystallized quartz in 1953.

which the goods were produced. However, with the return of more normal trading practices a much greater proportion of goods originating in Central or South America has come to be consigned to Canada from entrepôt markets in the United States than was the case in 1946.

In 1953 a survey was begun to determine the amount of imports which, although credited to Central and South American countries, was actually consigned to Canada from the United States, and a summary of the results of this study is presented in Table 21.

Part A of Table 21 shows total recorded imports from each Central or South American country for which the total exceeded \$1 million in either calendar year 1953, 1954 or 1955. The remaining territories in the area, namely Bahamas, Bermuda, British Honduras, Falkland Islands, French Guiana, French West Indies, Paraguay and the American Virgin Islands, are therefore not listed. The total recorded imports are broken down into those which were consigned to Canada either from one of the countries in the area or from the United States.

An analysis of Canada's imports from countries in Central and South America, with regard to the significance of shipments consigned from the United States as a proportion of the total, reveals that the departure from strict consignment recording tends to affect Canadian trade statistics differently with the various countries. Additional differences are also in evidence concerning the incidence of the changes in this proportion for each country over the 1953-55 period. Three distinct groups of countries may be distinguished.

Statistics of imports from the Commonwealth were affected to a negligible extent only. When the yearly data are averaged it appears that only 1% of total imports from Commonwealth countries in Central and South America were consigned to Canada from the United States over the 1953-55 period. The range of variation for the country total in this group was between less than 1% and 2.1%. The small proportion of goods consigned from the United States in the case of this group may be explained partly by better shipping connections between Canada and the British West Indies than between Canada and most other Central and South American countries. Another contributing factor may lie in the encouragement given to direct shipment to Canadian ports by the tariff clause which denies preferential treatment to Commonwealth imports which are shipped to Canada via a country outside the Commonwealth.

Imports from the two oil-exporting countries in South America (Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles) also show a very small percentage of shipments consigned to Canada from the United States. The average for the 1953-55 period was 2.5% for the group as a whole, only 1% for the Netherlands Antilles, and 2.6% for Venezuela.

Petroleum and petroleum products form the greater part of Canada's imports from those two countries, and these commodities are normally purchased in very large quantities and shipped directly to Canada by tanker or via tanker and pipeline.

The proportion of most of the remaining countries' goods consigned from the United States was much higher than in the case of the first two groups. The average for the 1953-55 period was 29.8%. However, the averages for the individual countries varied from 66.3%, 64.9% and 63% for Honduras, Ecuador and Haiti to 13%, 11.3% and 8.4% for Cuba, El Salvador and Nicaragua. There were also examples of a very irregular pattern in the yearly data with respect to the proportion of consignments from the United States in the case of such countries as Bolivia, the Dominican Republic and Peru.

Part B of Table 21 shows all commodities imported from Central or South America in excess of \$1 million in either calendar year 1953, 1954 or 1955, listed in order of importance by value in 1955. The itemized commodities constituted on the average 90% of total imports from the area. A breakdown of imports of these commodities into that part which was consigned to Canada directly from the countries credited and into the one which was consigned from the United States reveals that the average proportion of the latter was 12% over the 1953-55 period. But a perusal of the itemized commodities according to the same breakdown shows wide fluctuations in the average of consignments from the United States. It was as low as 0.3% for sugar 0.5% for stove oil, 1.9% for fuel oils, 2.3% for petroleum and 2.4% for gasoline; and as high as 82.7% for wax, 81.5% for sisal, istle and tampico fibres, 80.2% for wool in the grease, and 80.1% for quartz.

The proportion of consignments from the United States in relation to total imports of the itemized commodities also varied during the 1953-55 period, as it had in the case of the individual countries. It was much heavier in 1953 than in 1954 and in 1955 in the case of bananas, and for miscellaneous ores it dropped from about 14% in 1953 to nil in 1954 and 1955; conversely, it was much heavier in 1954 and in 1955 than in 1953 in the case of wool in the grease. Iron ore was the most prominent among those commodities which showed an irregular behaviour. Its percentage of consignments from the United States dropped from about 40% in 1953 to nil in 1954 and went up again to 99.9% in 1955.

The relatively high proportion of imports consigned from the United States in the case of the third group of countries in Central and South America, as compared with the Commonwealth countries in the area as well as with Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles, is in part a result of special circumstances affecting trade in particular commodities, especially as regards the market structure in each individual case. For instance the factor of greater convenience in procuring relatively small shipments of certain goods from a distributing

centre rather than directly from the country of origin would play an important role. However, there remains a great deal of variation among individual commodities as to the proportion of imports from the United States and in some cases even among the same commodities originating from more than one country in the area.

The departure from strict consignment recording in the case of imports from Central and South

America has affected significantly Canadian trade statistics from the point of view of many individual countries involved. On the other hand, the effect on statistics of total imports from the United States has been rather small. Recorded imports from the United States were on the average only 1.3% less during 1953-55 than if the consignment principle had been followed consistently. In the case of some individual commodities, however, the effects would obviously have been very large.

Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume¹

Canada's export and import price indexes attempt to measure average period-to-period price change affecting commodities in trade in order to isolate the respective contributions of price and volume variations to changes in the value of trade. The price indexes are based on unit values calculated from the trade statistics. Where inadequate quantity reporting in the trade statistics or non-homogeneous trade statistics items prevent the calculation of desired unit values, selected wholesale or other prices are substituted. The price indexes are divided into the indexes of the declared values of exports and imports to produce the volume indexes. Price and volume indexes are currently computed from the original data for months, quarters and calendar years.

The export and import price indexes are of the Laspeyres' type, the weights used in their computation being those of the base year (1948). The short formula for this index is $\frac{\sum(P_1 Q_0)}{\sum(P_0 Q_0)}$ where P_1 and P_0

represent the prices of an individual commodity in the current period and the base period respectively, and Q_0 represents the quantity of that commodity in the base period. The \sum sign indicates summation over the whole range of the individual commodities entering the total export or import index. The volume indexes derived by deflating indexes of declared values by these price indexes are therefore

of the currently weighted (Paasche) type whose formula, were they computed directly, would reduce to $\frac{\sum(Q_1 P_1)}{\sum(Q_0 P_1)}$.

Certain adjustments to the grouping of commodities used in the trade statistics were made in computing the price indexes. For the calculation of the volume indexes it was therefore necessary to adjust the declared value statistics to correspond to the price groupings, and the resulting volume indexes also appear on the basis of the price-adjusted groups rather than the conventional trade statistics groups.

The differences involved in this adjustment are relatively minor. The groups usually designated in the trade statistics as agricultural and vegetable products and animals and animal products were combined into one group of agricultural and animal products. From this group the subgroup of rubber and its products was transferred to the miscellaneous commodities group. Ships were transferred from the miscellaneous commodities group to iron and steel and their products, phosphate rock from non-metallic minerals to chemicals and fertilizer, advertising matter from wood products and paper to miscellaneous commodities, and a few other changes designed to improve group classification by component material were made. Imports of merchandise into Canada for use of the United Kingdom government or our N.A.T.O. allies were deducted from total imports because of their special nature; otherwise the totals do not differ from those usually presented for Canadian trade.

TABLE 22. Values of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Adjusted Groups¹

Commodity Groups	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
	\$'000,000					
Agricultural and Animal Products	1,339.3	1,062.2	1,006.1	526.0	580.0	600.3
Fibres and Textiles	24.3	21.0	22.8	387.1	333.3	381.6
Wood Products and Paper	1,295.4	1,378.4	1,520.9	154.4	158.9	188.4
Iron and Steel and Products	376.9	307.5	403.0	1,521.0	1,313.0	1,597.5
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	682.2	709.0	826.4	376.2	368.6	411.5
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	147.4	145.6	206.2	654.5	594.6	659.2
Chemicals and Fertilizer	137.9	161.3	210.0	225.8	225.0	265.0
Miscellaneous	114.0	96.3	86.3	508.0	494.8	563.5
Adjusted total	4,117.4	3,881.3	4,281.8	4,353.1	4,068.2	4,667.0
Deductions ²	—	—	—	29.7	25.0	45.4
Published total	4,117.4	3,881.3	4,281.8	4,382.8	4,093.2	4,712.4

1. These totals are used in calculating the value, price and volume indexes of Canada's trade.

2. From imports only: articles for British or N.A.T.O. governments.

Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics

In addition to movements of goods arising out of commercial transactions, Canadian trade statistics include certain items for which no payment at all is made by the country receiving the goods, and others for which payment is not made by residents of the recipient country. Examples of the first are settlers' effects (the property of immigrants or emigrants), and donations and gifts. Examples of the second type are articles imported for the use of foreign diplomats and paid for directly or indirectly by foreign governments, and the military equipment and stores which the United Kingdom and our N.A.T.O. allies have from time to time sent to Canada, these goods being and remaining the property of the foreign governments concerned.

Besides the clearly non-commercial transactions, certain other items in trade are of a special character, and for some purposes must be distinguished from the regular trade content. Motion picture films, for example, are valued in the sta-

tistics at the value of the print, but frequently the real consideration received for films is a rental payment which may have no close relation to this value. Advertising matter is likewise valued at the cost of the material, although in many cases no payment for this material is made. And tourist purchases are not a regular commercial-type transaction and for such purposes as the national accounts or the balance of payments are best considered separately from other commodities.

Not all the special and non-commercial items in trade can be distinguished in the trade statistics, but an indication of the magnitude of the principal ones is given by Table 23. Except in the calculation of the price and volume indexes, where imports for the United Kingdom government and N.A.T.O. governments are deducted from the total used, no adjustment for these special and non-commercial items is made in the trade figures used in this *Review*.

TABLE 23. Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics

Items	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
Values in \$'000						
Non-Commercial:						
Settlers' effects	\$ 16,095	17,261	21,908	28,987	29,905	25,619
Requests, donations, gifts	\$ 4,200	3,793	1,548	621	649	432
Contractors' outfits	\$ 0	0	0	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Articles for Governor-General and diplomatic representatives	\$ <u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	1,579	1,203	1,291
Articles for British or N.A.T.O. governments....	\$ —	—	—	29,736	25,006	45,363
Special:						
Motion picture films	\$ 1,749	1,731	1,784	3,267	4,378	5,415
Advertising matter	\$ <u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	6,507	3,647	7,528
Tourist purchases	\$ <u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	73,840	68,767	71,467
Total, non-commercial items	\$ 20,295	21,054	23,456	60,923	56,763	72,705
Percent of total domestic exports or imports %	0.49	0.54	0.55	1.40	1.39	1.54
Total, special and non-commercial items	\$ 22,044	22,785	25,240	144,537	133,555	157,115
Percent of total domestic exports or imports %	0.54	0.59	0.59	3.32	3.26	3.33

1. Not available.

2. Not included in domestic exports.

Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics

The general use of gold as a money metal gives it special attributes which distinguish it from other commodities in trade. In particular, international movements of gold are determined largely by monetary factors and therefore may fluctuate widely from period to period owing to other than ordinary trade or commercial considerations. And gold is generally acceptable; it does not have to surmount tariff barriers and is normally assured a market at a fixed minimum price.

Furthermore, physical movements of gold between countries have no direct or normal relation to sales and purchases. International transactions in gold often occur without its moving across any frontier, the sales or purchases in such cases being recognized by simply setting aside or "earmarking" the gold in the vaults of a central bank. As trade statistics deal only with physical movements of commodities, they would not record all changes in stocks of gold under earmark. Yet such gold transactions would not be different in their economic nature from many physical shipments.

For these reasons movements of gold in a primary or semi-fabricated state are excluded from the statistics of Canada's commodity trade. Since January 1, 1952, the standard of exclusion in use has been that suggested by the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations Statistical Office. All gold and gold products in which the value of the gold is 80% or more of the total value are excluded. The only exception to this rule is in the

items of jewellers' sweepings, where the gold content can not readily be separated from the other metals.

Since gold is produced in Canada primarily as an export commodity, a series showing new gold production available for export is published regularly as a supplement to the trade statistics. This series is the equivalent of gold production in Canada exclusive of gold held by producers before the refining stage (whether at the mine, in transit, or at the Mint) and less any gold consumed by industry in Canada out of current production. Since November 1, 1951, the series has also excluded increases in commercial gold stocks held in safe-keeping by the Mint for the account of the mines. In practice, most gold produced in Canada becomes available for export (or for use in Canada's official reserves) as normally only a minor part is consumed by Canadian industry (some 3% in the postwar years).

Because the value of new gold production available for export is a production series, a breakdown of the figures into transactions with individual countries is not possible. Much of this gold is offset in the balance of payments accounts by an increase in the Canadian government's stocks of monetary gold, rather than by the receipt of exchange from another country. The United States has been for many years the chief market for Canada's gold production, but such commercial exports of gold as now occur are normally directed to other markets.

F.O.B. and C.I.F. Values of Canadian Trade

The most widely used of the many principles of trade valuation is that of valuing exports f.o.b. port of exit from the country and imports c.i.f. port of entry to the country. To aid in comparing Canadian trade with that of other countries, estimates of the total value of Canada's trade on this basis are published annually in this *Review*. These estimates are calculated by adding to the f.o.b. point of consignment values recorded for exports and imports the freight and other costs incurred in transporting these goods to the Canadian border. The

information on freight and other costs is compiled from returns received by the Balance of Payments Section of the Bureau.

Values adjusted to the f.o.b.-c.i.f. basis are used in the statistics of world trade published by the International Monetary Fund. However in its balance of payments statistics the Fund values imports on an f.o.b. basis where these data are available.

TABLE 24. Estimated F.O.B. and C.I.F. Values of Canadian Foreign Trade

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Average 1951-55
Values in \$'000,000						
Total Exports:						
Recorded value of total exports	\$ 3,963	4,356	4,173	3,947	4,351	—
Additional cost of transport to Canadian border ¹	\$ 177	201	166	167	206 ²	—
Estimated value of total exports f.o.b. port of exit	\$ 4,140	4,557	4,339	4,114	4,557	—
Percent added by freight and other charges	% 4.5	4.6	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.4
Imports:						
Recorded value of imports	\$ 4,085	4,030	4,383	4,093	4,712	—
Additional cost of transport to Canadian border ¹	\$ 335	354	365	338	374 ²	—
Estimated value of imports c.i.f. port of entry	\$ 4,420	4,384	4,748	4,431	5,086	—
Percent added by freight and other charges	% 8.2	8.8	8.3	8.3	7.9	8.3

1. Estimated from freight and shipping records of Balance of Payments Section.
2. Subject to revision.

"General Trade" Values of Canadian Trade¹

Two main systems of recording international commodity trade are at present in use by important trading countries. These are usually described as the "General Trade" system and the "Special Trade" system. Under the General Trade system all commodities that enter the national territory (imports) or leave the national territory (exports) are recorded in statistics at the time when they cross the frontier (except for goods in transit to a third country on through bills of lading). Under the Special Trade system only those imports are recorded which pass through the hands of national customs officials and on which all duties are paid so that the goods are free to circulate within the country, and only those exports which were either produced within the country or were previously imported and cleared through customs for domestic use. Both exports and imports are recorded when the goods are cleared through customs. The two types of record differ in coverage and in timing.

The difference in timing affects imports, and arises from the fact that commodities may be landed in a country under customs supervision and remain for some time under customs supervision without payment of customs duties. These goods are not free to enter the domestic economy of the country until customs requirements are met, and for some purposes may best be considered as not in the country at all. Under the General Trade system these goods would be included as imports at the time they were landed, under the Special Trade system only when duties were paid. This trade might enter General Trade records several months before it would enter Special Trade records.

The difference in coverage affects both exports and imports, and arises from the same type of transaction. Some of the goods which are landed under customs supervision may never be cleared for domestic consumption but may be re-exported instead, or occasionally may suffer destruction while in bond. All landed goods enter General Trade import statistics, but only those later cleared for domestic use enter Special Trade records. Goods re-exported without having been cleared for domestic consumption enter General Trade export statistics but not Special Trade statistics. General Trade records thus give a more complete picture of the movement of goods into or out of a country, Special Trade records of the movement of goods into or out of the country's economy.

Canadian statistics are compiled on the Special Trade system, but since this country's entrepôt trade is small they differ only slightly in total from what General Trade records would show. To obtain a General Trade export total the value of goods exported from customs warehouses must be added to the recorded total. To obtain a General Trade import total the value of goods previously warehoused under customs supervision and later cleared through customs must be deducted from the recorded total, and the full value of all goods warehoused under customs supervision added. These adjustments have been estimated since 1952 from the External Trade Section's office records, and are shown in Table 25. While the difference between General Trade and Special Trade statistics is negligible for Canada, for countries with a sizable entrepôt trade such as the United Kingdom or Belgium it could be quite substantial.

1. For a further discussion of General and Special Trade see *Review of Foreign Trade*, First Half Year, 1952, pp. 35-36.

TABLE 25. "General Trade" Values of Canadian Trade

	Total Exports				Imports			
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1952	1953	1954	1955
Values in \$'000,000								
Recorded values of trade..... \$	4,356	4,173	3,947	4,351	4,030	4,383	4,093	4,712
Goods entered into Customs warehouse ¹ \$	—	—	—	—	120	122	105	113
Goods cleared from Customs warehouse ¹ \$	13	6	5	4	(-) 116	(-) 112	(-) 102	(-) 104
Estimated General Trade values..... \$	4,369	4,179	3,952	4,355	4,034	4,393	4,096	4,721
Increase over recorded values..... %	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Transportation charges to Canadian border ² \$	201	166	167	206	354	365	333	374
General Trade values f.o.b. — c.i.f. \$	4,570	4,345	4,119	4,561	4,388	4,758	4,434	5,095
Increase over recorded values..... \$	4.9	4.1	4.4	4.8	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.1

1. Estimated from ledger records of External Trade Section.

2. Estimated from freight and shipping records of Balance of Payments Section.

Reference Material Included in Preceding Issues

Changes in the Structure of Canadian Exports, 1926-1954 (First Half Year, 1955, p. 27)

Imports from Central and South America (First Half Year, 1955, p. 36)

The Seasonal Pattern of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year, 1954, p. 33)

Export and Import Price and Volume Indexes, 1926-1953 (First Half Year, 1954, p. 23)

Tariff Relations with Countries Distinguished in Canadian Trade Statistics (First Half Year, 1954, p. 33)

Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year, 1953, p. 30)

The Index of Concentration (Calendar Year, 1953, p. 43)

Discrepancies in Reciprocal Records of Foreign Trade (First Half Year, 1953, p. 32)

Price Indexes and the Structure of Trade (Calendar Year, 1952, p. 36)

Commodity Movements and Trade Statistics (First Half Year, 1952, p. 34)

Newfoundland and Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year, 1949, p. 54)

Statistical Information on Canadian Foreign Trade

Current Publications

Monthly Summaries:

Domestic Exports

Imports for Consumption

Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Monthly Reports:

Exports of Canadian Produce and Foreign Produce

Imports Entered for Consumption

Quarterly Reports:

Articles Exported to Each Country

Articles Imported from Each Country

Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments

Annual and Special Publications

Annual Reports:

Trade of Canada, Vol. I, Summary and Analytical Tables

Vol. II, Exports

Vol. III, Imports

The Canadian Balance of International Payments

Special Reports:

The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926 to 1948

The Canadian Balance of International Payments in the Post-War Years, 1946-1952

A. DIRECTION OF TRADE

TABLE I. Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance with All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, Calendar Years, 1901-1955

Calendar Year	Total Exports			Imports			Trade Balance		
	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1901.....	177,502	48,705	107,412	184,740	110,863	42,840	- 7,237	- 62,157	+ 64,572
1902.....	201,654	52,137	127,544	204,396	116,679	53,598	- 2,742	- 64,542	+ 73,946
1903.....	207,858	54,102	129,161	243,451	140,177	63,579	- 35,592	- 86,075	+ 65,582
1904.....	180,727	55,069	103,844	245,418	149,356	58,493	- 64,691	- 94,287	+ 45,351
1905.....	209,176	64,014	120,519	262,765	155,495	64,825	- 53,589	- 91,481	+ 55,693
1906.....	241,768	79,743	135,051	312,114	187,757	77,664	- 70,346	- 108,014	+ 57,387
1907.....	245,954	90,430	126,110	366,575	216,769	96,252	- 120,621	- 126,339	+ 29,858
1908.....	257,318	80,233	141,120	282,707	166,062	71,057	- 25,388	- 85,829	+ 70,062
1909.....	282,887	100,869	145,783	347,067	202,479	89,565	- 64,180	- 101,611	+ 56,219
1910.....	289,844	108,198	140,500	435,251	262,142	107,722	- 145,407	- 153,944	+ 32,778
1911.....	289,055	100,770	147,182	503,542	319,942	113,352	- 214,487	- 219,172	+ 33,831
1912.....	352,948	129,251	176,646	636,790	410,242	133,429	- 283,842	- 280,992	+ 43,217
1913.....	447,699	167,974	224,515	659,993	427,974	139,900	- 212,294	- 260,000	+ 84,615
1914.....	413,067	169,318	184,115	482,076	308,634	98,754	- 69,009	- 139,316	+ 85,361
1915.....	629,841	181,061	361,486	450,960	316,934	74,364	+ 178,881	- 135,873	+ 287,123
1916.....	1,094,062	251,599	718,724	767,410	595,369	117,637	+ 326,652	- 343,770	+ 601,087
1917.....	1,577,567	405,385	891,863	1,006,056	827,401	76,516	+ 571,511	- 422,016	+ 815,347
1918.....	1,233,689	441,273	586,558	910,171	741,339	72,906	+ 323,518	- 300,066	+ 513,652
1919.....	1,289,792	487,618	538,974	941,014	739,598	87,659	+ 348,778	- 251,979	+ 451,315
1920.....	1,298,162	581,408	343,217	1,336,921	921,235	231,488	- 38,759	- 339,827	+ 111,729
1921.....	814,144	334,973	309,842	799,478	555,091	123,150	+ 14,665	- 220,118	+ 186,692
1922.....	894,224	347,617	375,627	762,409	509,909	136,859	+ 131,815	- 162,292	+ 238,768
1923.....	1,015,986	420,328	361,888	903,031	610,354	154,479	+ 112,956	- 190,026	+ 207,409
1924.....	1,042,253	394,624	388,434	808,145	524,473	148,892	+ 234,109	- 129,849	+ 239,542
1925.....	1,251,666	450,859	493,170	890,193	578,575	162,119	+ 361,473	- 127,716	+ 331,052
1926.....	1,276,599	470,564	464,444	1,008,342	668,747	164,707	+ 268,257	- 197,183	+ 295,737
1927.....	1,231,042	483,851	411,527	1,087,118	706,684	182,620	+ 143,924	- 222,833	+ 228,907
1928.....	1,363,788	502,690	447,868	1,222,318	825,652	190,757	+ 141,470	- 322,962	+ 257,111
1929.....	1,178,342	515,338	291,829	1,298,993	893,585	194,778	- 120,650	- 378,248	+ 97,052
1930.....	883,148	389,912	236,527	1,008,479	653,676	162,632	- 125,332	- 263,764	+ 73,895
1931.....	599,560	249,801	171,660	628,098	393,775	109,468	- 28,538	- 143,975	+ 62,192
1932.....	497,914	165,022	179,095	452,614	263,549	93,508	+ 45,299	- 98,528	+ 85,586
1933.....	535,484	172,955	211,314	401,214	217,291	97,878	+ 134,269	- 44,337	+ 113,436
1934.....	656,306	224,023	271,370	513,469	293,780	113,416	+ 142,837	- 69,757	+ 157,954
1935.....	737,936	273,120	304,318	550,315	312,417	116,670	+ 187,621	- 39,297	+ 187,648
1936.....	950,509	344,787	396,270	635,191	369,142	122,971	+ 315,318	- 24,355	+ 273,299
1937.....	1,012,122	372,221	403,359	808,896	490,505	147,292	+ 203,225	- 118,284	+ 256,067
1938.....	848,684	278,758	341,424	677,451	424,731	119,292	+ 171,233	- 145,973	+ 222,132
1939.....	935,922	389,754	323,886	751,056	496,898	114,007	+ 184,866	- 107,145	+ 214,879
1940.....	1,193,218	451,944	512,317	1,081,951	744,231	161,216	+ 111,267	- 292,287	+ 351,101
1941.....	1,640,455	609,690	661,238	1,448,792	1,004,498	219,419	+ 191,663	- 394,808	+ 441,819
1942.....	2,385,466	896,621	747,891	1,644,242	1,304,680	161,113	+ 741,224	- 408,059	+ 586,778
1943.....	3,001,352	1,166,655	1,037,224	1,735,077	1,423,672	134,965	+ 1,266,275	- 257,018	+ 902,258
1944.....	3,483,099	1,334,554	1,238,078	1,758,898	1,447,226	110,599	+ 1,724,200	- 112,671	+ 1,127,479
1945.....	3,267,424	1,227,439	971,455	1,555,600 ¹	1,202,418	121,693 ¹	+ 1,711,824 ¹	+ 25,022	+ 849,763 ¹
1946.....	2,339,166	908,577	598,799	1,864,564 ¹	1,405,297	141,341 ¹	+ 471,601 ¹	- 496,720	+ 457,458 ¹
1947.....	2,811,790	1,056,598	753,664	2,573,944	1,974,679	189,370	+ 237,846	- 918,082	+ 564,294
1948.....	3,110,029	1,522,185	688,697	2,636,945	1,805,763	299,502	+ 473,083	- 283,578	+ 389,195
1949.....	3,022,453	1,524,024	709,261	2,761,207	1,951,860	307,450	+ 261,246	- 427,836	+ 401,811
1950.....	3,157,073	2,050,460	472,536	3,174,253	2,130,476	404,213	- 17,180	- 80,016	+ 68,323
1951.....	3,963,384	2,333,912	635,721	4,084,856	2,812,927	420,985	- 121,472	- 479,015	+ 214,736
1952.....	4,355,960	2,349,044	751,049	4,030,468	2,976,962	359,757	+ 325,492	- 627,918	+ 391,292
1953.....	4,172,601	2,463,051	668,874	4,382,830	3,221,214	453,391	- 210,229	- 758,163	+ 215,482
1954.....	3,946,917	2,367,439	658,315	4,093,196	2,961,380	392,472	- 146,280	- 593,941	+ 265,843
1955.....	4,351,284	2,612,182	773,994	4,712,370	3,452,178	400,531	- 361,086	- 839,997	+ 373,463

1. Adjusted for Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada.

TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1951-1955

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
Domestic Exports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1951	3,914,460	2,297,675	631,461	261,867	345,977	208,024	169,457
1952	4,301,081	2,306,955	745,845	284,740	473,822	272,397	217,321
1953	4,117,406	2,418,915	665,232	245,708	370,136	198,254	219,160
1954	3,881,272	2,317,153	653,408	203,875	341,335	186,662	178,838
1955	4,281,784	2,559,343	769,313	249,933	376,078	160,830	166,288
1951 1Q	809,206	529,586	113,294	54,140	43,345	36,692	32,148
2Q	931,042	580,260	140,229	59,153	63,227	43,057	45,116
3Q	1,044,316	581,495	192,846	68,774	113,902	52,254	35,045
4Q	1,129,897	606,333	185,092	79,800	125,503	76,021	57,148
1952 1Q	989,002	541,847	156,436	84,452	80,074	78,491	47,702
2Q	1,107,620	571,460	244,540	73,454	101,396	69,836	46,933
3Q	1,053,936	556,322	185,614	67,015	143,871	53,853	47,261
4Q	1,150,522	637,326	159,256	59,819	148,480	70,217	75,425
1953 1Q	900,567	564,301	123,934	57,802	57,205	47,875	49,450
2Q	1,093,025	624,119	190,300	67,648	111,929	51,655	47,373
3Q	1,073,871	612,003	192,532	68,418	103,026	45,116	52,776
4Q	1,049,943	618,492	158,466	51,840	97,976	53,607	69,561
1954 1Q	851,025	526,534	134,683	37,901	59,175	38,128	54,604
2Q	988,879	594,005	149,911	57,686	82,390	56,230	48,656
3Q	976,654	581,443	174,331	51,683	85,473	46,867	36,858
4Q	1,064,714	615,171	194,483	56,605	114,297	45,437	38,721
1955 1Q	951,349	566,811	182,802	53,968	70,591	38,394	38,783
2Q	1,080,526	636,317	201,823	64,346	93,646	39,394	45,001
3Q	1,113,770	661,944	197,991	73,828	96,747	43,156	40,105
4Q	1,136,139	694,271	186,697	57,791	115,094	39,886	42,399
Total Exports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1951	3,963,384	2,333,912	635,721	264,300	347,362	208,947	173,142
1952	4,355,960	2,349,044	751,049	287,611	475,766	273,581	218,909
1953	4,172,601	2,463,051	668,874	247,824	372,713	198,958	221,181
1954	3,946,917	2,367,439	658,315	205,404	345,634	188,297	181,828
1955	4,351,284	2,612,182	773,994	251,497	383,457	162,160	167,994
1951 1Q	819,618	538,549	113,591	54,387	43,594	36,838	32,659
2Q	943,012	588,343	140,589	59,750	63,542	43,281	47,508
3Q	1,055,576	590,260	193,526	69,345	114,233	52,535	35,677
4Q	1,145,179	616,760	188,015	80,818	125,993	76,293	57,299
1952 1Q	1,001,821	551,664	157,475	85,600	80,491	78,696	47,895
2Q	1,119,938	580,436	245,745	74,020	101,906	70,310	47,522
3Q	1,069,189	568,221	187,178	67,602	144,290	54,141	47,757
4Q	1,165,012	648,723	160,651	60,389	149,079	70,434	75,735
1953 1Q	913,905	574,945	124,661	58,542	57,887	48,002	49,868
2Q	1,105,793	634,649	191,128	68,050	112,319	51,775	47,872
3Q	1,088,965	624,005	193,488	69,078	103,785	45,292	53,317
4Q	1,063,937	629,453	159,598	52,155	98,721	53,888	70,123
1954 1Q	866,289	537,177	135,889	38,325	60,848	39,244	54,806
2Q	1,005,024	607,638	151,137	58,075	82,950	56,316	48,909
3Q	993,133	594,785	175,568	52,010	86,332	47,048	37,390
4Q	1,082,471	627,838	195,721	56,995	115,505	45,688	40,724
1955 1Q	966,630	579,765	183,804	54,335	71,033	38,729	38,964
2Q	1,096,638	649,041	202,738	64,692	94,852	39,687	45,629
3Q	1,133,757	675,713	199,349	74,181	100,511	43,490	40,514
4Q	1,154,258	707,662	188,103	58,289	117,061	40,254	42,888

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1955 are included in the total for previous years.

TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, - Concluded

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
Imports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1951	4,084,856	2,812,927	420,985	306,889	177,112	273,692	93,251
1952	4,030,468	2,976,962	359,757	185,167	151,284	284,225	73,072
1953	4,382,830	3,221,214	453,391	171,153	173,172	289,968	73,931
1954	4,093,196 ²	2,961,380 ²	392,472 ²	182,910	178,565	284,405	93,466
1955	4,712,370	3,452,178	400,531	210,107	204,343	319,256	125,955
1951..... 1Q	943,858	678,058	92,141	61,978	30,108	61,504	20,068
2Q	1,158,529	793,049	132,465	85,210	49,218	72,309	26,278
3Q	1,039,614	675,803	110,909	106,703	50,513	68,630	27,057
4Q	942,855	666,017	85,469	52,998	47,273	71,249	19,848
1952..... 1Q	916,119	693,991	68,248	41,953	32,599	65,161	14,167
2Q	1,034,230	763,806	93,172	50,121	37,806	71,669	17,656
3Q	995,170	714,519	97,973	50,707	37,101	73,708	21,162
4Q	1,084,949	804,646	100,365	42,386	43,778	73,687	20,088
1953..... 1Q	997,964	763,054	95,279	29,410	30,945	64,102	15,175
2Q	1,218,599	909,359	124,312	47,287	49,086	73,630	14,927
3Q	1,118,161	799,283	119,816	49,569	45,414	82,794	21,285
4Q	1,048,106	749,518	113,985	44,888	47,728	69,442	22,544
1954..... 1Q	925,865	690,081	88,219	29,252	31,608	70,222	16,484
2Q	1,124,247 ²	812,701 ²	115,910 ²	52,458	48,099	74,640	20,439
3Q	1,001,226	707,214	96,514	52,925	47,544	69,464	27,567
4Q	1,041,858	751,384	91,829	48,275	51,314	70,079	28,977
1955..... 1Q	990,710	745,674	85,433	35,720	32,119	68,222	23,543
2Q	1,218,704	903,569	97,449	59,466	50,576	79,040	28,603
3Q	1,216,655	878,431	110,558	57,945	53,853	83,255	32,613
4Q	1,286,301	924,505	107,090	56,976	67,795	88,738	41,196
Trade Balance							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1951.....	- 121,472	- 479,015	+ 214,736	- 42,589	+ 170,250	- 64,746	+ 79,891
1952.....	+ 325,492	- 627,918	+ 391,292	+ 102,444	+ 324,482	- 10,644	+ 145,836
1953.....	- 210,229	- 758,163	+ 215,482	+ 76,670	+ 199,540	- 91,010	+ 147,250
1954.....	- 146,280 ²	- 593,941 ²	+ 265,843 ²	+ 22,494	+ 167,070	- 96,108	+ 88,362
1955.....	- 361,086	- 839,997	+ 373,463	+ 41,390	+ 179,114	- 157,096	+ 42,039
1951..... 1Q	- 124,240	- 139,509	+ 21,449	- 7,590	+ 13,486	- 24,666	+ 12,590
2Q	- 215,517	- 204,706	+ 8,124	- 25,460	+ 14,324	- 29,029	+ 21,230
3Q	+ 15,962	- 85,543	+ 82,617	- 37,358	+ 63,720	- 16,095	+ 8,620
4Q	+ 202,323	- 49,257	+ 102,546	+ 27,820	+ 78,720	+ 5,044	+ 37,451
1952..... 1Q	+ 85,702	- 142,328	+ 89,228	+ 43,647	+ 47,892	+ 13,535	+ 33,728
2Q	+ 85,708	- 183,370	+ 152,573	+ 23,899	+ 64,100	- 1,360	+ 29,866
3Q	+ 74,019	- 146,298	+ 89,205	+ 16,895	+ 107,189	- 19,567	+ 26,596
4Q	+ 80,063	- 155,922	+ 60,287	+ 18,002	+ 105,302	- 3,252	+ 55,647
1953..... 1Q	- 84,059	- 188,109	+ 29,382	+ 29,132	+ 26,943	- 16,100	+ 34,694
2Q	- 112,806	- 274,710	+ 66,816	+ 20,764	+ 63,234	- 21,854	+ 32,945
3Q	- 29,196	- 175,279	+ 73,672	+ 19,509	+ 58,371	- 37,501	+ 32,032
4Q	+ 15,831	- 120,065	+ 45,612	+ 7,266	+ 50,993	- 15,554	+ 47,580
1954..... 1Q	- 59,576	- 152,904	+ 47,670	+ 9,073	+ 29,240	- 30,978	+ 38,322
2Q	- 119,223 ²	- 205,062 ²	+ 35,227 ²	+ 5,616	+ 34,851	- 18,324	+ 28,469
3Q	- 8,094	- 112,429	+ 79,054	- 915	+ 38,788	- 22,415	+ 9,823
4Q	+ 40,613	- 123,546	+ 103,892	+ 8,720	+ 64,191	- 24,391	+ 11,747
1955..... 1Q	- 24,080	- 165,908	+ 98,370	+ 18,616	+ 38,914	- 29,493	+ 15,421
2Q	- 122,065	- 254,528	+ 105,289	+ 5,226	+ 44,276	- 39,353	+ 17,026
3Q	- 82,898	- 202,718	+ 88,791	+ 16,235	+ 46,657	- 39,765	+ 7,901
4Q	- 132,042	- 216,842	+ 81,013	+ 1,313	+ 49,267	- 48,484	+ 1,692

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1955 are included in the total for previous years.

2. The Change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in the second quarter by an amount estimated at not less than \$40 million (some \$30 million of which represented imports from the United States, and some \$5 million imports from the United Kingdom). The trade balance was affected by the same amount. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods. See Ch. V, p.

TABLE III Domestic Exports, by Leading Countries

Rank in			Country	Calendar Year			1955		Percentage Change 1954-55	Percentage of Total Domestic Exports 1955
1953	1954	1955		1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
1	1	1	United States	2, 418, 915	2, 317, 153	2, 559, 343	1, 203, 128	1, 356, 215	+ 10.5	59.8
2	2	2	United Kingdom	665, 232	653, 408	769, 313	384, 625	384, 688	+ 17.7	17.0
3	3	3	Japan	118, 568	96, 474	90, 893	45, 313	45, 580	- 5.8	2.1
4	4	4	Germany, Federal Republic	83, 858	86, 899	90, 751	39, 108	51, 643	+ 4.4	2.1
8	6	5	Australia	39, 629	45, 768	58, 482	28, 267	30, 215	+ 27.8	1.4
6	9	6	Union of South Africa	50, 763	39, 883	56, 026	29, 855	26, 171	+ 40.5	1.3
5	5	7	Belgium and Luxembourg	69, 510	54, 987	53, 384	24, 058	29, 326	- 2.9	1.2
7	10	8	Netherlands	42, 382	39, 777	47, 689	20, 538	27, 151	+ 19.9	1.1
10	8	9	Norway	37, 278	43, 813	47, 031	20, 543	26, 488	+ 7.3	1.1
14	11	10	France	32, 281	33, 799	42, 563	19, 984	22, 579	+ 25.9	1.0
17	13	11	Mexico	28, 986	27, 359	37, 126	16, 275	20, 851	+ 35.7	0.9
12	12	12	Venezuela	36, 485	30, 973	30, 756	14, 586	16, 170	- 0.7	0.7
13	15	13	Italy	33, 170	23, 844	27, 653	10, 415	17, 238	+ 16.0	0.6
16	14	14	Switzerland	29, 833	26, 826	25, 640	15, 249	10, 391	- 4.4	0.6
11	17	15	India	37, 187	17, 689	24, 669	9, 044	15, 625	+ 39.5	0.6
18	16	16	Colombia	20, 146	21, 000	22, 691	12, 259	10, 432	+ 8.1	0.5
32	20	17	New Zealand	7, 475	14, 807	22, 344	10, 444	11, 900	+ 50.9	0.5
23	19	18	Philippines	13, 872	15, 863	18, 136	9, 793	8, 343	+ 14.3	0.4
19	18	19	Cuba	16, 124	17, 455	13, 910	7, 766	6, 144	- 20.3	0.3
25	21	20	Jamaica	12, 490	11, 552	12, 907	5, 398	7, 509	+ 11.7	0.3
24	25	21	Ireland	13, 356	8, 821	12, 808	6, 375	6, 433	+ 45.2	0.3
27	22	22	Trinidad and Tobago	9, 490	11, 425	12, 625	5, 843	6, 782	+ 10.5	0.3
9	7	23	Brazil	37, 561	45, 096	11, 520	6, 584	4, 936	- 74.5	0.3
30	27	24	Puerto Rico	7, 753	7, 757	9, 715	5, 136	4, 579	+ 25.2	0.2
39	42	25	Sweden	4, 587	3, 518	7, 622	3, 525	4, 097	+ 116.7	0.2
21	45	26	Korea	14, 991	3, 197	7, 514	2, 637	4, 877	+ 135.0	0.2
29	26	27	Hong Kong	9, 000	8, 252	7, 253	3, 779	3, 474	- 12.1	0.2
31	30	28	Argentina	7, 641	6, 692	6, 833	2, 770	4, 063	+ 2.1	0.2
15	24	29	Pakistan	32, 103	8, 970	6, 202	2, 547	3, 655	- 30.9	0.1
37	<u>1</u>	30	Austria	5, 136	2, 857	6, 025	1, 293	4, 732	+ 110.9	0.1
20	32	31	Peru	15, 108	5, 086	6, 001	2, 533	3, 468	+ 18.0	0.1
41	31	32	Ecuador	4, 220	5, 509	4, 953	2, 726	2, 227	- 10.1	0.1
28	23	33	Israel	9, 059	10, 174	4, 558	1, 808	2, 750	- 55.2	0.1
<u>1</u>	39	34	Rhodesia and Nyasaland ²	2, 220	3, 945	4, 323	1, 895	2, 428	+ 9.6	0.1
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	35	Greece	1, 560	2, 505	4, 298	1, 856	2, 442	+ 71.6	0.1
47	34	36	Barbados	3, 734	4, 378	4, 267	1, 863	2, 404	- 2.5	0.1
22	<u>1</u>	37	Spain	14, 179	2, 734	4, 210	1, 721	2, 489	+ 54.0	0.1
42	35	38	Dominican Republic	3, 993	4, 269	4, 168	1, 960	2, 208	- 2.4	0.1
45	40	39	Leeward and Windward Islands	3, 864	3, 931	4, 149	2, 021	2, 128	+ 5.5	0.1
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	40	Poland	183	558	4, 005	25	3, 980	+ 617.7	0.1

Additional Countries Included in Leading Forty in 1954

38	36	49	British Guiana	4, 777	4, 080	2, 967	1, 339	1, 628	- 27.3	0.1
40	38	50	Panama	4, 380	4, 057	2, 824	1, 235	1, 589	- 30.4	0.1
<u>1</u>	33	<u>1</u>	U.S.S.R. (Russia)	<u>3</u>	4, 854	2, 680	1, 523	1, 157	+ 55.2	0.1
<u>1</u>	37	<u>1</u>	Liberia	3, 145	4, 071	2, 456	1, 075	1, 381	- 39.7	0.1
<u>1</u>	29	<u>1</u>	Turkey	1, 455	7, 086	647	380	267	- 90.9	<u>4</u>
<u>1</u>	28	<u>1</u>	Yugoslavia	1, 940	7, 119	363	227	136	- 95.0	<u>4</u>

1. Lower than 50th.

2. Northern and Southern Rhodesia only prior to 1954.

3. Less than \$500.00.

4. Less than 0.1%.

TABLE IV. Imports, by Leading Countries

Rank in			Country	Calendar Year			1955		Percentage Change 1954-55	Percentage of Total Imports 1955
1953	1954	1955		1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
1	1	1	United States	3, 221, 214	2, 961, 380	3, 452, 178	1, 649, 243	1, 802, 935	+ 16.6	73.2
2	2	2	United Kingdom	453, 391	392, 472	400, 531	182, 883	217, 648	+ 2.1	8.5
3	3	3	Venezuela	155, 147	167, 594	187, 277	88, 700	98, 577	+ 11.7	4.0
4	4	4	Germany, Federal Republic	35, 507	44, 485	55, 603	21, 752	33, 851	+ 25.0	1.2
19	15	5	Japan	13, 629	19, 197	36, 718	13, 905	22, 813	+ 91.3	0.8
7	6	6	India	26, 627	28, 054	35, 147	18, 608	16, 539	+ 25.3	0.7
5	5	7	Brazil	35, 047	31, 623	30, 747	12, 612	18, 135	- 2.8	0.7
27	12	8	Netherlands Antilles	8, 154	20, 582	30, 722	12, 544	18, 178	+ 49.3	0.7
6	7	9	Belgium and Luxembourg	29, 082	25, 077	29, 051	11, 833	17, 218	+ 15.8	0.6
16	21	10	Mexico	15, 785	14, 033	28, 814	10, 207	18, 607	+ 105.3	0.6
12	14	11	Malaya and Singapore	21, 896	19, 586	28, 810	13, 569	15, 241	+ 47.1	0.6
8	9	12	Australia	23, 464	24, 657	26, 295	8, 454	17, 841	+ 6.6	0.6
11	11	13	France	22, 267	22, 046	25, 016	10, 390	14, 626	+ 13.5	0.5
9	8	14	Colombia	23, 215	24, 820	22, 220	9, 171	13, 049	- 10.5	0.5
10	10	15	Netherlands	22, 298	22, 562	20, 951	8, 660	12, 291	- 7.1	0.4
13	16	16	Switzerland	20, 437	19, 151	19, 365	8, 298	11, 067	+ 1.1	0.4
18	20	17	Italy	14, 271	15, 006	18, 502	6, 728	11, 774	+ 23.3	0.4
15	13	18	British Guiana	17, 800	20, 482	18, 307	5, 372	12, 935	- 10.6	0.4
14	17	19	Lebanon	19, 584	17, 413	17, 920	6, 394	11, 526	+ 2.9	0.4
17	22	20	Ceylon	14, 461	12, 527	15, 581	7, 901	7, 680	+ 24.4	0.3
20	19	21	Jamaica	11, 761	15, 309	15, 567	7, 514	8, 053	+ 1.7	0.3
23 ¹	18	22	British East Africa	9, 393 ¹	15, 852	13, 158	5, 042	8, 116	- 17.0	0.3
25	28	23	New Zealand	8, 572	7, 314	12, 316	7, 222	5, 094	+ 68.4	0.3
24	25	24	Sweden	9, 341	9, 175	12, 152	5, 260	6, 892	+ 32.4	0.3
21	23	25	Cuba	11, 654	9, 913	10, 025	5, 800	4, 225	+ 1.1	0.2
28	24	26	Trinidad and Tobago	8, 062	9, 595	9, 840	5, 148	4, 692	+ 2.6	0.2
38	30	27	Panama	3, 637	5, 850	9, 037	4, 133	4, 904	+ 55.5	0.2
49	33	28	Barbados	2, 375	5, 358	8, 236	4, 018	4, 218	+ 53.7	0.2
<u>2</u>	46	29	Arabia	2, 196	2, 225	6, 986	4, 223	2, 763	+ 214.0	0.1
33	29	30	Union of South Africa	4, 616	5, 911	6, 255	2, 566	3, 689	+ 5.8	0.1
32	32	31	Spain	4, 619	5, 566	6, 220	2, 780	3, 440	+ 11.7	0.1
22	26	32	Costa Rica	9, 472	7, 746	5, 948	3, 018	2, 930	- 23.2	0.1
35	36	33	Hong Kong	4, 427	4, 154	5, 875	3, 051	2, 824	+ 41.4	0.1
46	38	34	Ecuador	2, 688	3, 763	5, 187	2, 949	2, 238	+ 37.8	0.1
30	31	35	Fiji	5, 554	5, 813	5, 016	1, 617	3, 399	- 13.7	0.1
39	35	36	Guatemala	3, 259	5, 060	4, 545	3, 002	1, 543	- 10.2	0.1
26	43	37	Argentina	8, 529	2, 738	4, 414	1, 834	2, 580	+ 61.2	0.1
<u>2</u>	39	38	Denmark	2, 175	3, 463	4, 269	1, 614	2, 655	+ 23.3	0.1
43	27	39	Alaska	2, 961	7, 573	3, 932	1, 824	2, 108	- 48.1	0.1
40	47	40	Gold Coast	3, 159	1, 986	3, 775	1, 488	2, 287	+ 90.1	0.1

Additional Countries Included in Leading Forty in 1954

31	34	42	Hawaii	4, 635	5, 292	3, 305	1, 253	2, 052	- 37.5	0.1
47	40	43	French Africa	2, 631	3, 184	3, 267	1, 304	1, 963	+ 2.6	0.1
41	37	2	Philippines	2, 986	4, 001	2, 026	962	1, 064	- 49.4	<u>3</u>

1. Includes Nyasaland prior to 1954.

2. Lower than 50th.

3. Less than 0.1%.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports

Country	Calendar Year					1955	
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
United States.....	2, 297, 675	2, 306, 955	2, 418, 915	2, 317, 153	2, 559, 343	1, 203, 128	1, 356, 215
Alaska	2, 264	1, 249	1, 130	1, 272	1, 221	547	674
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1, 186	1, 279	1, 319	1, 226	1, 382	709	673
Greenland	208	303	194	299	86	27	59
Total, North America	2, 301, 330	2, 309, 787	2, 421, 558	2, 319, 950	2, 562, 031	1, 204, 410	1, 357, 621
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda	3, 693	3, 158	3, 070	2, 992	3, 010	1, 489	1, 521
British Honduras.....	572	381	376	299	304	142	162
Bahamas.....	2, 136	2, 353	2, 298	2, 271	2, 133	1, 008	1, 125
Barbados	4, 584	3, 912	3, 734	4, 378	4, 267	1, 863	2, 404
Jamaica	10, 213	10, 591	12, 490	11, 552	12, 907	5, 398	7, 509
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	4, 229	4, 276	3, 864	3, 931	4, 149	2, 021	2, 128
Trinidad and Tobago	9, 950	11, 034	9, 490	11, 425	12, 625	5, 843	6, 782
American Virgin Islands	181	167	178	119	190	113	77
Costa Rica.....	2, 175	2, 612	2, 199	2, 834	3, 576	1, 558	2, 018
Cuba	20, 424	24, 181	16, 124	17, 455	13, 910	7, 766	6, 144
Dominican Republic	4, 060	4, 643	3, 993	4, 269	4, 168	1, 960	2, 208
El Salvador	2, 002	2, 230	1, 901	1, 526	1, 808	1, 075	733
French West Indies.....	40	47	26	24	23	12	11
Guatemala	2, 365	1, 896	2, 234	2, 021	2, 508	1, 086	1, 422
Haiti	2, 588	3, 417	2, 670	3, 307	2, 446	950	1, 496
Honduras	3, 575	1, 736	556	471	588	318	270
Mexico	29, 880	39, 641	28, 986	27, 359	37, 126	16, 275	20, 851
Netherlands Antilles	1, 834	1, 541	1, 308	1, 775	1, 444	730	714
Nicaragua.....	1, 097	1, 185	1, 354	1, 653	1, 769	917	852
Panama.....	5, 961	11, 359	4, 380	4, 057	2, 824	1, 235	1, 589
Puerto Rico.....	8, 120	7, 328	7, 753	7, 757	9, 715	5, 136	4, 579
Commonwealth Countries.....	35, 378	35, 704	35, 322	36, 849	39, 395	17, 762	21, 633
Other Countries.....	84, 302	101, 983	73, 662	74, 628	82, 095	39, 132	42, 963
Total, Central America and Antilles	119, 680	137, 688	108, 984	111, 477	121, 491	56, 894	64, 597
South America:							
British Guiana.....	5, 308	6, 356	4, 777	4, 080	2, 967	1, 339	1, 628
Falkland Islands.....	2	31	41	4	274	0	274
Argentina	8, 883	8, 227	7, 641	6, 692	6, 833	2, 770	4, 063
Bolivia	3, 484	6, 398	5, 501	1, 272	1, 086	436	650
Brazil	53, 684	81, 367	37, 561	45, 096	11, 520	6, 584	4, 936
Chile.....	13, 751	10, 090	3, 945	3, 130	3, 820	1, 699	2, 121
Colombia	12, 311	13, 756	20, 146	21, 000	22, 691	12, 259	10, 432
Ecuador	2, 713	2, 030	4, 220	5, 509	4, 953	2, 726	2, 227
French Guiana.....	4	3	6	4	2	1	2
Paraguay	167	112	339	167	91	74	17
Peru	5, 054	16, 405	15, 108	5, 086	6, 001	2, 533	3, 468
Surinam.....	934	1, 097	712	911	971	512	459
Uruguay	6, 868	5, 429	2, 912	2, 784	2, 355	978	1, 377
Venezuela	26, 982	35, 683	36, 485	30, 973	30, 756	14, 586	16, 170
Commonwealth Countries.....	5, 310	6, 387	4, 818	4, 084	3, 241	1, 339	1, 902
Other Countries.....	134, 835	180, 597	134, 575	122, 625	91, 080	45, 158	45, 922
Total, South America	140, 145	186, 984	139, 393	126, 709	94, 320	46, 497	47, 823

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Continued

Country	Calendar Year					1955	
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	631,461	745,845	665,232	653,408	769,313	384,625	384,688
Austria	2,166	5,216	5,136	2,857	6,025	1,293	4,732
Belgium and Luxembourg	94,457	104,376	69,510	54,987	53,384	24,058	29,326
Denmark	5,587	9,881	6,303	2,929	3,172	1,274	1,898
France	46,538	48,264	32,281	33,799	42,563	19,984	22,579
Germany, Federal Republic	37,028	94,863	88,858	86,899	90,751	39,108	51,643
Iceland	700	833	2,058	699	505	237	268
Ireland	20,921	23,058	13,356	8,821	12,808	6,375	6,433
Netherlands	26,191	41,508	42,382	39,777	47,689	20,538	27,151
Norway	32,198	39,002	37,278	43,813	47,031	20,543	26,488
Sweden	12,125	12,198	4,587	3,518	7,622	3,525	4,097
Switzerland	25,345	26,918	29,833	26,826	25,640	15,249	10,391
Commonwealth Countries	631,461	745,845	665,232	653,408	769,313	384,625	384,688
Other Countries	303,255	406,119	326,581	304,895	337,190	152,186	185,004
Total, North-Western Europe	934,716	1,151,964	991,813	958,303	1,106,502	536,810	569,692
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar	648	353	486	252	286	130	156
Malta	2,150	3,111	3,307	3,043	3,934	1,748	2,186
Greece	2,703	4,415	1,560	2,505	4,298	1,856	2,442
Italy	48,763	52,645	33,170	23,844	27,653	10,415	17,238
Portugal	4,665	4,026	3,991	2,118	2,554	750	1,804
Azores and Madeira	259	224	231	641	311	135	176
Spain	742	3,579	14,179	2,734	4,210	1,721	2,489
Commonwealth Countries	2,798	3,464	3,794	3,295	4,220	1,878	2,342
Other Countries	57,132	64,888	53,131	31,841	39,026	14,876	24,150
Total, Southern Europe	59,930	68,352	56,925	35,136	43,245	16,754	26,491
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria	8	2	3	8	2	1	1
Czechoslovakia	492	367	123	295	1,062	294	768
Finland	3,129	2,694	1,388	476	1,736	1,075	661
Germany, Eastern	2	0	0	1	2,261	32	2,229
Hungary	30	81	48	35	165	124	41
Poland	94	69	183	558	4,005	25	3,980
Roumania	11	45	94	74	397	250	147
U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	7	1	1	4,854	2,680	1,523	1,157
Yugoslavia	2,739	22,613	1,940	7,119	363	227	136
Total, Eastern Europe	6,510	25,873	3,779	13,420	12,671	3,550	9,121
Middle East:							
Aden	25	127	34	22	16	13	3
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	34	104	17	8	4	3	1
Arabia	1,414	2,149	2,644	1,594	1,244	691	553
Egypt	2,466	19,363	11,688	1,201	1,291	722	569
Ethiopia	198	54	55	118	73	38	35
Iran	1,000	585	753	757	644	414	230
Iraq	1,062	313	458	425	1,170	346	824
Israel	11,816	11,940	9,059	10,174	4,558	1,808	2,750
Italian Africa	3	6	1	1	1	0	1
Jordan	1,071	105	38	123	49	24	25
Libya	2,029	854	1,279	840	74	40	34
Lebanon	7,036	9,355	5,161	982	1,293	753	540
Syria		580	578	1,169	1,045	814	231
Turkey	2,962	4,791	1,455	7,086	647	380	267
Commonwealth Countries	59	231	51	30	20	16	4
Other Countries	31,058	50,095	33,167	24,470	12,088	6,029	6,059
Total, Middle East	31,117	50,326	33,218	24,500	12,108	6,045	6,063

1. Less than \$500.00

2. Included with Germany, Federal Republic

TABLE V. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports — Concluded

Country	Calendar Year					1955	
	1951	1952 ¹	1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon.....	3,470	5,825	3,307	3,147	2,671	1,654	1,017
Hong Kong.....	12,033	9,582	9,000	8,252	7,253	3,779	3,474
India.....	35,737	55,423	37,187	17,689	24,669	9,044	15,625
Malaya and Singapore.....	10,796	7,067	2,854	2,983	3,421	1,690	1,731
Pakistan.....	4,486	16,016	32,103	8,970	6,202	2,547	3,655
Other British East Indies.....	1	13	27	18	53	8	45
Afghanistan.....	97	272	150	55	20	7	13
Burma.....	279	1,023	444	212	480	238	242
China, except Taiwan.....	367	1,156	0	70	1,016	1,002	14
Taiwan.....			1,482	3,186	1,227	796	431
Indo-China.....	223	327	351	190	337	157	180
Indonesia.....	5,227	6,250	1,990	1,321	944	383	561
Japan.....	72,976	102,603	118,568	96,474	90,893	45,313	45,580
Korea.....	213	335	14,991	3,197	7,514	2,637	4,877
Philippines.....	15,598	16,045	13,872	15,863	18,136	9,793	8,343
Portuguese Asia.....	107	282	190	43	174	66	108
Thailand.....	2,378	1,976	1,509	1,767	2,341	1,378	963
Commonwealth Countries.....	66,522	93,926	84,477	41,060	44,269	18,722	25,547
Other Countries.....	97,464	130,270	153,547	122,378	123,083	61,770	61,313
Total, Other Asia.....	163,986	224,196	238,024	163,438	167,352	80,492	86,860
Other Africa:							
British East Africa ²	1,444	1,031	348	375	602	272	330
Rhodesia and Nyasaland ³	2,950	2,662	2,220	3,945	4,323	1,895	2,428
Union of South Africa.....	52,736	47,852	50,763	39,883	56,026	29,855	26,171
Other British South Africa.....	27	12	15	7	5	1	4
Gambia.....	26	9	29	38	77	29	48
Gold Coast.....	980	254	1,749	2,313	1,461	427	1,034
Nigeria.....	796	865	942	1,452	890	366	524
Sierra Leone.....	200	159	235	356	598	263	335
Other British West Africa.....	1	0	1	33	33	21	12
Belgian Congo.....	4,318	5,900	3,349	3,628	3,534	1,851	1,683
French Africa.....	6,748	3,226	1,248	1,204	1,176	747	429
Liberia.....	1,373	203	3,145	4,071	2,456	1,075	1,381
Madagascar.....	102	97	64	41	71	38	33
Morocco.....	3,381	4,630	3,809	2,824	1,791	781	1,010
Portuguese East Africa.....	2,827	2,088	1,997	2,614	2,044	1,174	870
Portuguese West Africa.....				323	274	168	106
Canary Islands.....	107	825	23	1	0	0	0
Spanish Africa.....	75	64	59	17	2	2	0
Commonwealth Countries.....	59,159	52,844	56,300	48,402	64,014	33,130	30,884
Other Countries.....	18,931	17,033	13,695	14,724	11,348	5,836	5,512
Total, Other Africa.....	78,090	69,878	69,996	63,126	75,362	38,965	36,397
Oceania:							
Australia.....	49,079	49,697	39,629	45,768	58,482	28,267	30,215
Fiji.....	802	519	424	654	1,055	299	756
New Zealand.....	21,757	18,844	7,475	14,807	22,344	10,444	11,900
Other British Oceania.....	82	71	64	103	84	82	2
French Oceania.....	626	424	487	389	477	287	190
Hawaii.....	6,418	6,280	5,385	3,222	3,924	1,920	2,004
United States Oceania.....	191	198	253	269	335	158	177
Commonwealth Countries.....	71,720	69,131	47,591	61,332	81,965	39,091	42,874
Other Countries.....	7,235	6,902	6,125	3,880	4,736	2,365	2,371
Total, Oceania.....	78,955	76,033	53,716	65,212	86,701	41,457	45,244
Total, Commonwealth Countries.....	872,407	1,007,533	897,585	857,283	1,006,437	496,563	509,874
Total, United States and Dependencies.....	2,314,848	2,322,177	2,433,614	2,329,792	2,574,728	1,211,001	1,363,727
Total, All Countries.....	3,914,460	4,301,081	4,117,406	3,881,272	4,281,784	2,031,875	2,249,909

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Includes Nyasaland prior to 1954.

3. Northern and Southern Rhodesia only prior to 1954.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade - Imports

Country	Calendar Year					1955	
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
United States.....	2,812,927	2,976,962	3,221,214	2,961,380	3,452,178	1,649,243	1,802,935
Alaska.....	1,483	2,333	2,961	7,573	3,932	1,824	2,108
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	25	48	66	30	52	10	42
Greenland.....	0	1	0	13	13	7	6
Total, North America.....	2,814,436	2,979,344	3,224,247	2,968,996	3,456,175	1,651,084	1,805,092
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda.....	82	317	126	390	258	139	119
British Honduras.....	458	26	139	124	164	38	126
Bahamas.....	346	406	427	418	272	148	124
Barbados.....	13,409	8,666	2,375	5,358	8,236	4,018	4,218
Jamaica.....	18,401	9,204	11,761	15,309	15,567	7,514	8,053
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	956	216	1,210	1,250	2,456	1,795	661
Trinidad and Tobago.....	15,082	9,660	8,062	9,595	9,840	5,148	4,692
American Virgin Islands.....	166	0	0	1	1	1	0
Costa Rica.....	8,785	8,740	9,472	7,746	5,948	3,018	2,930
Cuba.....	8,333	18,615	11,654	9,913	10,025	5,800	4,225
Dominican Republic.....	1,126	6,000	5,854	1,663	1,529	1,167	362
El Salvador.....	1,183	771	1,389	951	2,962	2,120	842
French West Indies.....	1	2	0	1	158	1	157
Guatemala.....	4,618	2,080	3,259	5,060	4,545	3,002	1,543
Haiti.....	3,020	1,928	748	1,570	1,597	692	905
Honduras.....	4,027	4,643	4,594	2,589	1,666	609	1,057
Mexico.....	18,013	23,937	15,785	14,033	28,814	10,207	18,607
Netherlands Antilles.....	10,809	11,747	8,154	20,582	30,722	12,544	18,178
Nicaragua.....	596	501	391	181	1,429	344	1,085
Panama.....	3,492	4,125	3,637	5,850	9,037	4,133	4,904
Puerto Rico.....	1,276	846	872	1,203	1,094	359	735
Commonwealth Countries.....	48,374	28,495	24,100	32,444	36,793	18,800	17,993
Other Countries.....	65,444	83,936	65,810	71,340	99,526	43,996	55,530
Total, Central America and Antilles.....	113,818	112,431	89,910	103,784	136,319	62,796	73,523
South America:							
British Guiana.....	25,025	23,660	17,800	20,482	18,307	5,372	12,935
Falkland Islands.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Argentina.....	13,955	4,374	8,529	2,738	4,414	1,834	2,580
Bolivia.....	1,848	3,551	1,415	267	19	3	16
Brazil.....	40,627	35,103	35,047	31,622	30,747	12,612	18,135
Chile.....	2,153	3,282	1,052	236	250	232	18
Colombia.....	13,063	18,004	23,215	24,820	22,220	9,171	13,049
Ecuador.....	2,438	2,751	2,688	3,763	5,187	2,949	2,238
French Guiana.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Paraguay.....	343	346	260	520	237	96	141
Peru.....	5,588	8,050	2,928	2,264	869	306	563
Surinam.....	1,141	528	1,345	2,793	3,646	1,243	2,403
Uruguay.....	3,768	1,863	2,903	1,025	483	266	217
Venezuela.....	136,718	135,758	155,147	167,594	187,277	88,700	98,577
Commonwealth Countries.....	25,025	23,660	17,800	20,483	18,307	5,372	12,935
Other Countries.....	221,641	213,413	234,532	237,644	255,349	117,413	137,936
Total, South America.....	246,666	237,073	252,332	258,127	273,657	122,785	150,872

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade — Imports — Continued

Country	Calendar Year					1955	
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	420,985	359,757	453,391	392,472	400,531	182,883	217,648
Austria.....	3,191	2,917	2,967	3,043	2,709	1,303	1,406
Belgium and Luxembourg	39,095	33,216	29,082	25,077	29,051	11,833	17,218
Denmark.....	3,730	2,167	2,175	3,463	4,269	1,614	2,655
France	23,974	19,117	22,267	22,046	25,016	10,390	14,626
Germany, Federal Republic	30,936	22,629	35,507	44,485	55,603	21,752	33,851
Iceland.....	26	50	80	59	8	6	2
Ireland.....	785	462	582	1,150	336	169	167
Netherlands.....	14,010	16,495	22,298	22,562	20,951	8,660	12,291
Norway.....	2,977	3,857	2,289	1,983	2,366	1,001	1,365
Sweden.....	11,808	8,611	9,341	9,175	12,152	5,260	6,892
Switzerland	16,398	16,396	20,437	19,151	19,365	8,298	11,067
Commonwealth Countries	420,985	359,757	453,391	392,472	400,531	182,883	217,648
Other Countries	146,931	125,918	147,026	152,194	171,827	70,287	101,540
Total, North-Western Europe	567,916	485,675	600,417	544,666	572,358	253,169	319,189
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Malta	47	51	67	67	62	22	40
Greece	147	197	224	231	280	124	156
Italy	14,217	11,735	14,271	15,006	18,502	6,728	11,774
Portugal.....	1,980	1,798	1,962	1,798	1,941	821	1,120
Azores and Madeira	410	285	179	193	200	87	113
Spain	7,114	4,260	4,619	5,566	6,220	2,780	3,440
Commonwealth Countries	47	51	67	68	63	22	41
Other Countries	23,896	18,275	21,253	22,794	27,142	10,540	16,602
Total, Southern Europe	23,943	18,326	21,320	22,861	27,204	10,562	16,642
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria.....	4	2	1	1	3	1	2
Czechoslovakia	4,668	3,559	2,589	1,796	2,880	1,174	1,706
Finland	158	234	548	609	384	161	223
Germany, Eastern.....	2	492	959	721	572	204	368
Hungary	121	279	184	210	124	56	68
Poland	1,430	556	244	405	595	181	414
Roumania.....	22	13	7	3	1	0	1
U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	519	2,317	843	698	635	84	551
Yugoslavia	149	101	101	284	516	177	339
Total, Eastern Europe	7,070	7,553	5,476	4,727	5,709	2,037	3,672
Middle East:							
Aden.....	22	7	10	79	48	20	28
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	58	76	60	57	97	49	48
Arabia	22,659	7,559	2,196	2,225	6,986	4,223	2,763
Egypt.....	711	462	4,203	440	294	239	55
Ethiopia.....	31	21	44	97	90	29	61
Iran.....	521	1,168	1,025	1,385	2,064	991	1,073
Iraq.....	2,132	924	1,371	238	1,299	533	766
Israel.....	929	1,161	1,312	1,040	1,166	598	568
Italian Africa	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Libya	0	0	0	1	3	3	0
Lebanon.....	16,381	15,171	19,584	17,413	17,920	6,394	11,526
Syria.....		72	56	23	1,059	11	1,048
Turkey	1,757	2,719	791	699	743	434	309
Commonwealth Countries	80	82	70	136	145	69	76
Other Countries	45,124	29,256	30,581	23,561	31,625	13,455	18,170
Total, Middle East.....	45,204	29,338	30,650	23,697	31,770	13,524	18,246

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Included with Germany, Federal Republic.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade - Imports - Concluded

Country	Calendar Year					1955	
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	16,396	12,492	14,461	12,527	15,581	7,901	7,680
Hong Kong	3,001	3,711	4,427	4,154	5,875	3,051	2,824
India	40,217	26,822	26,327	28,054	35,147	18,608	16,539
Malaya and Singapore	57,980	25,473	21,896	19,586	28,810	13,569	15,241
Pakistan	2,233	191	558	566	815	339	477
Other British East Indies	4,623	1,772	350	172	71	42	29
Afghanistan	51	19	42	9	6	1	6
Burma	4	4	2	79	7	7	0
China, except Taiwan	1,929	1,283	1,119	1,321	3,125	1,824	1,301
Taiwan			75	187	155	78	77
Indo-China	1	0	1	45	172	31	141
Indonesia	1,052	893	598	611	1,001	806	195
Japan	12,577	13,162	13,629	19,197	36,718	13,905	22,813
Korea	1	8	54	170	480	221	259
Philippines	8,954	5,423	2,986	4,001	2,027	962	1,065
Portuguese Asia	0	0	14	1	0	0	0
Thailand	1,938	764	896	786	1,142	504	638
Commonwealth Countries	124,449	70,460	68,318	65,058	86,300	43,511	42,789
Other Countries	26,505	21,559	19,416	26,708	44,833	18,339	26,494
Total, Other Asia	150,954	92,019	87,734	91,766	131,133	61,849	69,284
Other Africa:							
British East Africa ²	10,864	9,593	9,393	15,852	13,158	5,042	8,116
Rhodesia and Nyasaland ³	1,505	1,474	3,864	1,161	482	106	376
Union of South Africa	5,372	4,165	4,616	5,911	6,255	2,566	3,689
Other British South Africa	0	1	8	3	1	1	1
Gambia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gold Coast	7,112	5,523	3,159	1,986	3,775	1,488	2,287
Nigeria	898	1,764	1,584	866	858	742	116
Sierra Leone	49	6	2	7	8	6	2
Other British West Africa	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Belgian Congo	3,052	990	2,247	1,489	2,673	1,648	1,025
French Africa	398	404	2,631	3,184	3,267	1,304	1,963
Liberia	183	29	372	135	214	0	214
Madagascar	29	1	8	304	14	1	13
Morocco	1,071	1,049	529	197	195	82	113
Portuguese East Africa	198	576	73	191	128	24	104
Portuguese West Africa				181	44	21	23
Canary Islands	16	22	30	26	25	15	10
Spanish Africa	0	0	2	0	16	16	0
Commonwealth Countries	25,801	22,525	22,626	25,787	24,536	9,950	14,586
Other Countries	4,947	3,070	5,891	5,707	6,575	3,111	3,464
Total, Other Africa	30,748	25,595	28,518	31,495	31,112	13,061	18,051
Oceania:							
Australia	46,228	18,712	23,464	24,657	26,295	8,454	17,841
Fiji	5,993	6,487	5,554	5,813	5,016	1,617	3,399
New Zealand	30,107	14,231	8,572	7,314	12,316	7,222	5,094
Other British Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Oceania	360	1	0	3	0	0	0
Hawaii	1,414	3,473	4,635	5,292	3,305	1,253	2,052
United States Oceania	0	210	0	0	0	0	0
Commonwealth Countries	82,328	39,431	37,590	37,785	43,628	17,293	26,335
Other Countries	1,774	3,383	4,635	5,295	3,305	1,253	2,052
Total, Oceania	84,102	43,114	42,226	43,079	46,933	18,546	28,387
Total, Commonwealth Countries	727,089	544,462	623,962	574,231	610,302	277,899	332,403
Total, United States and Dependencies	2,817,265	2,983,824	3,229,682	2,975,447	3,460,510	1,652,679	1,807,831
Total, All Countries	4,084,856	4,030,468	4,382,830	4,093,196	4,712,370	2,209,414	2,502,956

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Includes Nyasaland prior to 1954.

3. Northern and Southern Rhodesia only prior to 1954.

B. TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS AND LEADING COMMODITIES

TABLE VII. Domestic Exports to All Countries

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1955		Change from 1954-55
		1953	1954	1955	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	1,096,763	803,481	752,348	369,074	383,274	- 6.4
3	Wheat	567,907	375,339	338,216	165,554	172,662	- 9.9
10	Barley	136,729	89,363	76,461	36,126	40,335	- 14.4
11	Wheat flour	102,160	88,029	74,442	39,585	34,857	- 15.4
14	Whisky	63,085	59,155	50,582	24,659	36,023	+ 2.6
22	Flax seed (chiefly for crushing)	11,546	13,717	31,279	13,835	17,444	+128.0
28	Tobacco, unmanufactured	15,683	18,086	26,547	22,352	4,195	+ 46.8
	Animals and Animal Products	250,919	269,861	263,621	126,027	137,594	- 2.3
16	Fish, fresh and frozen	51,219	56,650	55,263	23,912	31,351	- 2.4
25	Fur skins, undressed	21,070	22,997	28,287	15,878	12,409	+ 23.0
31	Fish, cured	22,271	23,341	23,939	10,618	13,321	+ 2.6
36	Molluscs and crustaceans	17,588	17,322	20,246	11,958	8,288	+ 16.9
39	Fish, canned	16,202	25,820	18,217	6,351	11,866	- 29.4
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	24,333	20,969	22,816	9,340	13,476	+ 8.8
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	1,295,396	1,378,354	1,520,921	730,328	790,593	+ 10.3
1	Newsprint paper	619,033	635,670	665,877	321,874	344,003	+ 4.8
2	Planks and boards	282,103	324,724	385,313	189,370	195,943	+ 18.7
4	Wood pulp	248,675	271,418	297,304	145,165	152,139	+ 9.5
17	Pulpwood	45,859	45,736	48,655	17,851	30,804	+ 6.3
23	Plywoods and veneers	19,025	21,555	30,104	15,893	14,211	+ 39.7
24	Shingles	20,913	24,182	29,145	14,429	14,716	+ 20.5
	Iron and its Products	358,438	300,692	398,782	165,808	232,974	+ 32.6
8	Iron ore	30,843	39,719	99,814	22,109	77,705	+151.3
12	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	67,821	70,819	72,203	47,921	24,285	+ 2.0
20	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	38,618 ¹	38,172 ¹	35,789	17,656	18,133	- 6.2
21	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	29,508	11,212	33,695	11,309	22,386	+200.5
32	Scrap iron and steel	15,877	15,838	20,936	7,164	13,772	+ 31.9
34	Automobile parts (except engines)	16,999	15,375	20,333	6,811	13,522	+ 32.2
35	Rolling mill products	16,863	5,393	20,313	9,989	10,324	+276.7
40	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	6,340	16,077	17,391	10,677	6,714	+ 8.2
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	682,183	709,017	826,390	396,497	429,893	+ 16.6
5	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	162,542	182,154	215,169	109,309	105,860	+ 18.1
6	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	173,378	182,392	210,971	105,327	105,644	+ 15.7
7	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	117,351	127,334	163,924	68,645	95,279	+ 28.7
13	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	57,572	58,392	70,558	35,226	35,332	+ 20.8
18	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	37,835	40,530	37,194	18,163	19,031	- 8.2
29	Platinum metals, unmanufactured	23,290	27,640	26,315	12,131	14,184	- 4.8
33	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	37,705	22,913	20,700	9,785	10,915	- 9.7
38	Silver, unmanufactured	16,845	18,953	19,343	9,704	9,639	+ 2.1
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	147,393	145,573	206,200	89,474	116,726	+ 41.6
9	Asbestos, unmanufactured	83,973	82,566	94,804	43,001	51,803	+ 14.8
19	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	6,228	6,318	36,253	12,048	24,205	+473.8
27	Abrasives, artificial, crude	28,976	27,222	26,942	12,701	14,241	- 1.0
	Chemicals and Allied Products	137,885	161,293	210,040	106,158	103,882	+ 30.2
15	Fertilizers, chemical	42,633	42,342	56,296	33,413	22,883	+ 33.0
26	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	9,456	19,994	27,365	12,667	14,698	+ 36.9
	Miscellaneous Commodities	124,095	92,031	80,666	39,169	41,497	- 12.3
30	Non-commercial items	20,295	21,054	25,227	9,106	16,121	+ 19.8
37	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	40,247	28,442	19,906	10,856	9,050	- 30.0
	Total Domestic Exports to All Countries	4,117,406	3,881,272	4,281,784	2,031,875	2,249,909	+ 10.3
	Total of Commodities Itemized	3,345,264	3,214,016	3,581,421	1,711,128	1,870,293	
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	81.2	82.8	83.6	84.2	83.1	

1. Revised to include exports of machine needles.

TABLE VIII. Imports from All Countries

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1955		Change from 1954-55
		1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July - Dec.	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	488,368	540,289	567,475	270,968	296,507	+ 5.0
17	Coffee, green	57,595	64,214	57,010	27,388	29,622	+ 11.2
20	Sugar, unrefined	47,491	51,519	52,312	20,126	32,186	+ 1.5
22	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	26,403	24,267	44,110	20,634	23,426	+ 81.8
27	Vegetables, fresh	29,250	33,028	38,852	27,255	11,597	+ 17.6
36	Citrus fruits, fresh	26,506	31,272	29,903	15,016	14,887	- 4.4
39	Tea, black	19,736	23,531	25,583	15,207	10,376	+ 8.5
	Animals and Animal Products	88,227	85,412	107,802	50,285	57,517	+ 26.2
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	387,115	333,324	381,613	190,572	91,041	+ 14.5
15	Cotton, raw	55,494	52,441	61,031	32,956	28,075	+ 16.4
18	Cotton fabrics	55,906	46,012	53,400	27,541	25,859	+ 16.1
26	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	35,672	33,860	39,039	17,479	21,560	+ 15.3
32	Wool fabrics	41,743	32,367	31,948	15,166	16,782	- 1.3
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	160,951	166,001	195,959	91,810	104,149	+ 18.0
19	Paperboard, paper and products	39,208	43,558	52,690	24,331	28,359	+ 21.0
30	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	33,446	34,067	34,794	17,072	17,722	+ 2.1
31	Logs, timber and lumber	23,535	23,995	32,773	14,544	18,229	+ 36.6
38	Books, printed	21,378	23,391	26,035	12,285	13,750	+ 9.0
	Iron and its Products	1,531,556	1,322,497	1,605,968	773,682	832,286	+ 21.4
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	401,856	380,219	445,875	207,682	238,193	+ 17.3
2	Automobile parts (except engines)	222,284	180,433	246,505	144,364	102,141	+ 36.6
6	Rolling mill products	124,813	97,563	129,679	50,603	79,076	+ 32.9
7	Tractors and parts	126,354	82,814	115,375	53,080	62,295	+ 39.3
3	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	107,736	84,914	100,917	57,902	43,015	+ 18.8
9	Automobiles, passenger	79,454	60,846	83,726	40,746	42,980	+ 37.6
14	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	82,795	60,351	62,874	35,750	27,124	+ 4.2
21	Pipes, tubes and fittings	58,327	59,680	50,290	20,195	30,095	+ 15.7
23	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	33,538	31,557	36,324	15,369	20,955	+ 15.1
33	Iron ore	28,194	20,416	31,563	8,195	23,368	+ 54.6
34	Automobiles, freight	17,304	15,134	30,442	12,872	17,570	+ 101.1
37	Tools	31,004	23,599	26,739	12,398	14,341	+ 13.3
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	364,571	357,185	398,793	176,724	222,069	+ 11.6
4	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	198,275	207,539	226,715	103,940	122,775	+ 9.2
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	658,476	599,216	663,684	286,005	377,679	+ 10.8
3	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	213,094	212,737	229,779	107,993	121,786	+ 8.0
10	Fuel oils	65,151	70,921	77,754	26,522	51,232	+ 9.6
11	Coal, bituminous	94,680	70,445	74,453	34,161	40,292	+ 5.7
29	Gasoline	48,650	34,564	35,831	14,160	21,671	+ 3.7
35	Coal, anthracite	40,079	33,144	30,124	12,460	17,664	- 9.1
	Chemicals and Allied Products	221,834	220,406	260,499	121,462	139,037	+ 18.2
16	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	54,505	46,193	57,677	25,044	32,633	+ 24.9
25	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	32,498	34,893	41,072	19,362	21,710	+ 17.7
40	Drugs and medicines	22,877	25,328	25,018	13,246	11,772	- 1.2
	Miscellaneous Commodities	481,733	468,866	530,578	247,907	282,671	+ 13.2
5	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	111,803	100,397	138,091	65,794	72,297	+ 37.5
12	Non-commercial items	60,923	56,763	72,929	34,405	38,524	+ 28.5
13	Tourist purchases	73,840	68,767	71,467	26,791	44,676	+ 3.9
23	Refrigerators and freezers	55,530	38,863	43,935	24,535	19,400	+ 13.1
24	Parcels of small value	32,396	40,637	41,639	20,816	20,823	+ 2.5
	Total Imports from All Countries	4,382,830	4,093,196	4,712,370	2,209,414	2,502,956	+ 15.1
	Total of Commodities Itemized	2,931,378	2,656,839	3,106,273	1,475,435	1,630,838	
	Percent of Imports Itemized	66.9	64.9	65.9	66.8	65.2	

TABLE IX. Domestic Exports to the United States

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1955		Change from 1954-55	United States Share of Item Total 1955
		1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	271,298	213,325	160,528	66,944	93,584	- 24.7	21.3
10	Whisky	53,181	52,544	54,141	21,522	32,619	+ 3.0	89.0
20	Barley	40,850	35,605	22,971	4,963	18,008	- 35.5	30.0
28	Fodders, n.o.p.	20,733	19,745	12,266	7,028	5,238	- 37.9	71.6
34	Wheat	23,694	12,003	10,569	5,801	4,768	- 11.9	3.1
	Animals and Animal Products	179,372	183,721	181,457	88,654	92,803	- 1.2	68.8
9	Fish, fresh and frozen	50,569	55,844	54,460	23,622	30,838	- 2.5	98.5
19	Fur skins, undressed	16,761	18,583	23,134	11,788	11,346	+ 24.5	81.8
22	Molluscs and crustaceans	17,111	16,659	19,638	11,773	7,865	+ 17.9	97.0
27	Pork, fresh	14,908	17,180	15,055	8,257	6,798	- 12.4	98.2
36	Meats, canned	15,522	10,660	9,020	4,586	4,434	- 15.4	90.6
38	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	9,537	6,722	8,183	3,904	4,279	+ 21.7	86.4
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	14,890	10,720	10,257	4,743	5,514	- 4.3	45.0
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	1,091,450	1,107,411	1,221,026	581,617	639,409	+ 10.3	80.3
1	Newsprint paper	564,464	558,634	578,322	279,503	298,819	+ 3.5	86.9
2	Planks and boards	206,677	225,614	273,424	129,952	143,472	+ 21.2	71.0
3	Wood pulp	202,248	206,435	233,797	112,296	121,501	+ 13.3	78.6
14	Pulpwood	40,297	38,760	39,457	16,651	22,806	+ 1.8	81.1
16	Shingles	20,247	23,579	28,203	13,967	14,236	+ 19.6	96.8
17	Plywoods and veneers	18,528	20,380	26,441	13,431	13,010	+ 29.7	87.8
	Iron and its Products	182,872	168,580	225,315	96,139	129,176	+ 33.7	56.5
6	Iron ore	14,127	26,262	79,713	17,422	62,291	+ 203.5	79.9
8	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	55,012	50,052	60,582	40,851	19,731	+ 21.0	84.3
18	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	25,475	10,795	24,303	6,492	17,811	+ 125.1	72.1
30	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	2,908	8,237	11,701	7,915	3,786	+ 42.1	67.3
32	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	16,683	10,416	10,868	5,220	5,648	+ 4.3	30.4
35	Ferro-alloys	9,556	4,452	9,095	2,309	6,786	+ 104.3	69.1
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	408,521	383,957	443,690	211,527	232,163	+ 15.6	53.7
4	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	108,117	123,629	145,829	75,388	70,441	+ 18.0	67.8
5	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	88,520	75,452	83,128	43,531	39,597	+ 10.2	39.4
7	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	68,120	55,890	76,590	26,537	50,053	+ 37.2	46.7
12	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	45,272	38,299	47,478	22,397	25,081	+ 24.0	67.3
23	Silver, unmanufactured	16,596	17,541	18,148	9,322	8,826	+ 3.5	93.8
25	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	22,537	24,340	16,901	9,370	7,531	- 30.6	45.4
29	Platinum metals, unmanufactured	10,922	10,936	11,703	5,240	6,463	+ 7.0	44.5
31	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	10,891	10,692	11,374	4,903	6,471	+ 6.4	77.5
40	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	17,012	9,269	7,503	2,435	5,068	- 19.1	36.2
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	107,009	98,413	149,440	65,479	83,961	+ 51.8	72.5
11	Asbestos, unmanufactured	51,166	47,873	53,250	26,235	27,015	+ 11.2	56.2
15	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	6,228	6,318	36,253	12,048	24,205	+ 473.8	100.0
21	Abrasives, artificial, crude	27,420	22,915	22,838	10,742	12,096	- 0.3	84.8
37	Lime, plaster and cement	4,373	5,272	8,656	2,920	5,736	+ 64.2	98.9
	Chemicals and Allied Products	84,599	85,910	111,724	59,052	52,672	+ 30.0	53.2
13	Fertilizers, chemical	39,894	39,166	44,575	28,424	16,151	+ 13.8	79.2
39	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. ..	7,120	6,139	7,948	3,885	4,063	+ 29.5	51.9
	Miscellaneous Commodities	78,904	65,115	55,906	28,972	26,934	- 14.1	69.3
24	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	36,515	25,123	17,490	9,614	7,876	- 30.4	87.9
26	Non-commercial items	12,066	12,927	16,768	6,248	10,520	+ 29.7	66.5
33	Electrical energy	8,343	7,420	10,613	5,916	4,697	+ 43.0	100.0 ¹
	Total Domestic Exports to the United States	2,418,915	2,317,153	2,559,343	1,203,128	1,356,215	+ 10.5	59.8
	Total of Commodities Itemized	2,020,200	1,968,362	2,242,388	1,054,408	1,187,980		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized ...	83.5	84.9	87.6	87.6	87.6		

1. A very small amount of electrical energy was also exported to Alaska.

TABLE X. Imports from the United States

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1955		Change from 1954-55	United States Share of Item Total 1955
		1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	218,294	251,286	269,514	131,434	138,080	+ 7.3	47.5
21	Vegetables, fresh	25,868	30,249	36,134	24,810	11,324	+ 19.5	93.0
28	Citrus fruits, fresh	25,026	29,611	28,088	14,779	13,309	- 5.1	93.9
37	Soybeans.....	12,954	20,997	19,450	5,466	13,984	- 7.4	99.9
38	Rubber products (except tires and footwear)	14,726	13,629	17,850	8,910	8,940	+ 31.0	93.9
	Animals and Animal Products.....	55,226	53,147	66,943	32,799	34,144	+ 26.0	62.1
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	194,178	180,813	190,962	104,949	86,013	+ 5.6	50.0
17	Cotton, raw.....	45,256	49,449	40,732	29,649	11,083	- 17.6	66.7
19	Cotton fabrics	43,837	35,752	40,273	21,674	18,599	+ 12.6	75.4
36	Synthetic fabrics.....	17,661	17,269	19,846	8,951	10,895	+ 14.9	88.5
40	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	17,473	14,951	16,564	8,767	7,797	+ 10.8	42.4
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	146,848	149,925	176,996	83,571	93,425	+ 18.1	90.3
14	Paperboard, paper and products	37,040	40,678	49,665	23,081	26,584	+ 22.1	94.3
24	Newspapers, magazines, and advertising matter ...	32,430	32,843	33,422	16,423	16,999	+ 1.8	96.1
25	Logs, timber and lumber.....	22,370	22,606	30,935	13,940	16,995	+ 36.8	94.4
32	Books, printed.....	17,537	19,321	21,344	10,156	11,188	+ 10.5	82.0
	Iron and its Products	1,324,656	1,143,658	1,432,479	695,266	737,213	+ 25.3	89.2
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	339,053	328,431	397,631	185,532	212,099	+ 21.1	89.2
2	Automobile parts (except engines).....	217,810	177,171	243,152	142,858	100,294	+ 37.2	98.6
5	Tractors and parts.....	121,517	78,147	111,748	50,619	61,129	+ 43.0	96.9
6	Rolling mill products	99,931	79,745	110,089	44,159	65,930	+ 38.1	84.9
7	Engines, internal combustion, and parts.....	88,450	69,994	87,765	50,554	37,211	+ 25.4	87.0
10	Automobiles, passenger.....	49,554	41,286	63,548	29,991	33,557	+ 53.9	75.9
11	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	81,269	58,615	61,370	34,930	26,440	+ 4.7	97.6
22	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts.....	32,779	30,787	35,463	15,065	20,398	+ 15.2	97.6
23	Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	45,472	43,965	33,586	13,660	19,926	- 23.6	66.8
26	Iron ore.....	25,706	19,086	30,473	7,929	22,544	+ 59.7	96.5
27	Automobiles, freight.....	15,690	14,171	28,635	12,072	16,563	+ 102.1	94.1
33	Tools.....	25,099	18,819	21,046	9,981	11,065	+ 11.8	78.7
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	261,344	261,720	289,037	133,871	155,166	+ 10.4	72.5
3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	172,293	183,181	198,671	92,454	106,217	+ 8.5	87.6
39	Brass, manufactured.....	15,927	15,811	16,712	7,834	8,878	+ 5.7	90.2
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	415,704	334,613	350,550	148,407	202,143	+ 4.8	52.8
8	Coal, bituminous.....	94,555	70,445	74,439	34,161	40,278	+ 5.7	100.0 ¹
16	Fuel oils.....	50,131	49,583	42,933	14,581	28,352	- 13.4	55.2
29	Coal, anthracite.....	35,417	29,539	26,435	11,444	14,991	- 10.5	87.8
30	Gasoline.....	45,457	24,920	24,307	8,109	16,198	- 2.5	67.8
31	Petroleum, crude and partly refined.....	40,511	28,114	22,446	10,539	11,907	- 20.2	9.8
	Chemicals and Allied Products.....	191,812	190,489	222,612	106,055	116,557	+ 16.9	85.5
13	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.....	48,522	40,207	49,694	22,550	27,144	+ 23.6	86.2
20	Synthetic plastics, primary forms.....	30,259	33,667	39,271	18,603	20,668	+ 16.6	95.6
34	Drugs and medicines.....	19,593	21,521	20,901	11,507	9,394	- 2.9	83.5
	Miscellaneous Commodities.....	413,151	395,729	453,085	212,891	240,194	+ 14.5	85.4
4	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	103,993	95,576	124,583	58,318	66,265	+ 30.3	90.2
9	Tourist purchases.....	72,019	66,198	68,969	25,925	43,044	+ 4.2	96.5
12	Non-commercial items.....	40,978	33,424	58,430	27,839	30,591	+ 74.8	80.1
15	Refrigerators and freezers.....	54,707	38,396	43,024	24,138	18,886	+ 12.1	97.9
18	Parcels of small value.....	31,718	39,650	40,537	20,327	20,210	+ 2.2	97.4
35	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.....	18,961	19,940	20,525	10,299	10,226	+ 2.9	89.4
	Total Imports from the United States.....	3,221,214	2,961,380	3,452,178	1,649,243	1,802,935	+ 16.6	73.3
	Total of Commodities Itemized.....	2,329,549	2,077,744	2,450,686	1,182,584	1,268,102		
	Percent of Imports Itemized.....	72.3	70.2	71.0	71.7	70.3		

1. A very small amount of bituminous coal was also imported from the United Kingdom and Alaska.

TABLE XI. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1955		Change from 1954-55	U. K. Share of Item Total 1955
		1953	1954	1955	Jan-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	305,302	227,241	272,142	144,978	127,164	+ 19.8	36.2
1	Wheat.....	206,391	132,990	148,274	73,011	75,263	+ 11.5	43.8
5	Barley.....	33,019	33,947	43,832	25,238	18,594	+ 29.1	57.3
9	Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	12,905	14,579	22,332	19,736	2,596	+ 53.2	84.1
11	Wheat flour.....	33,359	28,678	18,464	9,968	8,496	- 35.6	24.8
12	Oil seed cake and meal	5,269	5,938	15,077	6,630	8,447	+ 153.9	97.7
19	Flax seed (chiefly for crushing).....	1,141	1,631	5,351	2,157	3,194	+ 228.1	17.1
33	Oats.....	1,614	160	2,721	1,617	1,104	+ 1	22.8
34	Fodders, n.o.p.	1,095	478	2,567	1,127	1,440	+ 437.0	15.0
36	Soybeans.....	2	1,700	2,482	793	1,689	+ 46.0	95.6
37	Apples, fresh.....	260	1,050	2,353	1,163	1,190	+ 124.1	35.9
38	Vegetable oils (except essential oils).....	3,714	495	2,217	418	1,799	+ 347.9	41.3
	Animals and Animal Products	18,581	21,874	17,859	7,563	10,296	- 18.4	6.8
20	Fur skins, undressed	3,893	4,112	4,653	3,702	951	+ 13.2	16.4
22	Fish, canned	4,321	10,966	4,473	571	3,902	- 59.2	24.6
25	Cheese	3,869	1,156	3,630	1,243	2,387	+ 214.0	89.7
39	Leather, unmanufactured	1,726	1,729	1,871	871	1,000	+ 8.2	23.5
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,144	1,349	1,779	425	1,354	+ 31.9	7.8
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	110,604	146,657	157,983	77,538	80,445	+ 7.7	10.4
3	Planks and boards.....	48,736	68,598	70,420	37,493	32,927	+ 2.7	18.3
7	Wood pulp	28,099	34,486	34,814	17,403	17,411	+ 1.0	11.7
8	Newsprint paper.....	18,237	28,639	33,013	15,553	17,460	+ 15.3	5.0
23	Pulpwood	4,048	4,335	4,341	510	3,831	+ 0.1	8.9
29	Pulpboard and paperboard	311	1,267	3,106	1,579	1,527	+ 145.1	28.9
30	Plywoods and veneers	182	922	3,029	2,060	969	+ 228.5	10.1
32	Posts, poles and piling	3,489	2,556	2,778	292	2,486	+ 8.7	38.1
40	Railway ties.....	3,635	1,816	1,867	514	1,353	+ 2.8	89.5
	Iron and its Products	27,481	15,515	30,486	11,058	19,428	+ 96.5	7.6
16	Iron ore	6,542	5,749	9,013	2,292	6,721	+ 56.8	9.0
17	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets.....	2,883	0	6,273	2,303	3,970	+ 1	18.6
18	Scrap iron and steel	7,925	5,276	5,863	1,864	3,999	+ 11.1	28.0
27	Ferro-alloys	7,329	1,756	3,364	1,129	2,235	+ 91.6	25.6
28	Rolling mill products	299	336	3,328	2,022	1,306	+ 890.5	16.4
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	180,157	208,950	247,783	121,702	126,081	+ 18.6	30.0
2	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	65,902	75,257	99,044	46,525	52,519	+ 31.6	46.9
4	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	32,251	46,846	52,390	25,460	26,930	+ 11.8	32.0
6	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated.....	35,842	35,118	40,157	20,214	19,943	+ 14.4	18.7
10	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	10,353	16,643	20,287	11,674	8,613	+ 21.9	28.8
13	Platinum metals, unmanufactured	14,768	16,183	14,540	6,849	7,691	- 10.2	55.3
14	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	10,022	10,588	12,946	7,699	5,247	+ 22.3	34.8
26	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals.....	1,765	4,383	3,519	1,118	2,401	- 19.7	41.5
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	8,603	12,271	18,549	9,090	9,459	+ 51.2	9.0
15	Asbestos, unmanufactured	6,089	6,575	9,476	4,478	4,998	+ 44.1	10.0
24	Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	1,543	4,284	4,090	1,946	2,144	- 4.5	15.2
35	Coal and coke	526	497	2,515	1,324	1,191	+ 406.0	34.3
	Chemicals and Allied Products.....	8,551	15,676	19,945	10,823	9,122	+ 27.2	9.5
21	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p....	1,875	2,391	4,534	3,128	1,406	+ 89.6	29.6
31	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	623	3,496	2,896	1,897	999	- 17.2	10.6
	Miscellaneous Commodities.....	4,809	3,874	2,787	1,445	1,342	- 28.1	3.5
	Total Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom	665,232	653,408	769,313	384,625	384,688	+ 17.7	18.0
	Total of Commodities Itemized	625,850	617,606	727,900	365,571	362,329		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized.....	94.1	94.5	94.6	95.0	94.2		

1. Over 1000%.
2. Not available.

TABLE XII. Imports from the United Kingdom

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1955		Change from 1954-55	U. K. Share of Item Total 1955
		1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	26,506	28,159	29,341	12,143	17,198	+ 4.2	5.2
13	Whisky.....	7,274	7,044	6,885	2,522	4,363	- 2.3	76.1
17	Confectionery, including candy.....	4,612	4,355	5,118	1,969	3,149	+ 17.5	60.2
31	Cereal foods and bakery products.....	2,797	2,352	2,957	1,021	1,936	+ 25.7	47.4
	Animals and Animal Products	13,447	10,539	13,251	5,345	7,906	+ 25.7	12.3
24	Leather, unmanufactured	4,471	3,651	4,007	1,854	2,153	+ 9.8	42.9
32	Fur skins, undressed	1,766	1,263	2,738	782	1,956	+ 116.8	13.6
35	Leather footwear and parts	2,886	2,427	2,518	1,089	1,429	+ 3.7	39.2
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	113,352	89,476	95,396	45,647	49,749	+ 6.6	25.0
2	Wool fabrics	38,425	29,334	28,504	13,487	15,017	- 2.8	89.2
6	Wool noils and tops.....	18,581	12,595	14,151	7,459	6,692	+ 12.4	96.7
7	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	13,869	13,421	13,774	5,355	8,419	+ 2.6	35.3
14	Cloth, coated and impregnated	2,609	3,134	5,944	3,002	2,942	+ 89.7	33.7
18	Cotton fabrics	6,546	5,487	5,074	2,388	2,686	- 7.5	9.5
21	Cotton yarns, threads and cords.....	4,948	3,767	4,271	2,075	2,196	+ 13.4	48.5
26	Carpets and mats, wool	5,875	3,635	3,566	1,614	1,952	- 1.9	35.1
27	Wool yarns and warps	4,676	3,083	3,383	1,671	1,712	+ 9.7	79.9
37	Lines, cordage and netting, n.o.p.	2,089	2,120	2,452	1,526	926	+ 15.7	53.9
39	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	2,372	1,243	2,302	1,195	1,107	+ 85.2	19.6
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	4,972	5,108	5,813	2,507	3,306	+ 13.8	3.0
40	Books, printed.....	1,995	2,192	2,226	992	1,234	+ 1.6	8.6
	Iron and its Products	161,540	129,895	111,993	54,128	57,865	- 13.8	7.0
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	46,784	35,113	30,199	14,364	15,835	- 14.0	6.8
5	Automobiles, passenger.....	28,475	17,089	15,199	8,590	6,609	- 11.1	18.2
9	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	18,773	14,377	12,684	7,229	5,455	- 11.8	12.6
11	Rolling mill products	15,157	10,080	8,331	3,130	5,201	- 17.4	6.4
12	Pipes, tubes and fittings	9,905	10,277	8,236	3,337	4,899	- 19.9	16.4
22	Castings and forgings.....	3,949	4,436	4,241	1,055	3,186	- 4.4	32.9
23	Wire and wire products.....	2,876	3,389	4,025	1,992	2,033	+ 18.8	29.3
28	Tractors and parts.....	4,759	4,367	3,239	2,400	839	- 25.8	2.8
30	Automobile parts (except engines).....	4,246	3,099	3,020	1,341	1,679	- 2.5	1.2
33	Tools.....	3,492	2,424	2,687	1,168	1,519	+ 10.8	10.0
38	Bicycles, tricycles and parts	1,855	2,076	2,307	1,274	1,033	+ 11.1	87.6
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	51,991	48,998	50,839	22,506	28,333	+ 3.8	12.7
3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	22,557	18,644	20,941	8,423	12,518	+ 12.3	9.2
4	Platinum metals.....	16,077	17,532	15,518	7,606	7,912	- 11.5	98.7
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	30,154	28,490	32,009	12,693	19,316	+ 12.4	4.8
10	Pottery and chinaware	11,559	11,295	11,323	5,337	5,986	+ 0.2	72.8
20	Glass, plate and sheet.....	3,855	3,306	4,784	2,052	2,732	+ 44.7	26.3
25	Coal, anthracite.....	4,662	3,603	3,690	1,016	2,674	+ 2.4	12.2
	Chemicals and Allied Products.....	18,551	18,590	22,626	9,666	12,960	+ 21.7	8.7
16	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p....	4,337	4,245	5,173	1,733	3,440	+ 21.9	9.0
19	Pigments.....	3,855	4,323	4,878	2,158	2,720	+ 12.8	25.8
	Miscellaneous Commodities.....	32,879	33,216	39,264	18,247	21,017	+ 18.2	7.4
8	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	7,612	4,736	13,130	7,403	5,727	+ 177.2	9.5
15	Non-commercial items.....	6,717	8,719	5,864	2,455	3,409	- 32.7	8.0
29	Ammunition.....	1,090	2,739	3,051	1,244	1,807	+ 11.4	44.9
34	Containers, n.o.p.	2,976	2,614	2,680	1,048	1,632	+ 2.5	35.3
36	Toys and sporting goods	3,017	2,419	2,517	853	1,664	+ 4.1	16.5
	Total Imports from the United Kingdom	453,391	392,472	400,531	182,883	217,648	+ 2.1	8.5
	Total of Commodities Itemized	354,376	292,005	297,587	137,209	160,378		
	Percent of Imports Itemized.....	78.2	74.4	74.3	75.0	73.7		

TABLE XIII. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1955		Change from 1954-55	Europe's Share of Item Total 1955
		1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	217,957	153,571	141,787	64,755	77,032	- 7.7	18.8
1	Wheat.....	159,114	124,385	96,871	44,211	52,660	- 22.1	28.6
4	Flax seed (chiefly for crushing).....	8,893	8,322	20,476	8,194	12,282	+ 146.0	65.5
12	Rye.....	3,167	2,373	6,930	4,352	2,578	+ 192.0	68.1
15	Barley.....	37,021	6,219	3,856	2,030	1,826	- 38.0	5.0
23	Vegetable oils (except essential oils).....	778	1,165	2,487	773	1,714	+ 113.5	46.3
25	Oats.....	1,286	2,752	2,257	984	1,273	- 18.0	18.9
29	Whisky.....	1,963	1,743	1,940	829	1,111	+ 11.3	3.2
33	Wheat flour.....	1,910	1,800	1,640	812	828	- 8.9	2.2
	Animals and Animal Products	13,816	20,973	18,410	7,460	10,950	- 12.2	7.0
16	Fish, cured.....	2,664	2,662	3,536	1,320	2,216	+ 32.8	14.8
17	Fish, canned.....	4,570	4,981	3,296	1,788	1,508	- 33.8	18.1
19	Hides and skins (except furs).....	782	2,952	3,060	1,645	1,415	+ 3.7	31.4
21	Butter.....	0	0	2,732	0	2,732	+ 1	96.3
39	Meats cooked, and meats, n.o.p.....	1,070	1,169	1,232	481	751	+ 5.4	23.6
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	2,148	3,105	5,023	1,763	3,260	+ 61.8	22.0
24	Rags and waste, textile.....	284	1,460	2,455	956	1,499	+ 68.2	44.5
36	Synthetic thread and yarn.....	1,149	758	1,399	371	1,028	+ 84.6	52.8
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	10,990	24,408	31,075	14,703	16,372	+ 27.3	2.0
6	Wood pulp.....	6,967	13,388	15,212	8,726	6,486	+ 13.6	5.1
9	Newsprint paper.....	356	5,801	8,341	4,208	4,133	+ 43.8	1.3
14	Pulpwood.....	1,515	2,671	4,857	690	4,167	+ 81.8	10.0
31	Planks and boards.....	1,868	1,981	1,797	714	1,083	- 9.3	0.5
	Iron and its Products	24,270	18,822	31,407	11,423	19,984	+ 66.9	7.9
8	Scrap iron and steel.....	584	4,833	8,923	2,932	5,991	+ 84.6	42.6
10	Iron ore.....	3,133	4,045	7,500	581	6,919	+ 85.4	7.5
18	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	1,243	1,225	3,271	1,323	1,948	+ 167.0	9.1
20	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets.....	1,139	414	2,990	2,481	509	+ 622.2	8.9
22	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	1,393	2,007	2,595	1,696	899	+ 29.3	3.6
26	Rolling mill products.....	2,362	1,055	2,195	1,091	1,104	+ 108.1	10.8
40	Engines, internal combustion, and parts.....	667	2,075	1,153	640	513	- 44.4	6.6
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	52,545	66,396	88,580	39,450	49,130	+ 33.4	10.7
2	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	10,685	17,264	28,326	13,135	15,191	+ 64.1	17.3
3	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated.....	18,226	22,575	28,207	13,219	14,988	+ 24.9	13.1
7	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	8,811	13,722	14,326	8,166	6,160	+ 4.4	6.8
11	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated.....	4,951	4,300	6,987	914	6,073	+ 62.5	18.8
27	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.....	1,503	693	2,035	379	1,656	+ 193.7	13.9
29	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated.....	1,579	2,030	1,908	331	1,577	- 6.0	2.7
32	Brass, primary and semi-fabricated.....	539	1,455	1,743	876	867	+ 19.8	27.4
34	Metallic scrap, n.o.p.....	139	1,271	1,576	860	716	+ 24.0	37.3
35	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	4,637	2,179	1,566	967	599	- 28.1	7.6
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	15,889	16,558	19,540	6,569	12,971	+ 18.0	9.5
5	Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	14,298	15,089	17,812	5,913	11,899	+ 18.0	18.8
	Chemicals and Allied Products	28,043	32,992	36,576	16,064	20,512	+ 10.9	17.4
13	Synthetic plastics, primary forms.....	4,003	4,258	5,851	1,739	4,112	+ 37.4	21.4
37	Fertilizers, chemical.....	2	0	1,325	2	1,325	+ 1	2.4
38	Drugs and medicines.....	1,716	1,597	1,310	774	536	- 18.0	31.2
	Miscellaneous Commodities	4,478	4,511	3,679	2,051	1,628	- 18.4	4.6
28	Non-commercial items.....	2,790	2,000	1,942	832	1,110	- 2.9	7.7
	Total Domestic Exports to Europe	370,136	341,335	376,078	164,237	211,841	+ 10.2	8.8
	Total of Commodities Itemized	319,815	290,669	327,915	141,933	185,982		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	86.4	85.2	87.2	86.4	87.8		

1. Over 1000%.
2. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE XIV. Imports from Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1955		Change from 1954-55	Europe's Share of Item Total 1955
		1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	20,544	24,061	25,530	9,476	16,054	+ 6.1	4.5
15	Fruits, canned and preserved	3,227	3,499	3,230	919	2,311	- 7.7	18.9
20	Wines.....	2,055	2,446	2,554	971	1,583	+ 4.4	63.5
21	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	1,048	1,887	2,497	678	1,819	+ 32.3	17.6
22	Nuts.....	2,717	2,176	2,461	1,105	1,356	+ 13.1	13.1
25	Florist and nursery stock.....	2,036	2,140	2,193	739	1,454	+ 2.5	47.0
30	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1,123	1,743	1,856	747	1,109	+ 6.5	35.6
40	Brandy.....	1,279	1,307	1,423	557	866	+ 8.9	71.5
	Animals and Animal Products	9,233	7,997	10,294	3,922	6,372	+ 28.7	9.5
16	Cheese	2,498	2,517	2,931	1,330	1,601	+ 16.4	62.9
35	Fish, canned	1,172	1,170	1,514	650	864	+ 29.4	58.3
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	26,324	23,872	26,643	12,750	13,893	+ 11.6	7.0
7	Carpets and mats, wool	3,973	4,362	5,222	2,422	2,800	+ 19.7	51.4
13	Cotton fabrics	3,597	2,923	3,495	1,685	1,810	+ 19.6	6.5
14	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	2,658	3,094	3,419	1,415	2,004	+ 10.5	8.8
24	Wool fabrics.....	2,173	1,833	2,409	1,179	1,230	+ 31.6	7.5
34	Lace and embroidery.....	2,434	1,724	1,541	815	726	- 10.6	36.2
39	Synthetic fabrics	905	1,118	1,469	689	780	+ 31.4	6.6
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	7,079	8,212	8,871	4,050	4,821	+ 8.0	4.5
19	Corkwood and products.....	1,844	2,052	2,665	1,373	1,292	+ 29.9	52.1
23	Books, printed	1,833	2,352	2,441	1,125	1,316	+ 3.8	9.4
	Iron and Its Products	39,911	43,642	51,530	20,928	30,602	+ 18.1	3.2
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	15,604	16,133	17,077	7,461	9,616	+ 5.9	3.8
2	Rolling mill products	9,223	7,444	9,103	2,594	6,509	+ 22.3	7.0
8	Automobiles, passenger	1,424	2,458	4,979	2,165	2,814	+102.6	5.9
9	Pipes, tubes and fittings	2,383	3,745	4,685	1,960	2,725	+ 25.1	9.3
18	Tools.....	2,234	2,190	2,716	1,137	1,579	+ 24.0	10.2
27	Ball and roller bearings	1,020	1,397	2,019	907	1,112	+ 44.5	13.5
36	Wire and wire products	445	979	1,507	700	807	+ 53.9	13.0
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	20,639	20,595	22,786	8,773	14,013	+ 10.6	5.7
3	Clocks, watches and parts.....	9,126	7,533	7,608	2,972	4,636	+ 1.0	70.2
5	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	3,176	5,221	6,251	2,636	3,615	+ 19.7	2.8
12	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	3,715	3,693	3,489	1,370	2,119	- 5.5	39.6
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	13,638	14,310	20,341	6,565	13,776	+ 42.1	3.1
6	Glass, plate and sheet	4,001	3,657	5,317	1,828	3,489	+ 45.4	29.3
10	Diamonds, unset	4,161	3,613	4,631	2,242	2,389	+ 28.2	50.2
11	Lime, plaster and cement.....	1,311	2,127	3,691	178	3,513	+ 73.5	37.1
	Chemicals and Allied Products	9,084	9,260	12,620	4,699	7,921	+ 36.3	4.8
17	Dyeing and tanning materials	2,032	2,316	2,767	1,219	1,548	+ 19.5	21.9
26	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.....	1,194	1,282	2,142	546	1,596	+ 67.1	3.7
31	Fertilizers, chemical	2,396	1,574	1,763	490	1,273	+ 12.0	13.9
38	Drugs and medicines.....	1,101	1,203	1,491	606	885	+ 23.9	6.0
	Miscellaneous Commodities	26,720	26,616	25,728	11,532	14,196	- 3.3	4.8
4	Non-commercial items.....	11,426	10,303	6,961	3,279	3,682	- 32.4	9.5
28	Cameras and parts (except X-ray).....	1,299	1,552	1,938	909	1,029	+ 24.9	33.3
29	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p.	2,145	1,877	1,918	1,043	875	+ 2.2	27.6
32	Containers, n.o.p.	1,480	1,490	1,740	658	1,082	+ 16.8	22.9
33	Toys and sporting goods	1,417	1,585	1,590	582	1,008	+ 0.3	10.4
37	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	1,163	1,624	1,503	838	665	- 7.5	6.5
	Total Imports from Europe	173,172	178,565	204,343	82,695	121,648	+ 14.4	4.3
	Total of Commodities Itemized	120,048	123,339	140,206	56,719	83,487		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	69.3	69.1	68.6	68.6	68.6		

TABLE XV. Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1955		Change from 1954-55	C'wealth Share of Item Total 1955
		1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	107,756	50,078	46,977	25,693	21,284	- 6.2	6.2
3	Wheat	77,800	20,830	20,663	12,309	8,354	- 0.8	6.1
5	Wheat flour	20,992	18,556	14,900	7,314	7,586	- 19.7	20.0
17	Tobacco, unmanufactured	2,697	3,036	3,605	2,476	1,129	+ 18.7	13.6
31	Fodders, n.o.p.	636	969	1,017	517	500	+ 5.0	5.9
35	Whisky	887	748	895	457	438	+ 19.7	1.5
40	Rubber tires and tubes	274	544	817	407	410	+ 50.2	11.4
	Animals and Animal Products	13,033	17,517	19,469	9,074	10,395	+ 11.1	7.4
12	Fish, cured	4,894	5,231	5,478	2,539	2,939	+ 4.7	22.9
13	Fish, canned	1,561	4,245	5,333	2,736	2,597	+ 25.6	29.3
25	Pork and beef, pickled	728	1,276	1,416	778	638	+ 11.0	95.5
28	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	2,168	1,502	1,294	649	645	- 13.8	16.1
29	Tallow	178	688	1,293	359	934	+ 87.9	41.8
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	3,407	4,040	3,331	1,322	2,009	- 17.5	14.6
33	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	579	848	943	397	546	+ 11.2	27.5
37	Cotton fabrics	1,055	732	871	357	514	+ 19.0	84.7
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	39,007	50,496	64,433	34,255	30,178	+ 27.6	4.2
1	Planks and boards	19,640	23,235	32,964	17,936	15,028	+ 41.9	8.6
2	Newsprint paper	13,063	17,876	22,511	11,421	11,090	+ 25.9	3.4
21	Wood pulp	1,272	2,471	2,345	1,435	910	- 5.1	0.8
26	Bond and writing paper, uncut	580	944	1,338	673	665	+ 41.7	56.9
34	Wrapping paper	725	890	911	411	500	+ 2.4	28.4
	Iron and its Products	49,712	44,419	67,946	24,795	43,151	+ 53.0	17.0
4	Automobile parts (except engines)	14,685	13,471	17,850	5,296	12,554	+ 32.5	87.8
6	Locomotives and parts	1,279	4,233	12,332	2,250	10,082	+ 191.3	98.9
7	Automobiles, passenger	14,352	6,481	12,187	4,616	7,571	+ 88.0	92.6
9	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	4,807	9,012	5,919	3,668	2,251	- 34.3	16.5
10	Automobiles, freight	7,759	3,211	5,773	2,624	3,149	+ 79.8	91.9
20	Rolling mill products	1,141	1,082	2,827	801	2,026	+ 161.3	13.9
22	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	995	1,438	2,168	931	1,237	+ 50.8	12.5
23	Railway cars, coaches and parts	6	533	2,102	1,615	487	+ 294.4	94.9
24	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	2,182	1,759	2,015	910	1,105	+ 14.6	2.8
32	Tools	668	879	987	415	572	+ 12.3	66.0
39	Pipes, tubes and fittings	238	134	860	392	468	+ 541.8	66.5
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	10,004	16,829	22,602	11,837	10,765	+ 34.3	2.7
8	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	5,182	8,622	9,031	4,476	4,555	+ 4.7	4.3
11	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	307	2,643	5,712	2,841	2,871	+ 116.1	3.5
14	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	2,566	2,740	4,270	2,354	1,916	+ 55.8	20.6
30	Copper wire and copper manufactures	958	493	1,025	561	464	+ 107.9	9.2
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	4,664	5,537	5,923	3,172	2,751	+ 7.0	2.9
15	Asbestos, unmanufactured	3,018	3,761	3,851	2,168	1,683	+ 2.4	4.1
	Chemicals and Allied Products	6,288	8,435	9,910	5,184	4,726	+ 17.5	4.7
16	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	2,283	3,184	3,757	2,028	1,729	+ 18.0	13.7
27	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	975	1,160	1,295	769	526	+ 11.6	8.5
38	Drugs and medicines	1,445	1,309	868	513	355	- 33.7	20.7
	Miscellaneous Commodities	11,837	6,525	9,342	2,980	6,362	+ 43.2	11.6
18	Non-commercial items	947	1,306	3,076	552	2,524	+ 135.5	12.2
19	Packages	2,084	1,594	2,988	775	2,213	+ 87.5	82.7
	Total Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth	245,708	203,875	249,933	118,314	131,619	+ 22.6	5.8
	Total of Commodities Itemized	217,606	173,666	219,487	103,726	115,761		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	88.6	85.2	87.8	87.7	88.0		

TABLE XVI. Imports from the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1955		Change from 1954-55	C'wealth Share of Item Total 1955
		1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	103,914	120,145	131,564	61,494	70,070	+ 9.5	23.2
1	Sugar, unrefined.....	36,801	46,158	45,917	15,967	29,950	- 0.5	87.8
2	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	17,720	15,446	27,145	13,406	13,739	+ 75.7	61.5
3	Tea, black	17,247	20,122	22,970	13,615	9,355	+ 14.2	89.8
8	Nuts.....	3,950	4,651	5,621	3,772	1,849	+ 20.9	30.0
9	Vegetable oils (except essential oils).....	4,806	5,072	5,439	3,057	2,382	+ 7.2	25.4
10	Fruits, dried.....	4,190	5,207	5,014	915	4,099	- 3.7	35.6
12	Coffee, green	2,531	6,776	3,871	2,312	1,559	- 42.9	6.8
13	Cocoa beans, not roasted.....	4,973	3,770	3,623	2,762	861	- 3.9	31.3
16	Molasses and syrups.....	2,245	2,385	2,596	1,175	1,421	+ 8.8	59.6
20	Rubber footwear and parts	409	603	1,441	894	547	+ 139.0	41.6
21	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,106	1,142	1,406	505	901	+ 23.1	8.2
22	Rum	1,414	1,295	1,319	618	701	+ 1.9	40.5
23	Spices	2,594	1,689	1,317	644	673	- 22.0	54.6
27	Wines.....	813	887	870	360	510	- 1.9	21.6
33	Brandy.....	449	461	450	176	274	- 2.4	22.6
35	Natural gums, resins and balsam	310	368	419	167	252	+ 13.9	8.4
38	Beans, n.o.p.	130	94	360	296	64	+ 283.0	33.2
	Animals and Animal Products	5,922	8,931	12,171	6,149	6,022	+ 36.3	11.3
14	Sausage casings	2,098	2,394	3,209	1,540	1,669	+ 34.0	95.1
15	Meats, canned	638	2,530	2,823	888	1,935	+ 11.6	56.6
18	Mutton and lamb, fresh	520	1,416	2,363	2,124	239	+ 66.9	96.3
26	Cheese	0	1	1,212	476	736	+ 2	26.0
30	Beef and veal, fresh	7	392	603	200	403	+ 53.8	37.5
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	28,721	23,780	29,186	14,707	14,479	+ 22.7	7.6
5	Wool raw	13,087	9,108	12,025	7,214	4,811	+ 32.0	65.4
6	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics.....	9,339	8,853	10,601	4,800	5,801	+ 19.7	79.0
17	Cotton fabrics	1,592	1,577	2,382	973	1,409	+ 51.0	4.5
28	Carpets and mats, wool	993	1,116	769	332	437	- 31.1	7.6
29	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	1,007	859	669	239	430	- 22.1	9.7
32	Cotton, raw.....	212	135	517	88	429	+ 283.0	0.8
36	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	378	265	380	112	268	+ 43.4	1.0
37	Carpets and mats (except wool)	260	255	368	200	168	+ 44.3	12.5
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	406	439	553	262	291	+ 26.0	0.3
	Iron and its Products	443	212	300	137	163	+ 41.5	3
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	20,637	17,385	24,143	7,380	16,763	+ 38.9	6.1
4	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum	11,176	13,775	15,247	5,633	9,614	+ 20.04	71.0
11	Manganese ore	882	320	4,470	188	4,282	+ 2	60.9
19	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	3,407	1,567	2,262	611	1,651	+ 44.4	25.7
24	Bauxite and alumina, n.o.p.....	4	4	1,289	581	708	+ 4	34.4
34	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	160	238	434	288	146	+ 82.4	0.2
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	8,551	9,097	9,566	3,888	5,678	+ 5.2	1.4
7	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	5,536	6,850	6,704	2,922	3,782	- 2.1	2.9
25	Abrasives	1,081	768	1,234	526	708	+ 60.7	8.3
40	Mineral jelly and wax	268	274	358	76	282	+ 30.7	10.8
	Chemicals and Allied Products.....	897	771	804	316	488	+ 4.3	0.3
	Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1,663	2,149	1,819	852	967	- 15.4	0.3
31	Non-commercial items.....	803	705	544	261	283	- 22.8	0.7
39	Containers, n.o.p.	291	282	360	149	211	+ 27.7	4.7
	Total Imports from the Commonwealth	171,153	182,910	210,107	95,186	114,921	+ 14.9	4.5
	Total of Commodities Itemized	155,423	169,805	200,601	91,062	109,539		
	Percent of Imports Itemized.....	90.8	92.8	95.5	95.7	95.3		

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Over 1000%.

3. Less than 0.1%.

4. Prior to 1955 all bauxite and alumina imported from the Commonwealth were included in the item now described as "Bauxite and alumina for aluminum". The percentage increase shown for this item from 1954 to 1955 is therefore the percentage gain in total imports under items "Bauxite and alumina for aluminum" and "Bauxite and alumina, n.o.p.".

TABLE XVII. Domestic Exports to Latin America

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1955		Change from 1954-55	Lat. Am. Share of Item Total 1955
		1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	58,955	57,773	36,886	19,411	17,475	- 36.2	4.9
1	Wheat flour.....	15,822	20,955	19,101	10,033	9,068	- 8.8	25.7
5	Wheat.....	30,385	24,369	6,519	4,120	2,399	- 73.2	1.9
15	Malt.....	3,603	4,404	3,681	1,771	1,910	- 16.4	46.7
18	Rubber tires and tubes.....	1,507	2,299	1,867	1,238	629	- 18.8	26.2
19	Potatoes, certified seed.....	2,811	1,455	1,365	299	1,066	- 6.2	37.4
29	Oatmeal and rolled oats.....	427	667	747	335	412	+ 12.0	75.0
30	Whisky.....	1,241	594	740	351	389	+ 24.6	1.2
35	Rubber products (except tires and footwear)	714	542	638	279	359	+ 17.7	32.7
39	Oats.....	398	670	590	328	262	- 11.9	4.9
	Animals and Animal Products	14,494	16,801	15,346	7,377	7,969	- 8.7	5.8
9	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated.....	6,173	5,134	6,200	2,488	3,712	+ 20.8	77.1
11	Fish, cured.....	4,963	6,953	4,629	2,386	2,243	- 33.4	19.3
22	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred.....	408	612	1,088	464	624	+ 77.8	11.5
24	Leather, unmanufactured.....	714	861	970	512	458	+ 12.7	12.2
32	Fish, canned.....	709	1,022	717	339	378	- 29.8	3.9
34	Eggs in the shell (chiefly food).....	1,100	1,424	699	594	105	- 50.9	41.8
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,121	1,110	1,843	760	1,083	+ 66.0	8.1
31	Synthetic thread and yarn.....	123	35	738	243	495	+ 1	27.8
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	22,580	30,351	26,910	12,180	14,730	- 11.3	1.8
2	Newsprint paper.....	17,484	20,316	18,315	8,926	9,389	- 9.9	2.8
10	Wood pulp.....	1,423	6,284	4,667	1,464	3,203	- 25.7	1.6
27	Bond and writing paper, uncut.....	1,039	1,096	772	497	275	- 29.6	32.9
38	Book paper.....	751	588	599	269	330	+ 1.9	10.1
	Iron and its Products	52,298	30,711	30,387	14,881	15,506	- 1.1	7.6
4	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	12,522	12,970	11,505	5,312	6,193	- 11.3	32.1
6	Rolling mill products.....	1,597	527	6,502	3,044	3,458	+ 1	32.0
12	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	5,618	8,583	4,294	2,493	1,801	- 50.0	5.9
16	Railway track material (except rails).....	1	2	3,545	1,678	1,867	+ 1	99.1
20	Tractors and parts.....	3,690	2,291	1,155	580	575	- 49.6	20.1
25	Engines, internal combustion, and parts.....	955	1,128	922	592	330	- 18.3	5.3
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	19,595	25,244	17,304	8,910	8,394	- 31.5	2.1
8	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	6,909	8,094	6,387	3,469	2,918	- 21.1	30.9
13	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	3,587	7,440	3,947	1,778	2,169	- 46.9	1.9
14	Copper wire and copper manufactures.....	3,333	2,859	3,798	1,749	2,049	+ 32.8	34.1
26	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	1,639	3,769	814	653	161	- 78.4	0.5
33	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated.....	282	540	700	376	324	+ 29.6	0.3
36	Brass, manufactured.....	399	372	609	398	211	+ 63.7	41.1
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	7,148	7,107	8,101	3,112	4,989	+ 14.0	3.9
7	Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	5,817	5,672	6,411	2,481	3,930	+ 13.0	6.8
	Chemicals and Allied Products	4,847	12,486	19,950	9,708	10,242	+ 59.8	9.5
3	Synthetic plastics, primary forms.....	712	7,198	12,710	6,124	6,586	+ 76.6	46.5
17	Fertilizers, chemical.....	165	548	1,923	1,186	737	+ 250.9	3.4
21	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.....	1,155	1,041	1,145	435	710	+ 10.0	7.5
28	Drugs and medicines.....	758	865	760	394	366	- 12.1	18.1
	Miscellaneous Commodities	17,216	5,079	4,103	1,451	2,652	- 19.2	5.1
23	Ships, sold.....	13,563	1,986	1,050	0	1,050	- 47.1	25.1
37	Films, motion picture, not exposed.....	463	695	605	137	468	- 13.0	37.3
40	Non-commercial items.....	479	489	583	240	343	+ 19.2	2.3
	Total Domestic Exports to Latin America	198,254	186,662	160,830	77,788	83,042	- 13.8	3.8
	Total of Commodities Itemized	155,439	167,347	144,007	70,055	73,952		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	78.4	89.7	89.5	90.1	89.1		

1. Over 1000%.

2. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE XVIII. Imports from Latin America

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1955		Change from 1954-55	Lat. Am. Share of Item Total 1955
		1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	103,844	97,985	94,430	47,929	46,501	- 3.6	16.6
2	Coffee, green	52,589	53,030	50,287	24,293	25,994	- 5.2	88.2
3	Bananas, fresh	22,769	22,965	23,044	11,412	11,632	+ 0.3	99.9
6	Sugar, unrefined	10,690	5,362	6,396	4,159	2,237	+ 19.3	12.2
8	Nuts	5,819	4,847	3,620	2,326	1,294	- 25.3	19.3
9	Vegetables, fresh	2,865	2,296	2,147	2,142	5	- 6.5	5.5
10	Cocoa beans, not roasted	1,013	2,982	1,650	434	1,216	- 44.7	14.2
12	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	680	455	1,366	584	782	+200.2	6.4
16	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,196	1,426	979	197	782	- 31.3	5.7
17	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1,751	1,048	954	353	601	- 9.0	18.3
22	Tobacco, unmanufactured	864	715	638	297	341	- 10.8	22.6
23	Pineapples, fresh	686	562	561	515	46	- 0.2	78.0
24	Molasses and syrups	370	528	413	173	240	- 21.8	9.5
25	Rice	321	185	375	0	375	+102.7	6.9
26	Sugar, refined	1,153	62	324	0	324	+422.6	97.0
31	Melons, fresh	152	198	267	250	17	+ 34.8	9.7
32	Coffee and substitutes, n.o.p.	0	97	257	182	75	+164.9	19.2
33	Citrus fruits, fresh	116	59	241	53	188	+308.5	0.8
	Animals and Animal Products	3,086	2,356	2,332	856	1,476	- 1.0	2.2
13	Meats, canned	2,090	1,526	1,359	430	929	- 10.9	27.2
37	Fish, canned	281	300	217	125	92	- 27.7	8.3
38	Fur skins, undressed	228	118	213	30	183	+ 80.5	1.1
39	Hides and skins (except furs)	133	151	206	124	82	+ 36.4	2.7
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	16,375	9,716	27,294	7,351	19,943	+180.9	7.2
4	Cotton, raw	5,624	2,647	19,768	3,206	16,562	+646.8	32.4
7	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	2,672	3,215	3,910	2,046	1,864	+ 21.6	56.5
14	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	2,446	1,463	1,288	658	630	- 12.0	10.9
15	Wool, raw	4,415	1,186	1,217	809	408	+ 2.6	6.6
29	Flax, hemp and jute yarns and cords	120	567	232	137	95	- 59.1	2.0
35	Rags and waste, textile	97	185	293	106	187	+ 58.4	10.8
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	811	724	795	235	560	+ 9.8	0.4
21	Logs, timber and lumber	740	688	760	223	537	+ 10.5	2.3
	Iron and its Products	2,151	1,204	896	276	620	- 25.6	0.1
19	Iron ore	2,116	1,194	876	266	610	- 26.6	2.8
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	3,953	1,833	1,573	450	1,123	- 14.2	0.4
18	Mercury and quicksilver	56	120	885	232	653	+637.5	45.8
27	Manganese ore	0	256	311	0	311	+ 21.5	4.2
28	Chrome ore	0	0	309	206	103	+1	31.8
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	155,749	167,645	188,625	88,622	100,003	+ 12.5	28.4
1	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	145,239	158,231	174,022	83,590	90,432	+ 10.0	75.7
5	Fuel oils	8,814	8,546	13,959	4,770	9,189	+ 63.3	18.0
34	Fluorspar	215	222	234	66	168	+ 5.4	45.2
40	Silex and crystallized quartz	1,381	601	192	169	23	- 68.1	35.2
	Chemicals and Allied Products	1,171	743	1,231	513	718	+ 65.7	0.5
20	Dyeing and tanning materials ²	1,007	573	830	396	434	+ 44.9	6.6
36	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	44	93	227	26	201	+144.1	0.4
	Miscellaneous Commodities	2,828	2,198	2,080	1,029	1,051	- 5.4	0.4
11	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	1,984	1,464	1,373	748	625	- 6.2	77.9
30	Non-commercial items	369	292	270	113	157	- 7.5	0.4
	Total Imports from Latin America	289,968	284,405	319,256	147,262	171,994	+ 12.3	6.8
	Total of Commodities Itemized	283,105	280,455	316,470	145,846	170,624		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	97.6	98.6	99.1	99.0	99.2		

1. Over 1,000%.

2. All or mostly quebracho extract. Imports of quebracho extract from Latin America in these periods were (in thousands): 1953, \$997; 1954, \$573; 1955, \$830; January-June, 1955, \$396; July-December, 1955, \$434.

C. TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1954 and 1955

(Values in \$'000)

Note: Countries ranked by their importance in Canada's total trade in 1955. For United States and United Kingdom see Tables IX-XII

	1954	1955		1954	1955
3. VENEZUELA					
Domestic Exports	30,973	30,756	Imports	167,594	187,277
Re-Exports	130	46	Trade Balance	- 136,491	- 156,475
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports — Continued:		
Wheat flour	10,540	10,007	Potatoes, certified seed	622	372
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	3,649	5,117	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	353	354
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	844	1,573	Asbestos, unmanufactured	364	345
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,104	1,565	Brass, manufactured	132	340
Newsprint paper	1,195	1,261	Rubber tires and tubes	576	109
Copper wire and copper manufactures	790	1,037			
Eggs in the shell (for food)	1,396	699	Principal Imports:		
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	844	557	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	158,231	172,883
Planks and boards	16	473	Fuel oils	8,544	13,959
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,709	410	Coffee, green	632	258
Farm implements and machinery (except trac-					
tors) and parts	786	396			
4. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY					
Domestic Exports	86,899	90,751	Imports	44,485	53,603
Re-Exports	947	2,213	Trade Balance	+ 43,362	+ 37,361
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	43,775	35,323	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	7,025	7,951
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	3,359	7,368	Automobiles, passenger	2,334	4,959
Iron ore	3,972	6,337	Non-commercial items	3,997	3,239
Asbestos, unmanufactured	4,107	5,685	Lime, plaster and cement	1,868	2,701
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	3,323	4,226	Tools	1,376	1,722
Scrap iron and steel	2,554	3,478	Cameras and parts (except X-ray)	1,308	1,563
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	2,067	2,377	Clocks, watches and parts	1,129	1,256
Rye	1,028	2,357	Automobiles, freight	513	1,180
Newsprint paper	1,735	1,954	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	788	1,133
Wood pulp	975	1,569	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	1,746	1,016
Brass, primary and semi-fabricated	1,118	1,422	Toys and sporting goods	983	940
Whisky	921	1,169	Fertilizers, chemical	846	940
Barley	1,172	1,056	Dyeing and tanning materials	715	887
Wheat flour	1,148	987	Cutlery	833	866
Meats, canned	4,296	0	Glass, plate and sheet	712	818
5. JAPAN					
Domestic Exports	96,474	90,893	Imports	19,197	36,718
Re-Exports	216	96	Trade Balance	+ 77,493	+ 54,270
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	50,819	52,699	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	2,087	4,840
Barley	13,082	5,779	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	1,632	3,783
Wood pulp	6,549	5,531	Toys and sporting goods	1,371	2,185
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	3,761	4,924	Cotton fabrics	274	2,174
Iron ore	3,662	3,588	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	287	2,152
Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,362	2,509	Plywoods and veneers	645	1,447
Seeds, n.o.p.	0	2,219	Citrus fruits	1,477	1,367
Whisky	2,364	1,682	Bauxite ore	28	1,285
Wheat flour	1,540	1,362	Pottery and chinaware	809	945
Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals	724	1,285	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	261	845
Hides and skins (except furs)	696	1,191	Containers, n.o.p.	407	841
Fodders, n.o.p.	1	1,085	Flax, hemp and jute manufactures, n.o.p.	468	759
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	873	64	Cotton manufactures, n.o.p.	347	749
Scrap iron and steel	1,176	13	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	252	623
Gasoline	1,585	0	Fish, fresh and frozen	705	505
6. BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG					
Domestic Exports	54,987	53,384	Imports	25,077	29,051
Re-Exports	285	3,406	Trade Balance	+ 30,196	+ 27,740
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	28,279	22,024	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	3,982	5,499
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	2,139	4,553	Carpets and mats, wool	3,809	4,632
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	1,310	3,696	Diamonds, unset	3,071	4,024
Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,417	3,330	Glass, plate and sheet	2,192	2,894
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,794	2,204	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	2,198	2,384
Newsprint paper	1,150	1,382	Books, printed	478	531
Oats	2,507	1,214	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	269	483
Wood pulp	1,338	996	Carpets and mats (except wool)	268	481
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	885	971	Cloth, coated and impregnated	334	464
Barley	2,043	962	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	104	462
Rye	179	832	Glass products, n.o.p.	443	376
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	337	767	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	391	322
Drugs and medicines	608	759	Furs, dressed and fur products	160	309
Meats, cooked and meats, n.o.p.	405	644	Non-commercial items	278	190

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1954 and 1955 - Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1954	1955		1954	1955
7. AUSTRALIA					
Domestic Exports	45,768	58,482	Imports	24,657	26,295
Re-Exports	523	95	Trade Balance	+ 21,634	+ 32,282
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - continued:		
Planks and boards	8,541	11,809	Wood pulp	443	472
Automobile parts (except engines)	9,085	11,634	Logs, timber and lumber	595	450
Newsprint paper	6,562	8,646	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	670	124
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	3,134	4,927	Synthetic thread and yarn	598	12
Asbestos, unmanufactured	3,217	3,470			
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	706	2,943	Principal Imports:		
Automobiles, passenger	3,064	2,112	Sugar, unrefined	7,662	8,288
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,344	1,778	Wool, raw	4,995	5,649
Automobiles, freight	1,250	1,432	Fruits, dried	5,183	4,980
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	510	1,192	Meats, canned	2,342	2,713
Packages	1,090	1,088	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,035	1,154
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	672	837	Mutton and lamb, fresh	478	652
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	462	721	Wines	550	549
Fish, canned	582	656	Sausage casings	490	528
Sausage casings	521	531			
8. NETHERLANDS					
Domestic Exports	39,777	47,689	Imports	22,562	20,951
Re-Exports	564	679	Trade Balance	+ 17,779	+ 27,416
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	19,737	8,543	Florist and nursery stock	1,859	1,927
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	292	7,632	Non-commercial items	4,011	1,848
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	3,336	4,224	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,279	1,510
Rye	358	2,301	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1,080	1,291
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	160	2,194	Cotton fabrics	679	1,149
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	1,158	2,131	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	1,475	1,105
Wood pulp	2,478	1,949	Cocoa and chocolate powder	368	793
Newsprint paper	1,113	1,570	Fruits, canned and preserved	784	625
Pulpwood	198	1,556	Hair and bristles and products	510	550
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	171	1,519	Diamonds, unset	495	524
Hides and skins (except furs)	1,431	1,477	Cheese	326	410
Iron ore	74	1,161	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	607	242
Barley	534	1,112	Cocoa beans, not roasted	777	72
Asbestos, unmanufactured	802	804	Coffee, green	467	0
Fish, canned	900	502			
9. FRANCE					
Domestic Exports	33,799	42,563	Imports	22,046	25,016
Re-Exports	155	286	Trade Balance	+ 11,908	+ 17,834
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	4,417	6,904	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	383	1,773
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	4,876	5,392	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,761	1,623
Wood pulp	4,544	4,692	Books, printed	1,593	1,555
Asbestos, unmanufactured	4,366	4,039	Wines	1,339	1,390
Newsprint paper	771	2,832	Brandy	1,196	1,308
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,433	2,224	Fertilizers, chemical	327	748
Pulpwood	712	2,031	Rubber tires and tubes	432	709
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	2,611	1,609	Lace and embroidery	828	683
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	144	535	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	552	648
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	92	437	Glass, plate and sheet	395	644
Non-commercial items	359	429	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	457	509
Planks and boards	442	400	Wool fabrics	545	505
Scrap iron and steel	0	315	Non-commercial items	541	474
Fish, canned	471	228	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	573	452
Wheat	304	0	Wool yarns and warps	471	432
			Motion picture films, exposed	483	351
10. MEXICO					
Domestic Exports	27,359	37,127	Imports	14,033	28,814
Re-Exports	148	350	Trade Balance	+ 13,474	+ 8,662
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - continued:		
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	3,726	6,379	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	523	132
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	154	5,937	Locomotives and parts	2,536	1
Newsprint paper	6,415	5,242			
Railway track material (except rails)	0	3,545	Principal Imports:		
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,350	2,206	Cotton, raw	513	16,781
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2,788	1,818	Nuts	4,350	2,650
Wood pulp	698	1,158	Coffee, green	2,960	2,359
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,330	1,077	Vegetables, fresh	2,259	1,994
Asbestos, unmanufactured	712	1,070	Mercury and quicksilver	120	871
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	639	956	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,228	814
Films, motion picture, not exposed	582	489	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	953	514

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1954 and 1955 — Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1954	1955		1954	1955
11. UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA					
Domestic Exports	39,883	56,026	Imports	5,911	6,255
Re-Exports	88	304	Trade Balance	+ 34,061	+ 50,075
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports — continued:		
Planks and boards	6,942	12,155	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,273	666
Wheat	10,175	9,101	Wrapping paper	796	659
Automobiles, passenger	2,009	5,607	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	74	523
Newsprint paper	3,202	3,960	Bond and writing paper, uncut	573	422
Automobiles, freight	1,141	3,072	Synthetic thread and yarn	622	2
Automobile parts (except engines)	1,724	3,018			
Railway cars, coaches and parts	211	2,082	Principal Imports:		
Packages	273	1,514	Abrasives	768	1,234
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,065	1,332	Nuts	107	1,047
Tallow	653	1,278	Wool, raw	478	743
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	849	935	Sugar, unrefined	521	478
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	815	817	Manganese ore	0	363
Fish, canned	345	768	Wines	300	284
Leather, unmanufactured	591	736	Wool noils and tops	309	180
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	585	672	Indian corn	1,634	0
12. INDIA					
Domestic Exports	17,689	24,669	Imports	28,054	35,147
Re-Exports	189	273	Trade Balance	- 10,175	- 10,206
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Locomotives and parts	1,851	10,970	Tea, black	10,277	12,645
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	561	2,043	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	8,853	10,592
Newsprint paper	1,793	1,970	Nuts	3,227	2,962
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,671	1,955	Cotton fabrics	1,572	2,364
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	1,722	1,373	Manganese ore	71	1,810
Wood-pulp	676	1,096	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	261	1,151
Automobile parts (except engines)	699	864	Carpets and mats, wool	1,034	701
Wheat	3,130	602	Spices	868	546
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	1,066	576	Mineral jelly and wax	274	358
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	29	544	Flax, hemp and jute yarns and cords	61	256
Synthetic fabrics	0	137	Natural gums, resins and balsam	214	230
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	247	31			
Logs and square timber	188	0			
Cartridges, gun and rifle	156	0			
13. NORWAY					
Domestic Exports	43,813	47,031	Imports	1,983	2,366
Re-Exports	70	88	Trade Balance	+ 41,900	+ 44,753
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports — continued:		
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	21,666	24,823	Scrap iron and steel	0	234
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	5,695	7,654	Rye	0	217
Wheat	7,439	5,842	Barley	309	97
Chemicals and allied products	4,706	3,818			
Non-ferrous ore, n.o.p.	532	1,360	Principal Imports:		
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	918	1,174	Fish, canned	884	1,103
Carbon and graphite electrodes	314	346	Fish, cured	96	120
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	585	239	Fish, seal and whale oils	67	97
Aircraft and parts (except engines)	821	22	Castings and forgings	99	51
14. ITALY					
Domestic Exports	23,844	27,653	Imports	15,006	18,502
Re-Exports	1,701	109	Trade Balance	+ 10,539	+ 9,261
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	1,187	4,519	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	1,246	1,669
Scrap iron and steel	2,108	3,917	Wool fabrics	789	1,361
Fish, cured	1,515	1,811	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,100	1,190
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,949	1,804	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	950	1,006
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,146	1,100	Nuts	540	981
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	129	980	Fruits, canned and preserved	998	968
Wood pulp	948	935	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	720	834
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	77	734	Cheese	564	747
Fish, canned	1,127	724	Rice	11	532
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	167	496	Wines	417	488
Pulpwood	540	345	Musical instruments	507	471
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	805	286	Communion sets, church articles	390	411
Engines, internal combustion, and parts	1,266	265	Aluminum foil and aluminum manufacturers	91	336
Motor vehicles, n.o.p. and parts	892	2	Hats and hatters' materials, textile	418	311
Ships, sold	466	0	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	515	228

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1954 and 1955 – Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1954	1955		1954	1955
15. SWITZERLAND					
Domestic Exports	26, 826	25, 640	Imports	19, 151	19, 365
Re-Exports	277	267	Trade Balance	+ 7, 953	+ 6, 542
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	14, 878	13, 134	Clocks, watches and parts	6, 231	6, 142
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	3, 080	4, 913	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2, 848	2, 204
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2, 287	1, 134	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1, 987	2, 155
Wood pulp	26	810	Dyeing and tanning materials	1, 170	1, 390
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	732	353	Cheese	943	963
Oats	182	318	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	666	716
Fur skins, undressed	158	303	Drugs and medicines	502	618
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	237	297	Hats and hatters' materials, textile	510	511
Leather, unmanufactured	240	295	Silk fabrics	373	371
Barley	1, 212	268	Non-commercial items	326	368
Rye	260	0	Castings and forgings	36	125
16. COLOMBIA					
Domestic Exports	21, 000	22, 691	Imports	24, 820	22, 220
Re-exports	78	243	Trade Balance	- 3, 742	+ 714
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports – continued:		
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	2, 088	4, 314	Copper wire and copper manufactures	705	688
Newsprint paper	1, 960	2, 314	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	570	446
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2, 044	1, 967	Rubber tires and tubes	510	273
Asbestos, unmanufactured	836	1, 284			
Wheat	3, 312	1, 076	Principal Imports:		
Wood pulp	532	993	Coffee, green	23, 510	19, 830
Wheat flour	1, 862	955	Bananas, fresh	1, 252	1, 231
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	435	918	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	0	1, 139
Fertilizers, chemical	2	900			
Malt	1, 127	830			
17. BRAZIL					
Domestic Exports	45, 096	11, 520	Imports	31, 623	30, 747
Re-Exports	118	196	Trade Balance	+ 13, 591	- 19, 032
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	4, 851	2, 838	Coffee, green	20, 384	21, 164
Newsprint paper	2, 078	2, 443	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	722	1, 510
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	3, 533	1, 232	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	1, 419	1, 343
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2, 305	717	Cocoa beans, not roasted	2, 058	1, 290
Asbestos, unmanufactured	2, 297	688	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1, 038	934
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	3, 674	614	Nuts	424	881
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	3, 320	516	Iron ore	1, 194	876
Tractors and parts	1, 591	37	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	344	697
Fish, cured	1, 550	34	Logs, timber and lumber	648	684
Wood pulp	1, 510	8	Cotton, raw	2, 027	362
Wheat	13, 827	0	Rags and waste, textile	534	206
			Silex and crystallized quartz	601	192
18. NEW ZEALAND					
Domestic Exports	14, 807	22, 344	Imports	7, 314	12, 316
Re-Exports	98	68	Trade Balance	+ 47, 591	+ 10, 096
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports – continued:		
Newsprint paper	2, 343	3, 826	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	1	513
Automobiles, passenger	702	2, 836	Sanitary products, paper	65	323
Fish, canned	1, 107	1, 829	Plywoods and veneers	15	241
Planks and boards	1, 384	1, 773			
Locomotives and parts	0	1, 358	Principal Imports:		
Automobile parts (except engines)	773	1, 119	Wool, raw	3, 342	5, 366
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	3, 573	931	Sausage casings	1, 903	2, 681
Copper wire and copper manufactures	269	790	Mutton and lamb, fresh	939	1, 711
Bond and writing paper, uncut	154	675	Cheese	1	1, 210
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	140	589	Beef and veal, fresh	299	531
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1, 062	534	Hides and skins (except furs)	127	260
19. MALAYA AND SINGAPORE					
Domestic Exports	2, 983	3, 421	Imports	19, 586	28, 810
Re-Exports	8	10	Trade Balance	- 16, 594	- 25, 378
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Engines, internal combustion, and parts	481	731	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	14, 765	24, 864
Wheat flour	749	706	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	1, 567	2, 262
Automobiles, passenger	295	543	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	2, 570	991
Automobile parts (except engines)	211	379	Spices	341	318
Newsprint paper	310	149			
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	155	77			

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1954 and 1955 — Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1954	1955		1954	1955
20. NETHERLANDS ANTILLES					
Domestic Exports	1, 775	1, 444	Imports	20, 582	30, 722
Re-Exports	12	3	Trade Balance	- 18, 795	- 29, 275
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour	674	501	Fuel oils	11, 315	19, 350
Fish, canned	173	189	Gasoline	8, 635	10, 414
Rubber tires and tubes	92	116	Naptha	126	283
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	273	100	Phosphate rock	274	276
21. JAMAICA					
Domestic Exports	11, 552	12, 907	Imports	15, 309	15, 567
Re-Exports	25	30	Trade Balance	- 3, 732	- 2, 630
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Fish, cured	3, 165	3, 225	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum	3, 054	7, 067
Wheat flour	2, 590	2, 212	Sugar, unrefined	10, 294	6, 852
Tobacco, unmanufactured	698	762	Cocoa beans, not roasted	716	639
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	377	604	Rum	372	312
Fish, canned	537	507	Coffee, green	124	181
Newsprint paper	330	296	Coffee and substitutes, n.o.p.	159	54
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	53	284	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	128	1
22. CUBA					
Domestic Exports	17, 455	13, 910	Imports	9, 913	10, 025
Re-Exports	47	282	Trade Balance	+ 7, 589	+ 4, 168
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports — continued:		
Newsprint paper	3, 906	2, 086	Farm implements and machinery (except trac-		
Fish, cured	2, 163	2, 068	tors) and parts	773	189
Wheat flour	2, 074	1, 828	Principal Imports:		
Copper wire and copper manufactures	829	1, 219	Sugar, unrefined	5, 362	5, 596
Malt	1, 323	1, 179	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	1, 463	1, 288
Wheat	2, 153	1, 056	Tobacco, unmanufactured	715	638
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	692	493	Pineapples, fresh	557	559
Synthetic thread and yarn	1	402	Molasses and syrups	528	413
Potatoes, certified seed	354	358	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	464	398
Drugs and medicines	359	310	Manganese ore	256	180
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	220	202			
23. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO					
Domestic Exports	11, 425	12, 624	Imports	9, 595	9, 840
Re-Exports	23	24	Trade Balance	+ 1, 854	+ 2, 808
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour	4, 217	3, 999	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	6, 850	6, 704
Fish, cured	694	807	Sugar, unrefined	908	1, 395
Tobacco, unmanufactured	678	723	Cocoa beans, not roasted	567	853
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	389	627	Rum	261	322
Planks and boards	480	457	Coffee, green	523	135
Fish, canned	461	455			
Pork and beef, pickled	197	438			
24. BRITISH GUIANA					
Domestic Exports	4, 080	2, 967	Imports	20, 482	18, 307
Re-Exports	15	23	Trade Balance	- 16, 387	- 15, 318
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Fish, cured	209	232	Bauxite and alumina	10, 685	9, 469
Fish, canned	197	178	Sugar, unrefined	9, 085	8, 160
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	154	153	Rum	383	402
Peas, split or whole	224	123	Molasses and syrups	158	220
Wheat flour	1, 040	76			
25. PHILIPPINES					
Domestic Exports	15, 863	18, 136	Imports	4, 001	2, 027
Re-Exports	9	18	Trade Balance	+ 11, 871	+ 16, 128
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour	11, 679	13, 193	Nuts	3, 277	1, 208
Newsprint paper	1, 180	1, 345	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	498	490
Fertilizers, chemical	567	860	Chrome ore	117	198
Aircraft and parts (except engines)	71	239			
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	598	123			

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1954 and 1955 - Concluded
(Values in \$'000)

	1954	1955		1954	1955
26. SWEDEN					
Domestic Exports	3,518	7,622	Imports	9,175	12,152
Re-Exports	129	181	Trade Balance	- 5,528	- 4,349
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	51	816	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2,825	3,506
Ships, sold	0	762	Ball and roller bearings	908	1,330
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	169	479	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	765	1,167
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	42	399	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	343	583
Asbestos, unmanufactured	215	334	Tools	435	543
Rye	314	330	Fur skins, undressed	115	481
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	148	320	Farm implements and machinery (except trac-		
Meats, cooked and meats, n.o.p.	39	252	tors) and parts	477	466
Brick and fire-brick	165	186	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	295	286
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	27	178	Lime, plaster and cement	9	237
Automobiles, passenger	249	83	Non-commercial items	198	150
27. LEBANON					
Domestic Exports	982	1,293	Imports	17,413	17,920
Re-Exports	4	3	Trade Balance	- 16,427	- 16,624
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	208	373	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	17,402	17,904
Planks and boards	91	221			
Wheat flour	204	191			
Non-commercial items	120	115			
28. CEYLON					
Domestic Exports	3,147	2,671	Imports	12,527	15,581
Re-Exports	52	27	Trade Balance	- 9,328	- 12,882
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour	641	676	Tea, black	8,753	9,365
Newsprint paper	560	404	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	2,126	3,044
Milk preparations	348	316	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	622	2,256
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	59	258	Nuts	856	696
Locomotives and parts	824	1	Cocoa beans, not roasted	117	144
29. BRITISH EAST AFRICA					
Domestic Exports	375	602	Imports	15,852	13,158
Re-Exports	3	6	Trade Balance	- 15,474	- 12,550
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	170	215	Sugar, unrefined	7,724	7,739
Automobile parts (except engines)	41	118	Coffee, green	6,046	3,507
Non-commercial items	56	79	Tea, black	1,019	832
Farm implements and machinery (except trac-			Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	859	664
tors) and parts	36	76	Beans, n.o.p.	71	279
30. IRELAND					
Domestic Exports	8,821	12,808	Imports	1,150	336
Re-Exports	6	52	Trade Balance	+ 7,678	+ 12,524
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	2,954	6,230	Wool, raw	3	116
Newsprint paper	1,605	2,062	Beef and veal, fresh	92	56
Planks and boards	1,533	1,967	Pork, fresh	556	0
Hides and skins (except furs)	628	452			
Barley	494	0			

D. PRICES AND PHYSICAL VOLUME—GROUPS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES

TABLE XX. Prices¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1952-1955
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year				Change from 1954-55	1955			
	1952	1953	1954	1955		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and Animal Products	107.6	103.5	96.8	96.5	- 0.3	96.7	98.2	96.6	96.1
Barley	99.3	87.4	81.1	83.9	+ 3.5	87.4	86.7	83.2	79.7
Oats	94.7	84.4	90.7	103.7	+ 14.3	110.7	102.2	100.7	96.2
Rye.....	77.0	48.6	43.2	45.3	+ 4.9	56.4	49.0	39.9	46.5
Wheat.....	107.8	109.5	100.6	99.4	- 1.2	98.9	102.2	100.0	96.6
Wheat flour	86.6	90.7	86.4	85.7	- 0.8	84.6	85.7	86.2	86.2
Whisky	118.9	118.9	120.4	119.9	- 0.4	121.2	118.8	117.4	121.4
Tobacco, flue-cured.....	113.0	108.1	111.0	111.0	0.0	111.8	112.2	113.6	111.4
Cattle, dairy	151.6 ³	107.3	97.3	99.0	+ 1.7	98.9	95.4	101.2	101.1
Cattle, slaughter	142.9 ³	125.6	108.5	111.2	+ 2.5	98.0	115.0	116.8	97.2
Fish and fish products	103.0	104.3	105.0	108.0	+ 2.9	108.9	109.5	105.5	115.7
Fur skins, undressed.....	77.4	74.1	74.5	87.1 ⁴	+ 16.9	84.7	82.9	72.5	87.0
Cattle hides, raw	76.1	73.5	58.7	53.9	- 8.2	53.3	52.8	51.4	56.8
Leather, unmanufactured.....	113.8	128.1	120.9	122.2	+ 1.1	116.9	118.8	125.6	128.1
Beef and veal, fresh	152.3	121.9	81.9	105.0	+ 28.2	108.6	120.3	106.4	94.9
Milk, processed	92.9	90.3	96.6	99.7	+ 3.2	100.6	104.3	102.3	100.3
Eggs in the shell	87.0	98.2	91.4	88.6	- 3.1	82.6	95.6	105.2	104.6
Fibres and Textiles.....	120.0	114.1	108.6	106.4	- 2.0	106.0	106.4	107.1	106.1
Wood Products and Paper	122.4	118.3	116.3	118.0	+ 1.5	115.9	118.1	118.5	118.9
Planks and boards	113.6	107.7	103.8	107.4	+ 3.5	105.6	108.2	108.0	107.3
Shingles, red cedar	99.5	106.2	110.4	122.5	+ 11.0	112.5	121.7	129.5	127.5
Plywood.....	125.4	122.8	110.5	116.7	+ 5.6	114.0	122.8 ⁵	114.0	114.9
Pulpwood.....	132.5	131.0	126.0	126.5	+ 0.4	116.2	127.2	133.5	123.2
Wood pulp	124.5	103.9	100.7	101.6	+ 0.9	100.1	101.1	101.5	103.7
Newsprint paper	125.3	130.0	130.0	130.5	+ 0.4	129.3	130.5	130.2	131.4
Iron and Steel and Products	131.4	134.2	132.3	133.3	+ 0.8	132.2	132.7	133.5	134.2
Iron ore	115.6	129.4	128.3	135.8	+ 5.8	131.8	135.8	136.6	134.9
Pig iron	115.5	111.4	112.0	118.1	+ 5.4	109.9	113.7	118.1	121.8
Farm implements and machinery	136.8	138.1	138.7	139.4	+ 0.5	139.2	138.8	139.6	140.0
Machinery (non-farm)	114.4	116.1	118.3	123.0	+ 4.0	119.2	121.5	122.9	128.3
Automobiles, trucks and parts	125.6	126.5	125.8	122.4	- 2.7	123.4	122.7	121.8	121.8
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	142.6	135.0	134.6	149.4	+ 11.0	139.8	146.2	152.0	159.5
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	125.1	126.4	130.8	141.3	+ 8.0	133.6	139.0	144.5	148.9
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	144.5	142.8	138.6	170.9	+ 23.3	144.0	160.0	176.8	198.7
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	101.7	71.3	70.9	76.1	+ 7.3	74.4	76.0	76.3	78.9
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	190.2	200.0	204.7	220.5	+ 7.7	217.4	220.3	221.6	222.7
Platinum metals, unmanufactured	102.1	103.8	97.1	93.6	- 3.6	88.7	89.7	91.5	104.6
Silver, unmanufactured	111.7	111.7	110.9	115.7	+ 4.3	110.4	114.3	117.8	119.6
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated.....	153.2	91.2	80.1	92.6	+ 15.6	86.1	91.7	94.5	100.6
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	143.1	149.5	150.2	149.9	- 0.2	148.7	150.5	149.8	150.4
Asbestos, unmanufactured	154.3	156.6	154.2	154.5	+ 0.2	152.9	154.9	153.5	155.9
Coal	124.8	128.9	128.8	128.3	- 0.4	128.7	129.6	129.1	126.6
Abrasives, artificial, crude	124.5	145.5	155.9	153.9	- 1.3	152.5	154.2	155.9	153.3
Chemicals and Fertilizer	119.3	117.1	115.0	114.8	- 0.2	115.3	115.1	114.3	114.3
Fertilizers, chemical.....	128.1	124.6	122.3	120.4	- 1.6	121.3	121.2	119.8	119.2
Miscellaneous chemicals	111.6	111.3	108.9	110.2	+ 1.2	110.5	110.0	109.8	110.2
Miscellaneous Products	129.7	123.6	123.5	125.2	+ 1.4	125.0	125.7	125.2	126.3
Rubber products	159.1	142.3	143.2	157.5	+ 10.0	154.5	161.8	159.7	160.3
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	121.2	117.7	117.8	116.7	- 0.9	117.2	116.7	116.2	116.8
Total Domestic Exports	121.8	118.3	115.1	117.5	+ 2.1	115.5	117.7	118.0	119.1

1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Ch. V, p.

3. Calculated by interpolation for period in which exports were affected by foreign embargoes.

4. An unusually strong correlation between the periods in which mink and muskrat prices were highest and in which shipments of these furs were largest, together with the fact that mink and muskrat prices showed peaks in different quarters, resulted in the 1955 annual index for fur skins exceeding the index for any quarter of the year.

5. The grade or type of plywood exported in the second quarter probably differed from that which prevailed in other periods in 1955.

TABLE XXI. Physical Volume¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1952-1955
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year				Change from 1954-55	1955			
	1952	1953	1954	1955		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and Animal Products	124.8	123.8	105.0	99.7	- 5.0	93.9	98.3	95.0	110.2
Barley	544.4	580.5	408.9	338.1	- 17.3	235.7	381.0	276.1	463.0
Oats	319.4	317.2	158.7	51.0	- 67.9	60.4	67.8	50.9	24.9
Rye	98.8	183.7	90.0	99.3	+ 10.3	12.8	151.6	155.1	78.7
Wheat	237.2	213.4	153.5	140.0	- 8.8	134.1	136.9	154.9	133.9
Wheat flour	107.0	90.0	81.4	69.4	- 14.7	67.0	81.4	59.6	69.6
Whisky	169.3	196.8	182.2	189.2	+ 3.8	134.0	171.3	167.3	280.7
Tobacco, flue-cured	251.8	183.9	208.6	307.1	+ 47.2	643.1	379.8	92.8	101.6
Cattle, dairy	6.8	25.2	19.3	23.7	+ 22.8	21.6	26.8	24.2	22.2
Cattle, slaughter	2.4	8.6	18.0	7.5	- 58.3	5.9	17.5	5.1	1.3
Fish and fish products	129.4	125.3	145.5	136.4	- 6.3	122.0	124.1	151.2	139.2
Fur skins, undressed	130.6	122.3	132.8	139.6	+ 5.1	205.0	119.9	76.8	181.1
Cattle hides, raw	30.4	45.3	107.7	111.9	+ 3.9	89.5	125.0	91.4	141.7
Leather, unmanufactured	42.4	57.4	62.9	70.6	+ 12.2	64.0	72.4	59.8	85.4
Beef and veal, fresh	54.4	20.8	15.1	7.0	- 53.6	5.6	4.3	8.6	9.8
Milk, processed	93.8	77.4	52.0	53.2	+ 2.3	36.0	54.8	77.8	38.7
Eggs in the shell	24.8	15.3	14.0	7.8	- 44.3	21.3	3.3	2.4	4.0
Fibres and Textiles	50.7	46.8	42.4	47.1	+ 11.1	34.3	43.0	50.3	60.8
Wood Products and Paper	117.1	114.8	124.2	135.2	+ 8.9	122.8	138.9	141.7	137.7
Planks and boards	132.9	133.6	159.6	183.1	+ 14.7	165.3	195.8	201.9	169.4
Shingles, red cedar	90.1	88.3	98.3	106.3	+ 8.1	115.1	106.7	108.0	95.2
Plywood	69.1	54.7	79.5	116.9	+ 47.0	106.7	140.1	113.9	106.4
Pulpwood	112.3	80.3	83.3	88.3	+ 6.0	78.7	56.9	121.2	98.2
Wood pulp	110.8	113.1	127.4	138.3	+ 8.6	124.5	148.2	139.8	140.5
Newsprint paper	123.3	124.3	127.6	133.2	+ 4.4	122.5	136.2	135.6	139.0
Iron and Steel and Products	87.6	77.4	64.0	83.3	+ 30.2	59.5	79.9	110.9	83.0
Iron ore	364.4	449.7	584.0	1,386.6	+ 137.4	100.5	1,131.1	2,565.4	1,749.6
Pig iron ³	56,783	52,167	30,616	38,454	+ 125.6	37.1	34,946	74,058	44,366
Farm implements and machinery	104.5	73.0	74.8	74.1	- 0.9	98.3	98.1	60.3	39.3
Machinery (non-farm)	100.5	77.8	75.4	68.3	- 9.4	73.6	70.5	51.7	76.1
Automobiles, trucks and parts	160.4	108.1	39.1	59.0	+ 50.9	49.4	38.3	117.9	30.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	125.2	127.6	133.1	139.7	+ 5.0	135.0	144.9	141.1	137.9
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	133.7	147.9	150.4	161.0	+ 7.0	150.4	182.3	164.6	146.3
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	92.7	109.2	122.2	127.6	+ 4.4	108.9	130.3	133.4	136.3
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	142.3	154.6	166.6	142.4	- 14.5	150.1	131.6	157.3	129.1
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	107.6	110.1	120.6	132.2	+ 9.6	127.5	143.1	132.2	126.0
Platinum metals, unmanufactured	178.3	150.5	169.1	167.0	- 1.2	168.0	155.3	195.1	151.5
Silver, unmanufactured	214.1	233.5	264.6	258.8	- 2.2	247.3	286.9	232.9	269.6
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	148.4	149.1	172.2	180.0	+ 4.5	200.5	174.8	158.0	183.4
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	105.7	103.9	102.1	145.0	+ 42.0	100.7	151.1	149.9	177.8
Asbestos, unmanufactured	135.5	129.5	129.3	148.2	+ 14.6	106.0	163.7	151.9	171.5
Coal	22.2	13.4	11.5	32.8	+ 85.2	27.8	31.5	34.7	37.2
Abrasives, artificial, crude	106.3	148.8	130.5	130.8	+ 0.2	107.6	139.8	127.3	148.3
Chemicals and Fertilizer	130.8	147.5	175.7	229.2	+ 30.4	244.3	217.4	203.2	252.1
Fertilizers, chemical	90.8	94.1	95.2	128.6	+ 35.1	175.5	127.5	85.6	125.0
Miscellaneous chemicals	111.0	104.1	99.5	116.3	+ 16.9	115.6	143.2	96.1	110.4
Miscellaneous Products	87.7	95.0	80.3	71.0	- 11.6	68.1	73.4	70.0	71.7
Rubber products	45.0	23.1	31.1	24.6	- 20.9	33.0	24.5	18.2	22.1
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	48.1	63.3	50.8	58.4	+ 15.0	52.9	61.5	60.7	58.2
Total Domestic Exports	114.9	113.2	109.6	118.5	+ 8.1	107.1	119.4	122.8	124.1

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XX into appropriate value indexes.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Ch. V, p.

3. A very large index – not a misprint.

TABLE XXII. Prices¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities 1952-1955
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year				Change from 1954-55	1955			
	1952	1953	1954	1955		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and Animal Products	102.3	97.4	104.4	99.8	- 4.4	102.2	99.6	98.2	99.0
Bananas, fresh	118.9	121.8	124.6	125.0	+ 0.3	122.7	125.6	126.1	124.3
Citrus fruits, fresh	131.5	123.4	147.3	143.4	- 2.6	125.7	145.7	153.5	154.7
Fruits, dried	115.5	120.6	124.7	126.3	+ 1.3	118.0	120.8	130.8	129.6
Nuts	82.6	81.5	83.3	76.8	- 7.8	74.7	75.5	77.9	75.3
Vegetables, fresh and frozen	117.5	76.9	77.2	90.3	+ 17.0	88.1	90.3	79.4	117.8
Soybeans	87.7	82.8	89.5	71.6	- 20.0	79.2	74.5	71.3	69.5
Sugar, unrefined	99.0	82.2	77.7	76.5	- 1.5	77.3	73.7	78.3	77.1
Cocoa beans, not roasted	88.6	79.7	137.9	110.6	- 19.8	124.8	116.5	92.7	91.7
Coffee, green	194.8	200.7	252.1	205.6	- 18.4	225.8	192.9	196.6	207.9
Tea, black	82.9	86.6	104.0	118.4	+ 13.8	136.3	132.8	95.7	109.1
Whisky	94.1	95.1	96.8	96.2	- 0.6	97.7	96.8	98.8	96.1
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	73.6	71.4	67.0	63.1	- 5.8	63.6	62.1	61.7	65.7
Fur skins, undressed	66.9	67.4	61.0	80.8	+ 32.5	79.2	86.6	81.9	71.9
Fibres and Textiles	108.5	100.4	99.8	95.5	- 4.3	97.8	96.3	95.6	92.7
Cotton, raw	120.7	105.2	104.6	105.2	+ 0.6	107.0	108.2	106.1	100.0
Cotton fabrics	81.0	72.6	66.1	71.1	+ 7.6	71.4	72.1	70.8	69.8
Jute fabrics, unbleached	84.8	60.9	59.6	56.3	- 5.5	58.3	58.3	56.3	53.0
Wool, raw	130.2	147.6	153.6	142.7	- 7.1	139.6	144.6	146.8	141.7
Wool tops	103.7	114.9	111.9	97.9	- 12.5	103.0	99.3	96.3	92.5
Worsted and serges	101.4	98.9	102.3	94.0	- 8.1	102.6	88.9	91.7	92.6
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	111.7	99.9	100.0	98.7	- 1.3	98.9	98.7	98.8	98.7
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	140.3	76.3	64.2	58.7	- 8.6	57.4	59.8	59.1	58.9
Wood Products and Paper	115.3	117.1	117.5	119.4	+ 1.6	117.4	119.1	119.4	121.6
Paperboard, paper and products	104.2	103.4	103.1	105.3	+ 2.1	102.7	104.4	105.2	108.9
Newspapers and periodicals	130.5	134.2	136.5	138.4	+ 1.4	137.5	138.7	138.7	138.7
Iron and Steel and Products	117.3	120.1	120.4	125.2	+ 4.0	121.9	123.6	124.9	130.2
Iron ore	167.0	189.8	188.5	192.6	+ 2.2	191.7	193.6	193.4	195.1
Rolling mill products	125.4	127.4	127.4	138.3	+ 8.6	130.9	132.8	139.6	145.9
Farm implements and machinery	116.6	117.8	116.8	118.3	+ 1.3	116.1	117.4	117.4	122.4
Machinery (non-farm)	114.4	116.6	118.3	123.0	+ 4.0	119.2	121.5	122.9	128.3
Automobiles, trucks and parts	114.2	114.9	113.4	118.0	+ 4.1	116.2	117.5	117.9	120.2
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	120.5	119.7	120.4	124.8	+ 3.7	122.4	124.7	124.7	129.1
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	122.2	101.7	88.4	93.0	+ 5.2	89.1	91.7	93.5	95.8
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	121.3	123.9	125.9	128.3	+ 1.9	126.6	127.6	127.7	131.1
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	101.7	104.8	102.1	100.6	- 1.5	100.3	100.8	99.2	101.5
Bricks and tiles	112.6	117.9	122.1	129.3	+ 5.9	125.1	127.2	129.2	135.7
China tableware	105.2	105.9	107.6	113.0	+ 5.0	110.1	112.2	112.4	117.3
Coal, anthracite	118.5	126.0	112.4	107.6	- 4.3	110.6	104.8	104.7	108.5
Coal, bituminous	94.9	93.9	89.3	88.0	- 1.5	84.2	88.0	86.0	92.9
Glass, plate and sheet	128.2	134.3	139.0	143.4	+ 3.2	138.7	140.4	143.9	150.7
Crude petroleum for refining	100.2	103.0	106.1	104.2	- 1.8	105.6	106.0	103.0	102.4
Gasoline	98.5	105.6	92.0	90.8	- 1.3	89.8	89.8	90.7	91.1
Chemicals and Fertilizer	109.0	109.4	108.1	109.9	+ 1.7	108.5	110.0	109.3	111.8
Fertilizer	105.3	107.6	109.8	112.6	+ 2.6	112.9	112.9	107.1	115.0
Paints and pigments	98.9	97.8	98.3	100.5	+ 2.2	98.4	100.1	100.9	102.4
Industrial chemicals	110.3	110.9	110.9	112.4	+ 1.4	110.8	112.1	112.3	114.3
Miscellaneous Products	123.5	111.0	105.3	119.7	+ 13.7	114.8	117.2	120.7	131.3
Rubber and products	166.1	120.8	108.5	171.0	+ 57.6	148.3	156.5	173.8	206.8
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures ..	102.0	101.3	99.5	99.3	- 0.2	98.8	99.2	98.7	100.4
Total Imports	110.4	109.4	109.5	110.5	+ 0.9	109.6	110.1	109.9	112.8

1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. V, p.

TABLE XXIII. Physical Volume¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1952-1955
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year				Change from 1954-55	1955			
	1952	1953	1954	1955		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948= 100				%	1948= 100			
Agricultural and Animal Products	126.8	134.0	137.8	149.3	+ 8.3	126.0	155.4	141.4	175.2
Bananas, fresh	102.4	109.0	107.4	107.3	- 0.1	86.1	127.4	125.9	90.1
Citrus fruits, fresh	107.8	114.0	112.7	110.7	- 1.8	115.3	119.4	88.1	116.9
Fruits, dried	108.1	100.6	101.0	107.5	+ 6.4	88.4	61.5	87.1	193.5
Nuts	82.2	79.3	87.4	78.6	- 10.1	75.8	103.8	55.5	84.3
Vegetables, fresh and frozen	476.9	586.7	658.2	664.8	+ 1.0	769.9	1,078.3	343.5	404.2
Soybeans	324.1	316.9	475.2	550.6	+ 15.9	244.7	334.8	289.8	1,333.8
Sugar, unrefined	95.4	91.6	105.1	108.5	+ 3.2	40.4	130.9	136.9	125.8
Cocoa beans, not roasted	72.9	83.3	76.6	70.8	- 7.6	79.3	108.5	38.0	57.5
Coffee, green	111.2	122.5	108.7	118.4	+ 8.9	110.8	112.8	113.9	135.5
Tea, black	128.7	130.0	129.4	123.3	- 4.7	109.6	148.9	112.9	118.1
Whisky	147.8	130.9	114.4	116.2	+ 1.6	89.3	95.8	111.8	162.9
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	144.2	174.1	187.9	188.1	+ 0.1	224.4	206.0	147.8	172.0
Fur skins, undressed	134.5	111.4	111.5	113.2	+ 1.5	184.5	85.9	73.3	118.8
Fibres and Textiles	94.5	110.0	95.3	113.9	+ 19.5	111.0	113.0	111.0	120.6
Cotton, raw	98.3	95.0	90.2	104.5	+ 15.9	109.3	111.3	83.6	113.4
Cotton fabrics	124.4	145.9	131.8	142.2	+ 7.9	154.9	135.9	127.8	150.9
Jute fabrics, unbleached	102.5	107.7	97.1	117.2	+ 20.7	85.2	123.3	135.7	124.5
Wool, raw	58.7	64.0	40.6	54.5	+ 34.2	64.7	65.2	48.8	38.7
Wool tops	42.9	73.5	50.8	62.2	+ 22.4	60.1	67.7	61.2	60.1
Worsted and serges	77.1	101.7	71.9	71.2	- 0.9	71.1	66.7	84.1	62.9
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	98.2	123.0	105.4	133.9	+ 27.0	132.5	116.5	134.4	160.5
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	109.8	62.5	78.3	89.8	+ 14.7	106.8	86.8	70.1	95.6
Wood Products and Paper	159.1	186.9	191.7	223.7	+ 16.7	202.7	219.8	230.8	241.0
Paperboard, paper and products	166.8	220.3	245.5	290.7	+ 18.4	255.8	290.0	299.8	315.6
Newspapers and periodicals	158.9	179.1	176.4	175.8	- 0.3	178.7	168.3	179.2	177.2
Iron and Steel and Products	152.6	161.7	139.2	162.9	+ 17.0	140.4	179.9	163.8	167.1
Iron ore	102.4	95.8	69.9	105.7	+ 51.2	0.5	108.7	199.3	111.4
Rolling mill products	136.0	116.7	91.2	111.7	+ 22.5	83.5	99.3	113.4	149.8
Farm implements and machinery	120.8	126.8	87.6	107.6	+ 22.8	82.4	134.7	110.6	102.6
Machinery (non-farm)	145.4	158.7	148.0	167.0	+ 12.8	140.9	176.6	171.4	177.9
Automobiles, trucks and parts	171.4	216.0	175.8	237.7	+ 35.2	234.9	291.9	211.4	213.7
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	161.4	200.9	195.8	210.8	+ 7.7	183.6	192.1	214.0	248.9
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	109.7	102.9	106.6	120.0	+ 12.6	82.4	124.6	120.9	152.0
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	185.2	257.5	265.4	284.4	+ 7.2	275.2	251.4	282.6	327.7
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	104.1	103.5	96.6	108.6	+ 12.4	81.5	106.1	122.1	125.5
Bricks and tiles	144.8	144.0	107.5	137.6	+ 28.0	105.2	133.1	148.2	161.7
China tableware	94.7	97.3	95.7	94.2	- 1.5	87.0	92.4	105.1	92.5
Coal, anthracite	74.1	56.5	52.4	49.7	- 5.2	47.6	34.3	51.6	65.9
Coal, bituminous	82.2	79.0	61.8	66.3	+ 7.3	46.4	77.3	70.3	70.7
Glass, plate and sheet	67.0	98.0	78.3	112.8	+ 44.1	87.7	120.2	118.2	124.0
Crude petroleum for refining	107.5	105.1	104.3	114.7	+ 10.0	97.9	114.2	126.7	120.3
Gasoline	85.3	98.9	80.7	84.7	+ 5.0	41.6	93.7	99.1	105.4
Chemicals and Fertilizer	144.3	170.2	171.6	198.8	+ 15.9	168.5	202.6	208.6	214.9
Fertilizer	140.2	160.9	162.7	166.0	+ 2.0	116.0	186.0	170.3	194.8
Paints and pigments	121.9	151.8	143.3	162.0	+ 13.4	148.3	169.0	163.2	167.2
Industrial chemicals	162.6	179.9	156.9	194.9	+ 24.2	148.6	198.9	214.0	217.6
Miscellaneous Products	257.4	313.4	321.8	322.5	+ 0.2	268.8	350.7	366.6	290.7
Rubber and products	99.3	132.5	133.4	138.7	+ 4.0	134.9	160.0	127.2	134.1
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	798.6	961.0	851.8	935.6	+ 9.8	631.6	1,036.2	1,189.8	886.5
Total Imports	138.0	151.0	141.0	160.3	+ 13.7	135.9	166.2	165.8	172.3

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XXII into appropriate value indexes.
2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. V, p. .

E. CURRENT SERIES

TABLE XXIV. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1951							
January	285,135	186,948	40,054	17,247	15,181	14,042	11,663
February	233,910	152,428	33,585	14,804	12,768	10,665	9,660
March	290,161	190,210	39,655	22,088	15,396	11,986	10,826
April	295,182	183,184	41,721	22,354	16,783	14,320	16,820
May	323,358	208,678	47,241	20,704	15,489	17,530	13,716
June	312,503	188,399	51,267	16,095	30,956	11,207	14,579
July	374,466	201,927	73,935	28,026	40,108	16,350	14,120
August	349,761	192,838	66,397	21,712	39,919	17,690	11,205
September	320,088	186,730	52,514	19,036	33,875	18,213	9,720
October	371,028	207,132	63,960	28,249	37,329	21,007	13,351
November	379,536	209,262	57,991	27,355	36,068	26,632	22,228
December	379,333	189,939	63,141	24,196	52,106	28,382	21,569
1952							
January	324,101	187,871	43,665	22,693	26,599	28,763	14,510
February	310,286	168,727	44,213	26,279	27,658	27,256	16,153
March	354,616	185,250	68,557	35,482	25,817	22,472	17,038
April	348,411	181,104	72,620	24,449	25,839	26,746	17,653
May	382,516	198,873	87,289	28,596	30,217	23,141	14,400
June	376,694	191,483	84,632	20,409	45,341	19,950	14,879
July	370,438	187,238	69,576	25,878	47,391	21,436	18,919
August	346,538	176,354	72,766	22,564	47,698	14,029	13,128
September	336,960	192,729	43,271	18,575	48,782	18,388	15,215
October	373,927	206,709	50,643	16,456	52,844	26,200	21,075
November	387,153	209,841	61,125	24,100	42,878	21,057	27,702
December	389,442	220,776	47,487	19,264	52,755	22,510	26,650
1953							
January	317,266	188,590	49,235	17,427	21,069	18,225	22,721
February	275,517	173,319	36,175	22,674	19,100	12,883	11,365
March	307,784	202,391	38,525	17,702	17,035	16,767	15,364
April	301,098	189,276	45,059	17,258	20,964	16,326	12,214
May	380,268	220,255	68,216	22,936	39,338	14,513	15,010
June	411,659	214,588	77,026	27,453	51,628	20,816	20,149
July	393,098	208,758	80,897	24,076	46,668	16,130	16,569
August	342,569	196,529	66,775	19,066	30,047	11,536	18,616
September	338,204	206,715	44,859	25,275	26,311	17,449	17,595
October	343,441	198,618	55,514	16,235	32,916	18,286	21,872
November	350,737	200,671	55,629	19,225	34,058	20,309	20,845
December	355,765	219,202	47,324	16,380	31,002	15,012	26,845
1954							
January	260,683	157,067	37,931	12,230	22,362	10,155	20,940
February	274,685	168,666	44,438	11,879	19,071	13,286	17,344
March	315,656	200,801	52,314	13,792	17,742	14,687	16,320
April	292,379	176,746	39,118	19,554	19,599	20,093	17,268
May	354,710	208,827	58,256	20,267	30,992	19,363	17,005
June	341,789	208,432	52,537	17,865	31,799	16,774	14,383
July	323,921	190,845	55,246	18,120	25,927	17,981	15,804
August	321,968	191,611	58,410	19,494	26,097	13,670	12,685
September	330,765	198,986	60,676	14,069	33,449	15,216	8,369
October	314,306	190,924	46,388	19,353	35,999	11,905	9,737
November	365,123	209,150	70,984	19,310	36,689	14,878	14,112
December	385,285	215,098	77,111	17,942	41,608	18,655	14,872
1955							
January	305,704	179,490	62,691	17,261	24,215	12,534	9,512
February	296,811	177,669	54,966	17,281	20,025	12,788	14,082
March	348,835	209,651	65,145	19,426	26,351	13,072	15,189
April	335,752	190,612	69,916	21,089	26,040	12,056	16,039
May	367,069	217,579	66,643	23,934	31,037	14,186	13,690
June	377,704	228,126	65,263	19,324	36,569	13,152	15,271
July	348,119	197,801	63,134	18,480	37,115	15,482	16,107
August	381,738	238,524	62,860	25,181	27,071	13,372	14,731
September	383,913	225,619	71,998	30,167	32,561	14,301	9,268
October	374,029	232,810	61,254	20,852	32,748	12,962	13,403
November	386,321	235,573	63,671	17,870	43,244	12,262	13,701
December	375,789	225,889	61,772	19,069	39,103	14,662	15,295

TABLE XXV. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1951							
January	327,190	233,315	33,923	22,107	9,391	22,030	6,424
February	274,167	199,035	27,806	14,830	9,596	17,027	5,873
March	342,500	245,709	30,412	25,040	11,120	22,447	7,772
April	393,039	278,405	48,937	22,452	14,449	22,170	6,626
May	405,069	273,171	43,599	32,059	18,629	27,115	10,496
June	360,421	241,473	39,928	30,700	16,141	23,024	9,155
July	370,642	234,741	43,299	38,723	18,462	23,519	11,898
August	357,473	229,464	39,051	40,952	17,005	23,634	7,367
September	311,500	211,597	28,559	27,028	15,046	21,477	7,793
October	344,145	238,273	32,726	21,286	18,962	26,495	6,403
November	325,702	224,684	33,327	18,216	17,993	24,076	7,406
December	273,008	203,060	19,417	13,496	10,318	20,678	6,039
1952							
January	307,084	228,711	24,336	14,462	11,296	22,220	6,059
February	282,016	211,805	21,289	16,734	9,719	18,692	3,777
March	327,019	253,476	22,623	10,758	11,584	24,249	4,329
April	323,971	245,614	28,402	13,064	11,215	21,480	4,196
May	385,992	282,893	33,217	20,230	15,534	27,030	7,088
June	324,267	235,300	31,553	16,827	11,058	23,160	6,369
July	343,159	246,606	34,090	16,838	10,738	27,656	7,241
August	302,894	212,770	32,387	14,346	13,300	24,253	5,838
September	349,116	255,144	31,495	19,523	13,074	21,800	8,080
October	376,391	275,215	37,060	16,725	14,626	26,572	6,193
November	363,447	264,211	35,273	16,003	17,214	24,545	6,201
December	345,111	265,220	28,032	9,659	11,938	22,569	7,693
1953							
January	327,814	249,199	30,557	9,458	10,294	21,207	7,098
February	310,048	241,010	27,153	8,933	8,771	20,835	3,345
March	360,102	272,845	37,568	11,018	11,880	22,059	4,732
April	391,758	297,246	37,947	12,497	18,064	22,724	3,280
May	420,561	312,315	43,534	17,639	14,753	27,680	4,640
June	406,281	299,798	42,831	17,150	16,269	23,226	7,007
July	405,435	286,528	47,070	17,967	15,902	31,093	6,875
August	345,239	244,738	38,409	14,700	14,898	26,404	6,092
September	367,488	268,018	34,338	16,902	14,615	25,296	8,319
October	358,271	258,252	36,782	18,499	16,098	22,169	6,470
November	351,400	244,519	38,857	16,968	18,899	24,793	7,375
December	338,435	246,747	38,346	9,431	12,731	22,480	8,699
1954							
January	280,217	202,681	28,302	9,132	10,289	23,578	6,235
February	292,612	217,449	29,026	10,478	9,093	21,633	4,932
March	353,036	269,951	30,890	9,641	12,226	25,011	5,316
April	348,484	255,737	35,289	14,886	15,386	21,449	5,736
May	359,710	259,977	35,999	17,299	15,827	24,100	6,507
June	416,054 ¹	296,986 ¹	44,622 ¹	20,274	16,886	29,091	8,195
July	341,246	240,557	34,989	16,409	14,974	25,110	9,208
August	335,201	238,937	31,146	17,625	15,635	22,194	9,664
September	324,780	227,720	30,379	18,891	16,935	22,160	8,695
October	333,070	234,864	31,520	19,030	17,502	21,892	8,263
November	372,130	273,459	26,475	20,301	19,710	22,178	10,007
December	336,658	243,062	33,834	8,944	14,102	26,009	10,707
1955							
January	306,637	228,048	27,545	11,350	10,010	21,851	7,833
February	307,873	232,692	25,562	10,882	9,554	21,628	7,556
March	376,200	284,934	32,326	13,488	12,555	24,743	8,154
April	382,577	284,784	33,792	18,247	15,464	23,679	6,611
May	433,995	318,515	37,069	20,630	18,209	28,625	10,946
June	402,132	300,271	26,588	20,589	16,903	26,735	11,046
July	372,637	274,385	33,508	16,319	16,208	23,466	8,751
August	429,830	301,691	45,398	18,478	18,110	32,571	13,583
September	414,188	302,354	31,652	23,148	19,536	27,219	10,279
October	456,745	331,090	38,627	21,235	22,701	31,253	11,839
November	443,708	303,483	40,348	24,703	26,729	31,641	16,805
December	385,848	289,932	28,116	11,038	18,365	25,845	12,552

1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in that month by an amount estimated at not less than \$40 million (some \$30 million of which represented imports from the United States, and some \$5 million imports from the United Kingdom). Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods. See Ch. V. p.

TABLE XXVI. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Months

Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Months	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
DOMESTIC EXPORTS:										
Price Indexes										
January	77.2	86.7	97.2	106.9	104.8	116.3	125.5	119.6	115.8	114.3
February	78.1	88.1	99.2	106.7	104.0	118.2	124.8	119.2	115.7	115.9
March	78.1	88.5	98.4	105.2	105.2	119.7	124.3	119.4	115.5	116.5
April	78.9	90.6	99.1	104.8	106.3	121.6	123.1	119.5	116.2	117.5
May	79.9	91.2	97.8	104.1	105.6	122.4	121.5	118.7	116.0	117.2
June	80.3	93.6	97.8	103.8	107.1	123.4	121.4	119.1	116.6	118.3
July	80.7	92.6	98.6	102.0	108.9	124.3	121.0	118.6	115.4	117.4
August	80.2	93.6	99.9	101.2	110.1	126.0	120.7	118.7	115.0	118.0
September	80.2	93.9	102.6	99.9	111.7	125.4	120.1	118.8	114.4	118.4
October	81.9	94.1	104.8	102.9	111.2	125.9	120.3	118.3	114.7	119.0
November	84.5	94.8	105.0	103.5	112.0	126.4	120.4	117.1	114.5	118.9
December	85.9	95.0	104.9	104.0	112.2	126.2	119.2	116.1	114.5	119.4
Annual Index	79.9	91.6	100.0	103.3	108.3	123.0	121.8	118.3	115.1	117.5
Physical Volume Indexes										
January	95.6	93.9	94.4	86.5	82.3	95.7	100.8	103.5	87.8	104.4
February	76.6	79.5	82.0	75.0	74.8	77.2	97.0	90.2	92.7	99.9
March	89.1	92.1	90.5	80.4	84.6	94.6	111.3	100.6	106.7	116.8
April	88.2	82.2	83.7	88.5	75.4	94.7	110.4	98.3	98.2	111.5
May	96.2	114.6	112.6	102.3	106.1	103.1	122.9	125.0	119.3	122.2
June	80.9	113.7	93.1	95.9	105.4	98.8	121.1	134.8	114.4	124.6
July	91.2	99.7	99.3	92.4	90.9	117.5	119.4	129.3	109.5	115.7
August	118.1	92.2	87.6	97.0	91.1	108.3	112.0	112.6	109.5	126.2
September	82.5	90.8	107.6	89.2	97.5	99.6	109.5	111.1	112.8	126.5
October	97.3	103.9	114.3	102.0	110.6	115.0	121.3	113.3	106.9	122.6
November	107.2	104.2	109.2	110.1	102.0	117.2	125.5	116.9	124.5	126.7
December	96.3	109.4	117.7	107.1	100.8	117.3	127.5	119.6	131.3	122.8
Annual Index	94.1	98.5	100.0	94.2	93.6	103.5	114.9	113.2	109.6	118.5
IMPORTS:										
Price Indexes										
January	74.2	81.0	97.1	103.3	107.2	119.9	119.9	108.4	109.5	109.0
February	74.7	82.2	98.0	104.0	107.6	122.6	117.3	108.1	109.1	109.6
March	74.7	83.9	98.0	103.9	108.6	124.8	114.9	109.0	108.9	110.4
April	76.1	86.6	99.1	104.5	109.3	128.4	112.9	109.0	110.0	110.6
May	77.4	88.5	99.8	102.6	108.5	129.7	110.7	109.3	110.2	109.7
June	77.4	88.5	99.9	102.0	108.5	129.9	109.4	109.9	110.6	109.8
July	77.2	87.9	98.8	100.7	109.0	129.9	107.9	109.9	110.7	109.1
August	77.6	87.6	99.5	100.7	110.8	127.3	106.6	110.2	110.3	109.6
September	76.5	89.3	100.2	101.3	112.6	126.4	106.7	111.0	109.8	111.3
October	76.5	90.1	101.7	102.0	114.0	124.1	107.7	110.7	109.4	112.1
November	77.7	92.8	102.6	104.3	113.6	121.5	108.0	110.1	109.0	112.8
December	80.3	95.2	102.8	107.0	116.4	121.5	108.4	110.0	109.0	113.6
Annual Index	76.5	88.0	100.0	102.6	110.3	126.2	110.4	109.4	109.5	110.5
Physical Volume Indexes										
January	85.8	97.4	96.6	98.5	90.0	124.3	116.4	136.1	116.2	127.5
February	71.2	98.1	84.6	90.2	84.7	101.9	109.1	130.0	121.7	127.1
March	85.3	113.3	91.5	103.4	99.5	125.0	128.8	149.9	147.2	152.7
April	95.9	118.6	104.0	105.7	96.2	139.4	130.4	163.2	143.5	156.3
May	96.0	123.6	102.6	111.2	121.8	142.0	157.8	174.3	148.3	178.4
June	92.6	118.9	106.1	111.9	118.5	126.1	134.4	167.6	170.6 ¹	164.5
July	95.2	117.4	103.7	104.4	108.4	129.9	144.5	167.6	139.4	153.6
August	95.7	106.3	94.5	95.6	109.8	127.3	129.0	141.7	137.2	174.5
September	92.8	105.9	100.6	99.5	113.1	111.9	148.4	149.4	132.4	168.6
October	110.7	128.5	108.9	104.6	128.1	125.8	158.6	146.0	137.8	184.7
November	115.8	112.3	105.7	104.6	131.3	121.7	152.2	144.9	154.7	178.2
December	103.0	92.8	102.7	90.7	104.2	102.0	143.7	139.2	139.7	154.1
Annual Index	95.4	110.9	100.0	102.0	109.2	122.7	138.0	151.0	141.0	160.3

1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the volume index for that month by an amount estimated at not less than 10%. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods. See Ch. V, p.

TABLE XXVII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Quarters
Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Quarter	Domestic Exports					Imports				
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Price Indexes										
First Quarter	118.0	124.8	119.2	115.2	115.5	122.6	117.3	108.5	109.2	109.6
Second Quarter	122.5	122.0	119.0	116.3	117.7	129.4	110.2	109.2	110.3	110.1
Third Quarter	125.5	120.6	118.5	115.0	118.0	127.9	107.1	110.3	110.3	109.9
Fourth Quarter	126.0	119.9	116.9	114.5	119.1	122.1	107.9	110.2	109.1	112.8
Physical Volume Indexes										
First Quarter	89.2	103.0	98.2	96.1	107.1	116.9	118.1	138.7	128.3	135.9
Second Quarter	98.9	118.1	119.5	110.6	119.4	135.8	140.9	168.7	154.0 ¹	166.2
Third Quarter	108.2	113.7	117.9	110.4	122.8	123.1	140.6	152.5	136.4	165.8
Fourth Quarter	116.7	124.8	116.9	121.0	124.1	116.8	151.7	143.4	144.2	172.3

1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the volume index for the second quarter by an amount estimated at not less than 3%. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods. See Ch. V, p.

TABLE XXVIII. Foreign Exchange Rates, by Months

Month	U.S. Dollar in Canada					Pound Sterling in Canada				
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Canadian cents per unit										
January	105.17	100.48	97.05	97.29	96.60	294.46	279.51	273.05	273.56	269.12
February	104.92	100.10	97.73	96.65	97.69	293.82	278.43	275.55	271.93	271.97
March	104.73	99.59	98.33	97.08	98.43	293.29	278.58	276.92	273.29	274.81
April	105.99	98.09	98.37	98.25	98.62	296.74	275.46	277.13	276.93	275.86
May	106.37	98.38	99.41	98.43	98.59	297.89	275.49	279.80	277.48	275.69
June	106.94	97.92	99.44	98.13	98.44	299.41	272.68	279.82	276.61	274.66
July	106.05	96.91	99.18	97.44	98.46	296.90	270.21	279.29	274.59	274.25
August	105.56	96.11	98.83	97.02	98.51	295.46	268.05	278.25	272.95	274.56
September	105.56	95.98	98.43	96.97	98.78	295.46	267.11	275.94	271.65	275.22
October	105.08	96.43	98.25	96.98	99.53	294.11	269.36	275.76	271.34	277.96
November	104.35	97.66	97.77	96.92	99.94	292.06	273.52	274.89	270.90	280.04
December	102.56	97.06	97.31	96.80	99.95	286.49	272.40	273.52	269.88	280.15
Annual Average	105.28	97.89	98.34	97.32	98.63	294.68	273.40	276.66	273.39	275.35

Source: Bank of Canada. Noon average market rate for business days in month (year).

Note: Exchange rates for these and other currencies are published currently in *Price and Prices Indexes*, D.B.S., monthly, and *Foreign Trade*, Department of Trade and Commerce, bi-weekly.

TABLE XXIX. New Gold Production Available for Export, by Months

Month	Average 1935-39	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
\$'000,000										
January	10.0	9.0	9.3	9.7	15.8	17.3	13.3	16.0	11.5	11.5
February	9.4	6.9	8.9	9.6	11.7	11.7	13.0	16.1	10.2	14.7
March	11.6	6.8	8.7	12.1	13.5	8.4	15.0	15.6	12.8	12.2
April	8.4	6.4	9.5	9.8	11.4	16.2	11.2	11.7	13.8	10.9
May	9.8	8.2	8.8	12.4	15.8	13.0	8.5	12.0	13.7	15.0
June	10.7	8.6	9.6	9.8	15.0	13.8	14.6	13.7	15.6	13.3
July	9.2	10.1	10.8	9.4	14.8	13.4	14.9	9.3	13.6	11.9
August	9.7	7.5	9.7	13.8	13.8	11.0	9.6	10.7	13.3	13.1
September	10.9	8.4	11.9	11.2	10.8	10.8	12.8	10.4	11.9	12.2
October	12.6	9.2	9.6	13.2	16.4	8.2	10.1	9.9	12.3	11.7
November	11.2	7.2	9.1	15.4	12.3	7.7	13.6	9.1	12.3	15.0
December	10.9	11.0	12.8	12.5	11.3	18.3	13.5	9.8	13.7	13.4
Total	124.4	99.3	119.0	138.9	162.6	149.8	150.1	144.3	154.7	154.9

F. TRADE BY THE STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION

TABLE XXX. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports) by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1954 and 1955

Section and Division Codes	Title Description	To All Countries		To United States		To United Kingdom	
		1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
0	Food	892,209	797,902	286,563	229,940	220,255	246,948
00	Live animals, chiefly for food.....	18,100	14,345	17,248	12,895	1	0
01	Meat and meat preparations.....	58,534	48,292	44,375	40,743	1,719	903
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	13,168	17,247	1,667	1,088	1,157	3,630
03	Fish and fish preparations.....	123,716	118,079	82,093	83,675	11,349	4,792
04	Cereals and cereal preparations.....	607,460	525,251	38,134	49,454	196,303	215,196
05	Fruits and vegetables.....	27,289	26,739	18,666	17,232	2,771	3,695
06	Sugar and sugar preparations.....	6,152	6,148	6,010	6,012	10	6
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices.....	2,534	1,157	2,033	674	320	335
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals).....	34,169	38,982	26,010	17,780	6,573	18,058
09	Miscellaneous food preparations.....	1,086	1,662	327	387	52	333
1	Beverages and Tobacco	81,252	91,644	55,697	57,556	15,044	22,971
11	Beverages.....	62,645	64,642	55,653	57,523	377	575
12	Tobacco and manufactures.....	18,607	27,001	43	33	14,667	22,396
2	Crude Materials, Inedible.....	1,098,079	1,324,204	729,318	888,467	192,043	208,984
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed.....	33,049	38,950	22,819	27,111	5,429	6,103
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels.....	16,958	35,474	1,440	1,500	3,332	7,832
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic ¹	775	726	762	718	8	9
24	Wood, lumber and cork.....	387,129	449,343	272,682	321,107	78,132	80,178
25	Pulp and waste paper.....	273,381	300,172	208,124	236,546	34,735	34,904
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured.....	7,271	8,086	3,766	4,202	1,466	1,207
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers.....	101,733	122,414	64,854	78,072	7,318	10,456
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap.....	251,110	340,801	132,964	197,876	59,233	66,466
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.....	26,674	28,237	21,908	21,337	2,390	1,828
3	31 Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity	20,212	58,399	17,445	54,801	529	2,515
4	41 Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	6,178	10,761	1,931	1,872	549	2,402
5	Chemicals.....	193,718	242,377	113,110	138,519	21,047	25,854
51	Chemical elements and compounds.....	45,290	47,607	32,815	33,894	8,338	10,499
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals.....	433	509	433	509	0	0
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials.....	1,037	1,275	291	513	129	40
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products.....	5,533	4,727	727	875	37	19
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations.....	260	335	118	176	1	9
56	Fertilizers, manufactured.....	42,550	56,503	39,374	44,782	2	51
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals ²	98,614	131,421	39,352	57,771	12,542	15,235
6	Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material.....	1,330,533	1,487,536	991,150	1,057,549	199,355	255,257
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	8,206	9,928	3,978	4,985	1,817	1,934
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	10,888	9,356	5,284	3,667	49	71
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture).....	58,817	75,527	51,319	63,818	3,502	5,834
64	Paper, paperboard and products.....	654,127	691,531	569,270	592,641	30,331	37,044
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	14,538	13,717	7,366	6,197	804	746
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	9,961	18,447	6,562	13,053	490	1,979
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery.....	14,954	17,415	12,941	15,812	1,512	857
68	Base metals (including iron).....	493,350	633,359	275,136	345,338	160,353	206,485
69	Manufactures of metals.....	65,691	18,255	59,293	12,038	497	308
7	Machinery and Transport Equipment	272,680	280,749	141,174	148,071	5,563	5,199
71	Machinery other than electric	150,601	151,533	88,188	103,782	3,550	3,730
72	Electric machinery and apparatus.....	32,641	31,921	15,850	15,356	504	606
73	Transport equipment.....	89,438	97,295	37,135	28,932	1,509	864
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles.....	29,222	30,379	16,466	16,839	1,533	2,172
81	Building fixtures and fittings	1,568	1,379	58	135	6	1
82	Furniture and related fixtures.....	713	753	346	342	1	7
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	66	80	36	53	2	1
84	Clothing.....	4,635	5,171	2,850	3,002	283	627
85	Footwear.....	2,766	2,390	2,085	1,458	147	275
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc.....	9,383	9,372	4,588	4,664	674	666
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.....	10,091	11,233	6,504	7,186	422	594
9	Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities.....	22,834	27,333	14,585	18,567	2,397	1,692
91	Postal packages	64	73	21	28	2	1
92	Live animals not for food.....	1,214	1,136	1,163	1,063	18	12
93	Returned goods and special transactions	21,556	26,124	13,401	17,475	2,379	1,680
	Grand Total, Exports Covered by S.I.T.C.	3,946,917	4,351,284	2,367,439	2,612,182	658,315	773,994

1. The provisions of the Statistics Act prevent the inclusion of exports of synthetic rubber in Division 23. They are included in Division 59.
2. Less than \$500.00.

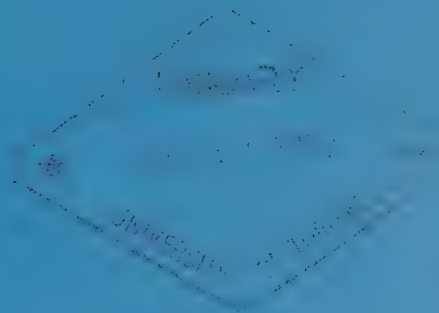
TABLE XXXI. Imports by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1954 and 1955

Section and Division Codes	Title Description	From All Countries		From United States		From United Kingdom	
		1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
0	Food	425,799	435,058	184,374	195,397	15,156	15,036
00	Live animals, chiefly for food.....	1,623	2,178	1,450	2,028	173	150
01	Meat and meat preparations.....	18,816	23,555	8,934	12,183	440	376
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	4,832	7,100	2,164	2,681	15	28
03	Fish and fish preparations.....	8,364	9,407	4,232	5,075	224	293
04	Cereals and cereal preparations.....	24,195	19,513	19,230	14,759	2,417	3,058
05	Fruits and vegetables.....	178,164	188,215	120,851	129,888	1,682	1,745
06	Sugar and sugar preparations.....	59,255	61,675	2,228	2,419	2,171	2,830
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices.....	122,318	113,020	17,523	16,373	7,820	6,331
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals).....	6,116	7,994	6,054	7,985	2	3
09	Miscellaneous food preparations.....	2,116	2,400	1,708	2,006	212	215
1	Beverages and Tobacco	24,580	25,303	5,352	5,859	10,206	10,171
11	Beverages.....	19,766	20,398	1,891	2,360	9,996	9,912
12	Tobacco and manufactures.....	4,815	4,905	3,461	3,499	209	259
2	Crude Materials, Inedible	320,431	417,255	214,630	265,589	20,223	26,106
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed.....	20,165	27,736	16,926	21,509	1,299	2,755
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels.....	33,447	29,253	22,604	20,446	4	71
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic.....	24,000	43,775	8,169	16,121	226	163
24	Wood, lumber and cork	27,009	36,844	25,479	34,887	1	21
25	Pulp and waste paper.....	7,618	9,661	7,440	9,655	5	4
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured.....	102,754	121,535	64,403	60,433	16,486	19,254
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers.....	40,175	46,856	34,633	39,640	1,596	2,344
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap.....	48,826	82,551	24,959	50,941	79	175
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.....	16,436	19,044	10,016	11,959	528	1,319
3	31 Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity	456,628	489,437	236,311	230,632	4,018	4,290
4	41 Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	28,162	28,157	17,003	14,644	1,199	1,821
5	Chemicals	231,761	272,814	199,174	230,410	19,914	24,261
51	Chemical elements and compounds.....	55,660	68,150	47,729	56,887	5,157	6,359
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	9,188	10,141	8,363	8,604	572	639
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials.....	28,894	33,847	19,525	22,576	6,076	7,080
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products.....	17,692	17,631	14,942	14,200	1,694	1,973
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations.....	8,360	9,713	6,965	8,326	418	493
56	Fertilizers, manufactured.....	11,105	11,767	9,413	9,900	34	40
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals	100,862	121,564	92,236	109,917	5,964	7,677
6	Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	805,298	924,004	547,586	639,932	161,457	161,593
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	11,334	13,572	6,770	8,214	4,041	4,522
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	17,464	24,940	15,698	22,553	685	870
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture).....	25,664	28,450	16,184	16,246	2,839	3,223
64	Paper, paperboard and products	38,956	47,641	36,783	45,281	1,409	1,767
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	193,682	217,027	98,858	110,412	59,121	61,958
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	78,729	98,203	46,148	58,864	21,060	23,236
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	34,324	34,502	6,811	8,262	19,397	17,414
68	Base metals (including iron).....	194,542	228,166	144,072	174,956	29,695	26,019
69	Manufactures of metals	210,604	231,504	176,261	195,145	23,209	22,583
7	Machinery and Transport Equipment	1,288,940	1,562,814	1,144,339	1,412,662	114,042	112,715
71	Machinery other than electric	641,189	762,028	565,381	691,240	55,573	48,674
72	Electric machinery and apparatus.....	227,912	251,620	200,329	220,720	21,310	23,514
73	Transport equipment.....	419,840	549,166	378,630	500,702	37,159	40,527
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	310,719	348,579	242,432	269,385	33,397	35,537
81	Building fixtures and fittings	18,210	22,205	16,486	19,916	1,059	1,505
82	Furniture and related fixtures	11,625	13,758	10,606	12,525	593	540
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	4,332	5,430	2,687	3,522	902	980
84	Clothing	39,008	44,968	18,204	20,477	14,496	14,865
85	Footwear.....	8,888	10,355	4,078	3,780	3,402	3,700
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc.....	66,040	72,734	49,421	54,739	3,112	3,277
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.....	162,616	179,129	140,950	154,429	9,832	10,670
9	Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	200,741	208,219	170,073	187,619	12,859	9,007
91	Postal packages	40,637	41,639	39,650	40,537	662	658
92	Live animals not for food.....	2,151	2,468	2,008	2,254	112	109
93	Returned goods and special transactions	157,953	164,112	128,414	144,829	12,084	8,239
	Grand Total, Imports Covered by S.I.T.C.	4,093,060	4,711,640	2,961,272	3,452,129	392,471	400,531

1. Less than \$500.00.



CANADA



REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE
CALENDAR YEAR, 1956

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
International Trade Division
External Trade Section

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REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE

CALENDAR YEAR, 1956

Published by Authority of

The Honourable Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce

FOREWORD

The *Review of Foreign Trade* is a semi-annual publication designed to provide summary information on Canadian trade for the general reader, together with some analysis of the material included in the trade statistics. Both textual commentary and concise tables are presented. Those interested in obtaining more detailed statistics on any phase of Canada's foreign trade should consult the monthly, quarterly and annual Trade of Canada publications issued by the External Trade Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

This report was prepared by Mr. M. Landey, under the direction of Mr. L.A. Shackleton, Chief of the External Trade Section, and of Mr. C.D. Blyth, Director of the International Trade Division.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics
July 15th, 1957

WALTER E. DUFFETT,
Dominion Statistician.

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CHAPTER I

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1956

Leading Developments

Canada's foreign trade continued to expand in 1956 for the second consecutive year, both exports and imports attaining new value and volume peaks. The external and internal stimuli which contributed to the marked recovery of Canada's trade in 1955 from the more moderate level of 1954 were still strongly evident in 1956. International economic conditions remained generally prosperous and world trade substantially exceeded the previous peak in 1955. There were higher exports from Canada to all the principal trading areas and almost every individual leading foreign market. The United States, where the overall pace of economic activity continued at high levels, was again the most important single source of demand for Canadian products and accounted for three-fifths of total exports. In Canada the almost continuous acceleration in economic activity in the postwar period was particularly accentuated during the past two years, capital investment becoming in 1956 the most dynamic element in the economy. The requirements of this expansion, especially those created by the rapid tempo of natural resources development and

to a lesser extent by various consumer demands, have been exerting increasing pressure on domestic materials, manpower and the available volume of production. Consequently imports rose more sharply in 1956 than in the previous year, especially for machinery and steel products and generally for producers' materials and equipment. There were larger purchases from all the main trading areas and major trading partners, the United States again contributing almost three-quarters of total imports.

Total exports (domestic exports plus re-exports) rose 11.8% as compared with a 10.2% gain in 1955. Exports were higher than in the previous year in every month but March, with record values in every quarter and both halves of the year. As in 1955, 47.4% of total exports was registered in the first half of 1956 and 52.6% in the second, and the percentage increase for both halves over the corresponding periods in the previous year was virtually the same as for the year as a whole. Exports of grains, which staged a strong recovery in 1956, went up at a higher rate than total exports; while

TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canada's Foreign Trade

	Calendar Year					Change from	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1954 to 1955	1955 to 1956
	\$'000,000					%	%
Value of Trade:							
Total Exports ¹	4,356.0	4,172.6	3,946.9	4,351.3	4,863.1	+10.2	+11.8
Domestic Exports	4,301.1	4,117.4	3,881.3	4,281.8	4,789.7	+10.3	+11.9
Re-Exports	54.9	55.2	65.6	69.5	73.4	+ 5.9	+ 5.6
Imports	4,030.5	4,382.8	4,093.2 ²	4,712.4	5,705.4	+15.1	+21.1
Total Trade	8,386.4	8,555.4	8,040.1 ²	9,063.7	10,568.6	+12.7	+16.6
Trade Balance	+325.5	-210.2	-146.3 ²	-361.1	-842.3	—	—
Price Indexes:	1948 = 100						
Domestic Exports	121.8	118.3	115.1	117.7	121.3	+ 2.3	+ 3.1
Imports	110.4	109.4	109.5	110.5	113.0	+ 0.9	+ 2.3
Terms of Trade ³	110.3	108.1	105.1	106.5	107.3	+ 1.3	+ 0.8
Volume Indexes:	1948 = 100						
Domestic Exports	114.9	113.2	109.6	118.3	128.4	+ 7.9	+ 8.5
Imports	138.0	151.0	141.0	160.3	190.0	+13.7	+18.5
Constant Dollar Values:	\$'000,000 of 1948						
Total Exports	3,581.0	3,530.9	3,432.0	3,700.8	4,013.6	+ 7.8	+ 8.5
Imports	3,650.8	4,006.2	3,738.1 ²	4,264.6	5,049.0	+14.1	+18.4
Total Trade	7,231.8	7,537.2	7,170.1 ²	7,965.4	9,062.6	+11.1	+13.8

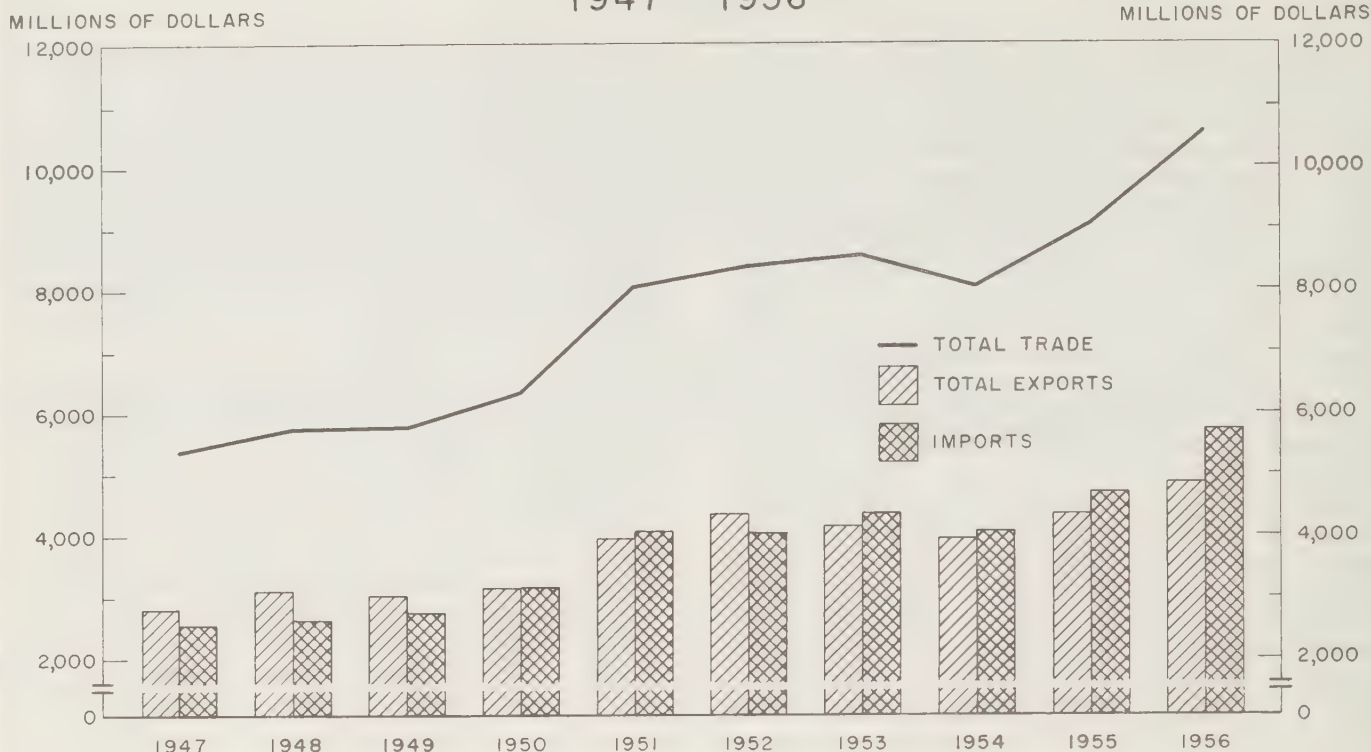
1. Exclusive of transfers of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act, which were as follows: 1952, \$100.9 million; 1953, \$182.0 million; 1954, \$202.4 million; 1955, \$165.9 million; 1956, \$96.8 million.

2. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in the year by an amount estimated at not less than \$40 million, and total trade and the trade balance by the same amount. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

3. Export price index divided by import price index. This ratio measures the extent to which export prices have increased more or less rapidly than import prices.

CHART I

EXPORTS, IMPORTS AND TOTAL TRADE 1947—1956



all other exports taken together rose more moderately but nevertheless attained new value and volume records. Allowing for the influence of the seasonal pattern affecting them, exports reached a new peak in the third quarter, as was the case in 1955, at an annual rate of \$5,122 million or 5% above the 1956 total.

Imports went up 21.1% as against a 15.1% increase in the previous year. New records were set for purchases abroad in every month, all quarters and both half-years. In 1955 the first half-year accounted for 46.9% of total imports in the year and for only 25.7% of the total increase over calendar year 1954. But in 1956 imports were virtually equal in both six-month periods and the first half accounted for 64% of the total gain in the year, with a 28.8% increase over the corresponding period in 1955 as against only 14.3% in the second half. On a seasonally adjusted basis, following an uninterrupted upward movement starting in the fourth quarter of 1954 imports declined in the third quarter of 1956 and then recovered in the fourth to reach an annual rate of \$5,875 million or 3% above the 1956

total. As imports rose almost twice as much as exports the resulting import balance was close to two and half times as large as in the previous year, amounting to 8% of total trade and 14.8% of imports.

After reaching a peak of 123.0 in 1951, the average prices of Canadian exports declined gradually to 115.1 in 1954, then turned up again to a level of 121.3 in 1956. For imports which were also at a peak of 126.2 in 1951, the average prices fell abruptly to 110.4 in 1952 and stabilized around this level for the next three years, moving to a somewhat higher plateau of 113.0 in 1956. The considerable appreciation in the external value of the Canadian dollar in 1956 helped to moderate the rise in the prices of commodities entering Canada's foreign trade, thus tending to exert a restraining influence on the general price level in the country. From 1955 to 1956, prices rose 3.1% for exports and 2.3% for imports. Consequently, close to three-quarters of the value gain in exports and almost nine-tenths of that in imports can be attributed to a higher volume of trade.

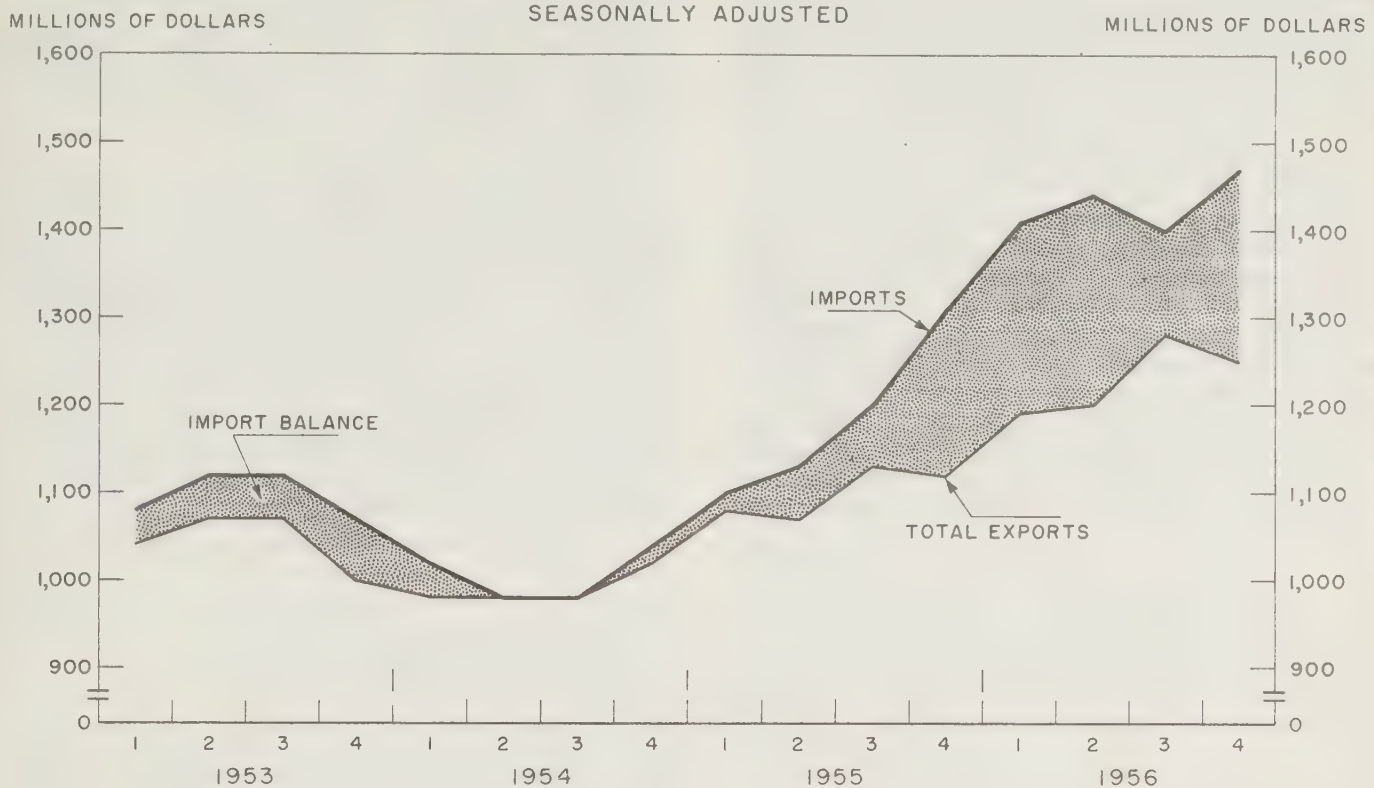
Domestic Economy

The marked upswing in economic activity that took place in 1955 continued at a rapid pace in 1956. Gross national product rose to \$29.9 billion

or 11% above the value registered in the previous year. In a situation of increasing utilization of the available materials, manpower and productive capac-

CHART II

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY QUARTERS, 1953-1956



ity the overall price level, which showed little change in 1955, rose between 3% and 4%. The physical volume of output therefore went up less than the value of gross national product; however the gain in constant dollar terms of 7% was only surpassed in the postwar period by the record increase of 9% in 1955. The major expansionary force in the economy in 1956 was the sharp increase in business capital investment outlays for new construction and machinery and equipment, rising respectively by 38% and 29% as compared with 11% and 6% in the previous year. The rate of advance in consumer expenditures, government spending and exports of goods and services was generally sustained, and there was a marked increase in the rate of business inventory accumulation, particularly in the first half of 1956. But expenditure on residential construction, which had the largest relative gain of 27% in 1955, recorded only a 5% increase. Imports of goods and services rose 20%, and the increase in purchases abroad provided about one-third of the addition to the total supply of goods and services available in the national economy in 1956, with imports contributing one-fifth of it.

Measured as a proportion of gross national product, there was in 1956 a fractional decline for exports of goods and services to 21.1% as compared with the highest percentage of 24% reached in the 1950's and the postwar peak of 26.7% in 1946. Imports of goods and services, on the other hand,

increased their share of gross national expenditure from 23.9% to 25.8%, fractionally below the highest postwar levels of 26.3% in 1947 and 26.1% in 1951. Between 1955 and 1956, exports and imports of goods alone showed an increase both as a proportion of gross national product, respectively from 16.2% to 16.3% and 17.5% to 19.1%, and in their share of exports and imports of goods and services, from respectively 75.6% to 77.1% and 73.3% to 74.1%.

All major industrial segments of the economy participated in the overall expansion. The volume of agricultural output rose about 8%, reflecting mainly larger grain crops, and that of non-agricultural production went up by over 7%, with widespread gains. There was an increase of about 6% in manufacturing output. Production of durable goods advanced 8%, with the sharpest gain of 14% in iron and steel products. However, despite a 17% increase in the domestic output of steel and a near-doubling of imports of rolling mill products, some types of structural and other steel remained in short supply during 1956. There were also widespread gains in the output of non-durable goods, with a total advance of 5%. Outside manufacturing, the sharpest increases took place in the volume of construction activity, in transportation, storage and communication services, and in mining, quarrying and oil well output. Paralleling the advance in production, business and personal incomes continued to expand, mainly as a result of higher wages and salaries and

investment income, but also due to gains in the net income of farm operators and of other unincorporated business. Total employment rose 4% in 1956, more than in any comparable period in the last decade, reflecting the natural increase in adult population, immigration, and the absorption of both the unemployed and those not previously seeking employment.

Total expenditure on capital investment rose in 1956 at the highest rate yet achieved in any postwar year and amounted to over one-fifth of gross national product, also a postwar record. The rapid growth in the development of Canada's natural resources in recent years, which absorbed most of the additional investment and was sharply accentuated in 1956, stemmed from strong foreign demand for many Canadian primary commodities, especially forest products and minerals, combined with a new upsurge of mineral discoveries in this country and a growing pressure of demands on fuel, power and transportation facilities. Prominent among the

various expansion programs were increased activity on the St. Lawrence project, commencement of work on two major gas pipe lines, and intensified exploration and development of new oil and gas fields and of uranium mines. There were also substantial additions of new capacity in non-ferrous metals, asbestos, aluminum, pulp and paper, chemicals, steel, cement and hydro-electric power.

The sharp acceleration in the pace of development of Canada's natural resources and basic industries during the past two years was largely responsible for the high rate of imports, especially in 1956. But these activities also contributed to the high and rising level of exports. This development has been clearly reflected in the recent upsurge in foreign sales of such "new" exports as iron ore, uranium and petroleum, Canada entering the ranks of world's largest producers and exporters of iron ore and uranium and significantly improving its relative position in petroleum.

TABLE 2. Indexes of Foreign Trade and Domestic Economic Activity

1948 = 100

	1937	1947	1953	1954	1955	1956
Value Indexes:						
Domestic Exports.....	32.4	90.2	133.9	126.2	139.2	155.7
Imports.....	30.7	97.6	166.2	155.2	178.7	216.4
Total Trade.....	31.7	93.7	148.9	139.9	157.7	183.9
Gross National Product.....	34.3	88.2	156.7	155.9	172.4	191.3
Private Investment in Plant, Equipment and Housing.....	24.1	79.0	180.3	173.8	196.5	246.4
Cheques Cashed.....	43.6	92.3	170.3	183.0	199.0	237.0
Bank Deposits.....	37.5	95.6	128.9	135.5	150.2	159.6
Price Indexes:						
Domestic Exports.....	53.4	91.6	118.3	115.1	117.7	121.3
Imports.....	50.8	88.0	109.4	109.5	110.5	113.0
Wholesale Prices.....	55.7	88.4	114.1	112.2	113.2	116.6
Consumers' Prices.....	64.9	87.4	119.1	119.8	120.0	121.8
Volume Indexes:						
Domestic Exports.....	60.7	98.5	113.2	109.6	118.3	128.4
Imports.....	60.4	110.9	151.0	141.0	160.3	191.5
Total Trade.....	60.7	104.3	131.2	124.8	138.6	157.7
Gross National Product.....	55.1	97.1	128.6	125.4	136.8	146.5
Industrial Production.....	55.0	96.7	126.5	124.6	135.4	144.9
Persons with Jobs.....	83.3	99.1	107.4	106.3	109.0	113.1
Railway Revenue Freight Ton Miles.....	45.6	101.8	110.5	97.4	112.0	133.3

International Background

International economic conditions remained generally prosperous during 1956. Although the rate of advance was slower than in 1955, total output of the free worlds' mines and factories exceeded the level of any previous year. This was for example true of such important industrial materials as coal, crude petroleum, cement, pig iron, crude steel, copper, zinc, lead, aluminum and electricity, but not of tin or crude rubber. However, the gain in the world index of industrial production in 1956 was about one-half of the advance in 1955 and below the average annual increase over the past ten years. Industrial production in the United States and western Europe rose at a lower rate than in the preceding year, while there was no overall expansion in the United Kingdom. But in Japan and India industrial output advanced by 20%, considerably more than in 1955. Economic conditions were generally satisfactory throughout the Commonwealth, although the West African area was affected by the low price of cocoa. The position of Latin American countries as a whole improved in 1956, not only for producers of oil and metals but also for countries which rely more on agricultural products. It appears that on the whole the effects of the Middle East crisis had less impact on the level of world production and trade than had been originally anticipated, even though the closing of the Suez canal markedly affected ocean freight rates and resulted in a temporary upward price movement of certain primary commodities.

The value of world trade set a new record in 1956, increasing at about the same rate as in 1955 and surpassing by about 10% the previous peak achieved in that year. International demand for manufactured goods, especially metals and engineering products, again rose at a high rate, and Germany and Japan continued to expand their share of world trade in manufactures¹. The average level of world prices, which after a gradual decline from the peak of 1951 remained virtually stable between 1953 and 1955, rose about 3% with an about 4% gain for manufactured goods and 1% for primary commodities. In the latter category there was an 8% increase for minerals as a whole, with a sharp gain for fuels, especially coal, and also for metals but at a lower rate than in 1955. Prices of nickel, aluminum and iron ore rose and there were also increases for zinc, lead and tin under the influence of the United States stockpiling program and barter transactions. The average annual price of copper remained about unchanged, but a sharp downward movement set in in the early part of the year owing to the reversal of demand and supply conditions prevailing in 1955. The average world prices of foodstuffs went up by about 1%, with a firming up in cereals, sugar and coffee, but declines for rice, tea and cocoa. But there was an about 2% drop for non-food agricultural

raw materials. The price of rubber fell sharply from the boom level of 1955, and there took place a downward adjustment for cotton resulting from the return of the United States government to sales at competitive prices; on the other hand, raw wool prices staged in 1956 a major and sustained recovery.

The total gold and dollar holdings (private and official) of countries other than the United States continued to increase in 1956 for the fifth consecutive year. At the December 1956 level reserves were almost twice the lowest postwar level in 1948 and about 50% above early 1952 when the upswing began. About one-fifth of the 1956 gain was accounted for by increases in monetary gold stocks, and a part of the remainder reflected transactions with international financial institutions. But as in earlier years, transactions with the United States were in 1956 the largest single factor responsible for the gain in total gold and dollar holdings of the rest of the world. In spite of an increased current account surplus, the United States military and economic and other aid outlays, combined with a sharp rise in the outflow of private capital, were sufficient to maintain a high rate of accumulation of reserves abroad.

In 1956, as in recent years, the additions to the total gold and dollar reserves were unequally distributed and went to a rather small number of countries. A very large proportion of the total gain went to West Germany, accounting for more than the increase for continental western Europe as a whole. France, which in 1955 had the largest gain in this group of countries, showed a very sharp decline as did the Netherlands. Despite the serious strain on reserves resulting from the Middle East crisis, there took place in 1956 a small increase in the gold and dollar holdings of the sterling area. Notable was the improvement in the balance of payments situation for Australia and New Zealand, owing to the imposition of severe import restrictions and a higher level of exports of raw wool, wheat and meat and dairy products. But India's balance of payments deficit rose sharply, and was largely met by drawings on sterling balances, due to a pronounced advance in economic development projects. The aggregate gold and dollar holdings of Latin American countries rose moderately, most of the increase going to Venezuela and Brazil but with declines for Argentina and Colombia. The gain in the reserves of non-sterling Asian countries was mainly accounted for by Japan and the Philippines. Canada added significantly to total holdings as a rising current account deficit was more than offset by an inflow of capital, primarily from the United States.

The freer pattern of trade and payments that had emerged in recent years was largely maintained in 1956 and, although direct controls were tightened in some cases, countries experiencing balance of

1. For these and other trends in world production and trade during the postwar decade see *Review of Foreign Trade*, First Half Year 1956, pp. 12-15.

TABLE 3. Foreign Trade and Population

	Unit	1937	1947	1953	1954	1955	1956
Population.....	'000	11, 045	12, 551	14, 781	15, 195	15, 698	16, 081
Current Dollar Comparisons:							
Domestic Exports Per Capita.....	\$	90.30	221.09	278.56	255.43	272.76	297.85
Imports Per Capita.....	\$	73.24	205.08	296.52	269.38	300.19	354.79
Total Trade Per Capita	\$	164.87	429.11	578.81	529.13	577.38	657.21
Constant Dollar Comparisons:							
Domestic Exports Per Capita.....	\$'48	169.10	241.36	235.47	221.92	231.74	245.55
Imports Per Capita.....	\$'48	144.17	233.04	271.04	246.01	271.67	313.97
Total Trade Per Capita.....	\$'48	315.90	477.75	509.92	471.87	507.42	563.56

payments difficulties continued on the whole to cope with the situation by means of fiscal and monetary measures. Further advances toward relaxing of the remaining discriminatory controls over dollar imports were particularly in evidence in western Europe. France and Norway implemented their first dollar liberalization measures and Austria, Denmark, West Germany, Italy and Sweden expanded the lists of dollar imports. As a result of these and earlier liberalization measures, most of dollar imports into Belgium and Luxembourg, Germany, Norway and Switzerland and over one-half in Denmark, Sweden and Portugal were freed of controls. Of particular importance was the fact that despite recent difficulties the United Kingdom did not take recourse to intensified import restrictions. There was also some relaxation of controls in the British West Indies, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the Union of South Africa. In Latin America, Mexico, Venezuela and the Central American and Caribbean area republics maintained their open dollar markets in 1956.

During the first half of 1956 there took place the fourth general round of multilateral tariff negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Canada took part in these meetings and negotiated new agreements with the United States and twelve other countries in Europe and Latin America. Canada also negotiated a separate trade agreement with Honduras in 1956, extending most-

favoured-nation treatment to trade between the two countries. Another separate trade agreement was concluded with the U.S.S.R. providing for reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment of trade and for guaranteed purchase by the Soviet Union of a minimum of 44 million bushels of wheat over a period of three years. Also related to Canada's wheat sales, a new International Wheat Agreement was concluded in 1956 with some reduction of both the maximum and minimum prices and of the total as well as of Canadian export quotas. A most important event in the trade field in 1956 was the proposed formation of the customs union for France, Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries, and the United Kingdom's decision to associate with those six countries in a free trade area. The respective treaties are expected to be concluded during 1957.

In 1956, as in most postwar years, Canada's share of world trade amounted to close to 6%. Canada also remained the world's fourth leading trading nation, the value of Canadian foreign trade being surpassed only by that of the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany which in 1954 regained its traditional prewar position. Canada's per capita trade is normally much greater than that of the major world traders. It appears, on the basis of preliminary statistics, that in 1956 Canada regained the position it last held in 1953 of the world's leader in trade per capita, followed by New Zealand which was in first rank in the two preceding years.

Direction of Trade

The United States was in 1956 again Canada's leading trading partner, participating in 66.6% of this country's foreign trade, a fractionally lower proportion than in 1955. Total exports to and imports from the United States rose respectively 10.2% and

20.6%, in both cases somewhat below the rate of increase in Canada's trade with all countries, and reached record annual value levels. The United States share of the Canadian export total was reduced fractionally to 59.2%, and similarly the

TABLE 4. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas

	United States	United Kingdom	Europe	Commonwealth and Ireland	Latin America	Others
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total Exports:						
1954	60.0	16.7	8.8	5.2	4.7	4.6
1955	60.0	17.8	8.8	5.8	3.7	3.9
1956	59.2	16.8	10.9	5.2	3.7	4.2
Imports:						
1954	72.3	9.6	4.4	4.5	6.9	2.3
1955	73.3	8.5	4.3	4.4	6.8	2.7
1956	73.0	8.5	5.2	3.9	6.3	3.1
Total Trade:						
1954	66.3	13.1	6.5	4.8	5.9	3.4
1955	66.9	13.0	6.5	5.1	5.3	3.2
1956	66.6	12.3	7.9	4.5	5.1	3.6

proportion of total imports into Canada accounted for by that country declined to 73%. As imports rose much more than exports, Canada's import balance with the United States increased about 53% in 1956.

Exports to the United States went up in almost every major commodity group. Crude petroleum had the largest absolute and relative gain for any leading commodity with an almost threefold increase. The second largest value, but not percentage, advance was registered in newsprint. But planks and boards showed the greatest drop for any individual export item, losing more than a half of the increase in 1955. However the gain in newsprint and higher shipments of wood pulp and pulpwood were sufficient to produce a slight increase for forest products as a whole, which remained by far the largest commodity group and accounted for over two-fifths of total exports to the United States. Iron ore had the third biggest value increase among individual commodities, followed by copper and uranium. There were also marked gains in aircraft, non-farm machinery, aluminum and barley.

There were higher imports from the United States in most main commodity groups. Iron and its products accounted for close to one-half of the import total and for nearly three-quarters of the increase, with gains for every leading item. Non-farm machinery, again the top ranking import from the United States, had by far the biggest value increase of all commodities and amounted to almost one-quarter of total imports. There were also sharp advances for rolling mill products, pipes, tubes and fittings, tractors, passenger cars and trucks and scrap iron and steel. Substantial increases were shown in agricultural and wood products, chemicals, electrical apparatus and bituminous coal. Of the few leading commodities that declined, aircraft had by far the largest drop of about one-third and raw cotton fell by over one-quarter as imports from Mexico rose.

The United Kingdom remained in 1956 Canada's second most important trading partner, with a fractionally reduced share of Canadian trade to 12.3%. As compared with a 17.6% gain in 1955, total exports to the United Kingdom went up by 5.7% and reached a new postwar peak, but their share of total exports to all countries was somewhat reduced to 16.8%. Imports from the United Kingdom were higher than ever before, increasing 21% as against 2.1% in the previous year or 6.9% above the previous peak in 1953; however the proportion of total Canadian imports accounted for by that country remained unchanged at 8.5%. As the increase in imports was almost twice as big as that in exports, Canada's export balance with the United Kingdom was reduced by about 11%.

Exports to the United Kingdom rose in most principal commodity groups but in almost every case at a lower rate than in the previous year. Agricultural products were again the biggest group with the largest absolute, although not relative, increase. Wheat, as usual the most important export item, accounted for about one-fifth of total exports to the United Kingdom and well over three-fifths of the increase. Other commodities with large increases were iron ore, which doubled in value, newsprint, aluminum, platinum metals, copper and pulpboard and paperboard. On the other hand, there was a substantial decline for forest products, by twice the amount of the gain in 1955, resulting from a very sharp drop in planks and boards to not quite three-fifths of 1955 sales. Imports from the United Kingdom were higher in almost every major group, with the biggest absolute and relative increase in iron and steel. In contrast to 1955, when this group was the only one that declined, iron and its products showed a close to one-half gain and accounted for one-third of total imports from the United Kingdom and for three-fifths of their advance. There were increases for every leading item in the group except internal combustion engines, but especially

for rolling mill products, pipes, tubes and fittings, passenger cars and non-farm machinery. Other commodities with considerable gains were wool fabrics, electrical apparatus and semi-fabricated and fabricated aluminum. The largest decrease for any individual commodity took place in aircraft whose imports were halved in value.

Canada's exports to Europe in 1956 were almost two-fifths larger than in the previous year, while imports rose 45%, in both cases resulting in record levels. However, the absolute import gain was sufficiently exceeded by that in exports to produce a close to one-third rise in Canada's export balance with Europe. This area's participation in total Canadian exports rose to 10.9% and its share of imports into Canada from all countries went up to 5.2%. Exports of wheat, which represented 45% of total sales of this commodity to all countries, contributed almost 90% to the total export gain to Europe. More than one-quarter of wheat sales was made to Soviet countries, especially Russia, Czechoslovakia and Poland. But there were also substantial increases to most of the regular western European outlets, partly as a result of severe crop damage in the winter of 1955-56. Imports from Europe went up in every major commodity group with particular concentration, as in the case of the United States and the United Kingdom, on iron and steel products. Every leading item showed gains, especially rolling mill products which quadrupled. The group as a whole doubled in value, accounting for over one-third of total imports from Europe and for three-fifths of the increase. All of Canada's leading trading partners in the area shared in the expanded trade with Europe, especially West Germany which accounted for over one-quarter of the gain in exports and more than one-third of the rise in imports.

Both exports to and imports from the Commonwealth were somewhat higher in 1956 than in the preceding year. In terms of participation in Canadian trade, however, this area's share decline fractionally, to 5.2% for exports and 3.9% for imports. The Commonwealth continued to be a valuable market for a wide range of Canadian manufactured products. The largest single individual commodity gain took place in aircraft, more than three times the amount of the total export increase. Most of it consisted of sales of jets to the Union of South Africa, this country accounting for one-quarter of total exports of all commodities to the Commonwealth. There were considerably higher exports to Pakistan and Jamaica, but lower sales to Australia and New Zealand. Imports from the Commonwealth were as usual concentrated on agricultural products whose value was virtually unchanged from 1955. Imports from Jamaica rose sharply, there was no change in purchases from Australia, New Zealand and Malaya, but a decline took place in imports from India.

Imports from Latin America rose nearly three times as much as exports to that area and established a new value record. Higher shipments of petroleum were responsible for about three-fifths of the total import gain for the region and accounted for the increase in imports from Venezuela. Raw cotton contributed over one-quarter to the advance in total purchases from Latin America and to most of that from Mexico. The increase in imports from Brazil resulted mainly from larger arrivals of coffee, this commodity accounting for about one-tenth of the total import gain for the whole area. On the export side the biggest increases took place in ships, aircraft and newsprint, but there were also sizable declines for wheat flour, synthetic plastics, wood pulp and railway track material. Exports were higher to most Latin American countries, with the largest gains to Panama and Peru. Latin America's share of Canadian trade was unchanged for exports at 3.7% and went down fractionally for imports to 6.3%.

Canada's trade with all the remaining countries of the world grouped together also went up, as it did in the case of every other area. Imports rose twice as much as exports and reached a new value peak. Trade with Japan, the most important single trading partner in this group, increased sharply in 1956. Exports went up by two-fifths and imports by well over three-fifths. However, in absolute terms the export gain exceeded that in imports to the extent of producing an almost one-quarter increase in Canada's export balance with Japan. Imports from Arabia more than trebled and those from the Netherlands Antilles rose by nearly a quarter, owing respectively to higher purchases of crude petroleum and petroleum products.

In consequence of the various changes in the direction of trade, both the overall and the bilateral imbalance of Canadian trade became more accentuated. In 1955 Canada had an export balance of \$478.9 million with the rest of the world excluding the United States, and an import balance of \$840 million with the latter, resulting in an overall import balance with all countries of \$361.1 million. In 1956 the export balance with the rest of the world other than the United States was reduced to \$440.3 million, but the import balance with that country rose to \$1,282.6 million, producing an overall import balance of \$842.3 million. In terms of the individual areas, the changes in the bilateral balance of Canada's trade in 1956 as compared with 1955 are as follows (changes in 1955 over 1954 in brackets). The import balance with the United States increased by \$442.7 million (\$246.1 million) and that with Latin America by \$27.4 million (\$61 million), but the import balance with the residual area was reduced by \$18.8 million (\$46.4 million). The export balance with Europe rose \$55.2 million (\$12 million), that with the United Kingdom was reduced by \$39.7 million (increased by \$107.6 million) and the export balance with the Commonwealth was diminished by \$7.8 million (increased by \$18.9 million).

Main Commodity Changes¹

Exports

The strong recovery of wheat sales was the outstanding feature of Canada's exports in 1956. This development, and a sharp gain for barley, was largely responsible for the highest level of exports of grains and farinaceous products in the last three years. Total exports of these commodities stood at \$730.9 million or about 14% above 1955, but amounted to only about three-quarters of the exceptionally high peak of 1952. Other domestic exports reached a record value of \$4,059.3 million or 8.4% above 1955, as compared with a 14.8% gain in the preceding year. There was continued strong growth in a wide range of industrial materials, especially metals and petroleum, as well as gains in industrial machinery and certain types of transport equipment. In terms of the Standard International Trade Classification², the machinery and transport equipment category as a whole (Section 7) went up 14% in 1956 as against 3% in 1955.

Value gains were recorded in 1956 in all but three major commodity groups. The animals and animal products group declined very slightly for the second consecutive year to \$260.2 million. Fish and fishery products as a whole rose 4%, with gains for fresh and frozen fish, molluscs and crustaceans and fish meal, but declines for cured and canned fish. There were also increases for dairy and pure-bred cattle, powdered, condensed and evaporated milk, hides and skins, unmanufactured leather, cooked meats and cheese. However, exports of fur skins, fresh pork, cured bacon and hams, canned meats and beef cattle went down, the latter by over four-fifths. Shipments of butter, which were exceptionally high in 1955 due to unusual sales to East Germany and Czechoslovakia, fell by 70% as sales to the former country were cut by about two-thirds and there were no shipments to the latter. Fibres, textiles and products, by far the smallest among the main commodity groups, accounted at \$22.6 million for less than 1% of the domestic export total. This group also had a very small value decrease, somewhat offsetting a gain in 1955.

Wood, wood products and paper formed the backbone of the export recovery in 1955, accounting for 35.5% of both the domestic export total and of the total export increase over 1954. In 1956, as a result of a fractional value decline, their share of total domestic exports fell to 31.6%; nevertheless, at \$1,514.5 million, forest products were still by far the biggest single major commodity group. For planks and boards, which in the previous year had the largest absolute gain among all export commodities, the situation was diametrically reversed. Even so, exports of planks and boards were still in 1956 somewhat above their value in 1954 and every other postwar year except 1955. Similarly, shingles

lost most of the gain made in the preceding year, and there was also a moderate decline in plywoods and veneers. Among the leading items in the group that increased, newsprint paper was the only one that went up at a higher rate than in 1955, continuing its uninterrupted advance in the postwar period. The gain in newsprint was two-fifths as large as that in 1955 and the best for the past four years, but was considerably below the average annual rate of increase in the postwar years up to 1952. Wood pulp and pulpwood advanced in 1956 but were both substantially below their postwar peak values in 1951. The largest relative gain of close to one-third took place in pulpboard and paperboard, but it was still less than half of that in 1955.

Exports of agricultural and vegetable products rose 29.6% to \$975 million with the greatest absolute gain among the principal commodity groups, accounting for over two-fifths of the advance in the domestic export total and increasing the group's share to one-fifth of total exports. Wheat, which went up by over 50% and had by far the biggest increase of all export items, contributed alone over one-third of the total gain in domestic exports. Consequently wheat recovered in 1956 the position of second ranking export commodity which it yielded to planks and boards in the previous year. The value of wheat exports in 1956 was surpassed only in 1952 and 1953 when sales were exceptionally large, and stood at four-fifths of the record year 1952. Exports of barley rose 24% after three years of continuous decline from the peak of 1952. Flax seed and oil seed cake and meal registered sharp gains for the second year in succession, although at a lower rate than in 1955. There were also marked increases for mustard seed, rape seed and seed potatoes, as well as for fresh vegetables, soybeans, vegetable oils and corn. Exports of rye rose sharply, but were still considerably below the level of 1953 and less than one-half of the highest postwar value in 1947. Among those agricultural products that showed no gains in 1956, wheat flour declined for the fourth consecutive time but at a much lower rate than in the preceding three years. Exports of oats continued to fall markedly from their postwar peak in 1952, and there was also a moderate decline for fodders. Shipments of tobacco, which rose to close to one-half in 1955, dropped by over one-third in 1956, these very sharp movements being caused in both cases by fluctuations in United Kingdom purchases.

The largest relative gain was recorded in the miscellaneous commodities group which went up to \$124.2 million or by 54%, almost four times the amount of the decline in 1955, and reached the second highest postwar level. Exports of aircraft, after declining for two years in succession from the previous peak of 1953, rose about 150% to establish a value record. There was also a considerable increase for electrical energy, ships and non-commercial items. For the latter, about two-thirds of

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables VII and VIII.

2. See Table XXX.

the advance was contributed by settlers effects and the remainder by various construction goods, partly for certain projects financed under the Colombo Plan, classified as contractors' outfits. The chemicals and allied products group, at \$228.6 million, went up by 8.9% or at a much lower rate of increase than in 1955, with declines for fertilizers, synthetic plastics and principal chemicals. Making an adjustment for uranium, which beginning in 1957 has been transferred to the non-ferrous metals group, there actually took place a fractional value loss for chemicals and allied products.

There were record value levels for the remaining major commodity groups. Non-metallic minerals and products, at \$292.1 million, had the second largest relative increase among the principal groups with an over 40% gain for the second year in succession. About four-fifths of the advance was contributed by petroleum which rose close to 200% over 1955 and 1500% over 1954. About one-third of Canadian exports of crude petroleum in 1956 was delivered through the Interprovincial pipeline into mid-northern United States, and the remainder via the Trans-Mountain pipeline. The bulk of the latter went to refineries in the state of Washington. However, there also took place in 1956 for the first time large shipments by tanker from Vancouver to California, amounting to over one-fifth of Trans-Mountain deliveries, a development stimulated by a sharp rise in tanker rates making it cheaper to import petroleum to the west coast of the United States from Canada than other foreign sources. There were also for the first time tanker shipments from Vancouver to Japan and France. Of the other leading non-metallics, there were moderate value gains for asbestos and abrasives. Exports of gasoline and gypsum rose considerably, but those of coal and coke did not quite hold their own.

Exports of non-ferrous metals went up by 10.6% to \$913.7 million, at only about three-fifths of the rate of increase in 1955. All the leading metals in this group sold at higher average prices than in the preceding year, especially platinum which in 1955 was the only one that did not show a price increase. The average price of copper, which experienced a continuous upward movement throughout 1955, turned down after reaching a peak in the second quarter of 1956. Accounting for over one-third of the group's gain, copper had the largest value increase of all non-ferrous metals but at a lower rate than in 1955 and with only a very small advance in volume. Exports of aluminum, whose production was somewhat curtailed early in the year because of power shortages, contributed more than a quarter to the group's increase but registered a small volume decrease. As was the case for aluminum, nickel and zinc went up at a lower rate than in 1955; shipments of zinc actually declined in volume and both it and nickel showed only moderate value gains. Exports of miscellaneous non-ferrous ores rose by two-fifths, with sharp increases for calcined alumina and titanium slag, a more moderate advance for molybdenite, but a small decline for tungsten ore.

For platinum metals a small value decrease in the previous year was converted into a one-third increase, while electrical apparatus only partly recovered the ground which it lost in 1955. Of the other leading non-ferrous metals, exports of lead and silver fell in both value and volume, in the case of lead for the second year in succession. Among other commodities in the group, there was an over two-fifths gain for miscellaneous non-ferrous metals, with new exports of lithium and increases for titanium bars and magnesium. Exports of metallic scrap rose sizably and of copper wire and manufactures slightly, but those of brass declined. Uranium, which starting in 1957 will be classified as a separate item in the non-ferrous metals and products group, had an almost three-quarters value increase.

Exports of iron and its products, at \$458.8 million, were 15.1% higher than in 1955, advancing at about one-half of the rate of increase in the previous year. As in the case of non-metallic minerals with petroleum contributing most of the gain, in the iron and steel group iron ore accounted for three-quarters of the increase, rising more than two-fifths over 1955 as compared with an advance of 150% in the previous year. Exports of ferro-alloys doubled in 1955 from the lowest postwar level in the previous year and had in 1956 the largest relative increase of 60% among the leading iron and steel products; but they were still about one-third below the peak level of 1951-52. Exports of rolling mill products almost quadrupled in 1955 from the lowest postwar level in 1954 and advanced again in 1956 to establish a new value record. Lowest postwar values were set in 1954 also for passenger cars and trucks. Exports of cars and trucks as well as those of auto parts rose in 1955, and cars continued to gain in 1956 while there was a small decline for the other two items. The value of exports of cars, trucks and auto parts together amounted in 1956 to less than two-fifths of the record postwar level attained in 1952 when shipments of automotive equipment were unusually high owing to special circumstances governing the export allocation of North American production. There was a new peak for scrap iron and steel with a 45% gain over the preceding year. An almost one-third increase in exports of non-farm machinery, resulting in a value total virtually at the record level of 1952, much more than offset the decline in 1955. There were also moderate gains for internal combustion engines, locomotives and castings and forgings. But exports of non-farm machinery fell to a level lower than in any of the postwar years between 1948 and 1955, and there was also a decline for tractors. Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets dropped by almost two-fifths from the record value in 1955.

Newsprint paper was again in 1956 the top ranking export commodity, showing continuous value gains in the postwar period during which it was also the leading export in every year other than 1949 and 1952, when wheat was in top rank. Wheat was in second place in every other postwar

year except 1955, when it was displaced by planks and boards, but reverted to this rank in 1956. Planks and boards, wheat flour, farm implements and fertilizers were the only items among the leading twenty exports in 1956 that did not register an increase. Of the others, value records were set by newsprint, aluminum, nickel, copper, iron ore, petroleum, asbestos, aircraft, whisky and fresh and frozen fish.

Imports

The record level of imports in 1956 was closely related to the intensive pace of economic expansion under way in Canada, with the resulting pressure on domestic resources available for increased physical production. Consequently during the past two years there resulted a steadily and sharply increasing rate of purchases from abroad owing to requirements created by the industrial growth, especially for new construction and machinery and equipment to develop Canada's basis resources and industries, and to a lesser extent due to demands generated by the generally high levels of employment and income. The gains were particularly concentrated on iron and steel products, much of which represented engineering and structural materials and equipment associated with capital investment outlays, but were general for all major commodity groups; new value records were set by all groups except animal products and textiles. In terms of the Standard International Trade Classification¹, there was in 1956 a 24% increase for Sections 5-8, containing most of Canada's imports of manufactured goods, as compared with 18% in 1955; for Section 7, machinery and transport equipment, the corresponding gains were respectively 23% and 21%.

Imports of iron and steel in 1956 almost doubled the rate of increase in the previous year, rising 38.9% to \$2,231.4 million with the largest absolute and relative gain among the major commodity groups. Iron and steel increased its share of the import total from over one-third to almost two-fifths and contributed over three-fifths of the overall import gain against less than one-half in 1955. Thirteen of the forty leading imports were in this group in 1956 and they all rose in value. Imports of non-farm machinery continued the uninterrupted upward movement in the postwar period with a two-fifths gain, more than twice the rate of increase in the previous year, accounting for nearly one-third of the group's advance. There was an even greater increase in the rate of gain for rolling mill products which contributed one-sixth to the upswing in the iron and steel category. Imports of pipes, tubes and fittings, the only leading iron and steel products which declined in 1955, were about half as large again as in the previous year, an increase associated with resumption of vigorous oil and gas pipeline construction activity in 1956. Imports of passenger cars, farm implements and tools also went up at a considerably

higher rate than in 1955, and those of internal combustion engines very slightly so, but lower rates of increase were characteristic of some of the other leading items in the group. Auto parts, again the second ranking import commodity, trucks and iron ore rose at half the rate of increase in the preceding year; nevertheless imports of trucks were still half again as large as in 1955. Purchases of scrap iron and steel, which increased sixfold in 1955, were half again as large in 1956, and there was virtually no change in the rate of gain for tractors and cooking and heating apparatus. Of some of the other important iron and steel products not among the forty leading imports, there were sharp gains for ball and roller bearings, factory and warehouse trucks, hardware, wire and chain products, castings and forgings, locomotives and ferro-alloys, in each case for the second consecutive year, and for motor rail cars. But for railway cars there was a continuation of the marked decline of the previous year.

Three other major commodity groups, in addition to iron and steel products, went up in 1956 at a higher rate than in 1955. Non-ferrous metals and products, at \$491.5 million, had the second largest relative increase of 23.3%. Electrical apparatus contributed one-third of the gain in the group, compared with one-half in the previous year, and was again by far the largest item, accounting for over 50% of exports of non-ferrous metals and products. There were higher imports of bauxite and alumina, the raw material for Canada's expanding primary aluminum industry. Very sharp value gains were registered in semi-manufactured and manufactured aluminum, copper scrap and semi-fabricated copper, miscellaneous non-ferrous wire, and in platinum metals whose imports consist almost entirely of Canadian ores refined in the United Kingdom. There were also increases for brass manufactures, electroplated ware and clocks and watches.

Non-metallic minerals, which rose 15.4% to \$766 million, had the second largest absolute increase amounting to one-tenth of the overall import gain. Imports of petroleum went up at over twice the rate of advance in the preceding year and accounted for two-fifths of the gain for non-metallic minerals. Purchases of bituminous coal were nearly one-third higher, at five times the rate of increase in 1955. But fuel oils went up only somewhat more than half as much as in the previous year. There were also gains for brick and tile, pottery and chinaware, coke, glass, lubricating oils and greases, abrasives and sulphur. On the other hand, imports of gasoline and anthracite coal declined slightly.

Imports of agricultural and vegetable products went up to \$628.8 million or by 10.8%. Coffee, which in 1955 declined in value, but not volume, due to a sharp drop in price, recovered in 1956 most of the lost ground as a result of an opposite price movement and a higher volume, and was again the top ranking commodity in the group. Imports of re-

1. See Table XXXI.

finest sugar, again the second leading agricultural product, and of fresh vegetables continued to increase. Purchases of citrus fruits went up by twice the amount of their decline in 1955, mainly due to higher prices. Crude rubber was the only leading commodity in the group that had a value decrease largely as a result of a markedly lower price level, in contrast to the situation in 1955 when price rose by three-fifths and value by 80%. Most of the other more important commodities in the agricultural and vegetable products group showed value gains, pronounced for rubber products, soybeans, canned vegetables and fruit juices and syrups, and more moderate for nuts, bananas, canned fruits and vegetable oils. But imports of tea declined somewhat, and cocoa suffered a sharp decline in both price and value for the second consecutive year.

Imports of fibres, textiles and products rose 9.1% to \$416.4 million, at three-fifths of the rate of increase in the previous year. There was a small value, but not volume, decline for raw cotton, but purchases of cotton fabrics, miscellaneous manufactures and yarns went up. For wool fabrics a slight decrease in 1955 was converted into a one-quarter gain. Wool carpets and mats increased at a higher rate than in the preceding year, while the opposite was true of raw wool; but there was a moderate decline for wool noils and tops. There were also higher imports of miscellaneous textile apparel, synthetic tops, yarns and fabrics, coated and impregnated cloth and manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres, but not of flax, hemp, and jute fabrics and rags and waste. The average prices of most textile items were somewhat lower in 1956 than in 1955, including raw wool which showed a very strong upward swing during the latter part of the year.

There was only a fractional value increase to \$532.5 million for the miscellaneous commodities group as compared with a 13.2% gain in 1955. For aircraft a close to two-fifths advance in the pre-

ceding year was converted into a fall of one-third, by far the largest absolute and relative decline among the few leading imports that did not show a value increase in 1956. But there were gains in non-commercial items (three-fifths accounted for by settlers' effects and the rest by arms and supplies for the use of NATO forces in Canada), tourist purchases, parcels of small value, refrigerators and freezers, toys and sporting goods, medical, optical and dental goods, and educational equipment and scientific apparatus.

Chemicals and allied products went up to \$288.6 million by 10.8% or more than half the rate of increase in 1955. There were higher imports of principal chemicals, synthetic plastics, drugs and medicines, fertilizers and pigments, and a very small decline for dyeing and tanning materials. Imports of wood and wood products rose to \$228.2 million or 16.5%, at a moderately lower rate than in the preceding year. There were increases for paperboard, paper and products, logs, timber and lumber, and printed books, but not for newspapers, magazines and advertising matter. Animals and animal products, which advanced 13.3% to \$122.2 million, were another group which rose at a lower rate than in 1955. The value of fur skins, which went up sharply in the preceding year, was somewhat lower, the fluctuations resulting largely from contrasting price movements. But there were higher purchases of hides and skins, unmanufactured leather, poultry and, very sharply, of canned fish, mainly salmon.

Non-farm machinery was again Canada's leading import commodity as was the case in every other postwar year. Aircraft, which reached a postwar peak in 1955, and raw cotton, which set a value record in 1950, were the only items among the leading twenty imports that did not show gains in 1956. New peaks were established, in addition to non-farm machinery, for auto parts, petroleum electrical apparatus, rolling mill products, tractors, passenger cars, pipes, tubes and fittings, non-commercial items, fuel oils, tourist purchases, paperboard, paper and products and principal chemicals.

CHAPTER II

TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES

The United States and the United Kingdom were as usual Canada's leading trading partners in 1956, and exports to and imports from those two countries reached new peaks. The United States share of the Canadian export total declined fractionally to 59.2% and that of the United Kingdom to 16.8% or about the level of 1954. The proportion of Canada's imports accounted for by the United States also declined fractionally to 73%, while for the United Kingdom there was no change at 8.5%. Canada's total trade with those two countries was thus somewhat reduced, to 66.6% for the United States and to 12.3% for the United Kingdom. This dependence on trade with two trading partners, together accounting for almost four-fifths of it, is reflected in the much higher level of the index of market concentration of trade for Canada than for the United States or the United Kingdom. There took place in 1956 a very slight decline in the index for Canada and the United Kingdom and virtually no change in the case of the United States.

As in 1955, only eight other countries accounted for 1% or more of total exports from or imports into Canada in 1956. The individual countries in this group remained unchanged in composition and rank according to the value of total trade transacted with Canada, except for the substitution of France for Australia. Japan joined in 1956 the ranks of those countries which account for more than 1% of both exports and imports, namely the United States, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany. Venezuela was again the third, Germany the fourth and Japan the fifth leading source of purchases abroad. On the export side, Germany strengthened the position of Canada's third leading market into which it moved by a very narrow margin in 1955, and Japan remained in fourth place taking twice the amount of Canadian products exported to the Union of South Africa, the fifth leading market.

Trade with the United States

The United States experienced in 1956 a continuation of the general uptrend in business activity which characterized the economy in the previous year, although the overall rate of advance was somewhat lower. The value of gross national product reached \$412.4 billion, exceeding the pre-

vious record of 1955 by 5.5%, as compared with a 8.5% gain in the previous year when the economy was recovering from the 1953-54 downward readjustment. But, following a three-year period of virtual stability, the average price level turned up to account for about half of the value gain in

TABLE 5. Index of Market Concentration of Trade¹

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Concentration of Domestic Exports:							
Canada	66.6	61.1	56.7	61.2	62.2	62.6	61.5
United States	23.8	22.0	26.5	29.3	27.0	27.7	27.9
United Kingdom	19.4	19.8	17.5	18.0	18.6	18.5	17.9
Concentration of Imports:							
Canada	68.5	69.8	74.5	74.3	73.1	73.9	73.6
United States	26.5	25.5	26.6	26.8	27.3	27.3	27.3
United Kingdom	18.6	18.2	19.0	19.5	18.9	20.0	19.7
Concentration of Total Trade:							
Canada	67.6	65.4	65.0	67.8	67.7	68.3	67.9
United States	24.8	23.9	26.3	27.8	27.0	27.3	27.4
United Kingdom	18.5	18.1	18.0	18.4	18.3	18.8	18.5

1. The index measures the extent to which a country's trade is concentrated on particular markets, rather than widely distributed among many markets. See Ch. V, p. 55. Comparison between the series for Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom is affected by the varying number of "countries" with which each records trade, but the resulting distortion is probably not serious.

TABLE 6. Canada's Rank in Trade of the United States and the United Kingdom

Note: Countries ranked horizontally according to importance in 1956

	United States Trade (U.S. Statistics ¹ , Values in U.S. \$'000,000)						
	Total	Canada	United Kingdom	Japan	Mexico	Germany, Federal Republic	Venezuela
Exports (including re-exports)²:							
1954.....	12,247.9	2,767.2	691.9	679.9	634.0	493.7	533.5
1955.....	13,633.9	3,210.2	926.4	647.8	705.0	595.3	556.0
1956.....	16,583.6	3,972.2	903.6	889.9	840.5	780.8	651.2
	Total	Canada	Brazil	United Kingdom	Venezuela	Japan	Germany, Federal Republic
General Imports:							
1954.....	10,215.4	2,376.7	681.7	501.1	503.9	279.0	278.2
1955.....	11,384.4	2,653.4	632.5	616.0	576.3	431.9	366.2
1956.....	12,589.7	2,892.7	745.4	725.4	697.6	557.7	494.2
	United Kingdom Trade (U.K. Statistics ³ , Values in U.K. £ '000,000)						
	Total	United States	Australia	Canada	India	Union of South Africa	New Zealand
Exports (including re-exports):							
1954.....	2,775.0	159.8	279.2	135.6	115.2	157.4	126.6
1955.....	3,024.3	198.8	286.4	144.7	131.4	168.1	140.1
1956.....	3,318.4	258.9	241.3	182.3	169.7	155.6	127.9
	Total	United States	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	Sweden	India
General Imports:							
1954.....	3,373.9	282.4	272.8	235.9	176.0	116.9	148.4
1955.....	3,880.9	419.9	343.7	263.9	179.9	139.6	159.0
1956.....	3,889.2	408.5	347.6	236.4	197.0	145.0	141.5

1. U.S. Dept. of Commerce: *Quarterly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States*, January-December, 1956.

2. Excluding "special category" exports for which country detail is not published.

3. U.K. Board of Trade: *Trade and Navigation Accounts*, December, 1956.

gross national product, thus resulting in only a 2.5% increase in real national output against a 7% gain in 1955. The volume of industrial production rose 3% in 1956, a rate of increase considerably below the advance of 11% in the previous year. The slackening of the increase in output was caused by the emergence of mixed movements among the components of total production, reflecting mainly a falling off in automobile production and residential building which was more than offset, however, by further expansion for other goods and services. The sustained rise in business capital expenditures on plant and equipment was a key factor in the overall increase in gross national product, rising by one-fifth over 1955. The expansion in producers' equipment was featured by outstanding strength in the

machinery group as a whole, with the exception of tractors and farm and textile machinery, and by increased activity in aircraft and shipbuilding industries. There was an upsurge in the output of fuels, especially in coal where the highest volume of production since 1951 reflected mostly much larger overseas shipments and expanding demand from domestic electric utilities. Production of non-ferrous metals rose, but steel output was slightly below the record volume set in 1955. Agricultural production was again higher in 1956 and farm prices steadied after several years of decline. The pressure of farm supplies on the market was moderated by an accelerated program of disposal of surplus stocks through non-commercial domestic and foreign channels.

TABLE 7. Trade of Canada with the United States, by Half-Years

	1954		1955		1956		Change from 1st half'55 to 1st half'56	Change from 2nd half'55 to 2nd half'56
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports	1,120.5	1,196.7	1,203.1	1,356.2	1,345.4	1,473.3	+11.8	+ 8.6
Re-Exports	24.3	26.0	25.7	27.1	28.2	32.2	-	-
Imports	1,502.8	1,458.6	1,649.2	1,803.0	2,117.2	2,044.5	+28.4	+13.4
Total Trade	2,647.6	2,681.2	2,878.0	3,186.4	3,490.8	3,549.9	+21.3	+11.4
Trade Balance	-358.0	-235.9	-420.4	-419.6	-743.7	-539.0	-	-

Total United States exports rose 22% in 1956 as compared with a 3% gain in 1955; excluding military goods, the respective relative increases were 21% and 11%. Most of the rise in non-military exports which reached a record annual value of \$17.3 billion in 1956 reflected greater physical volume as export prices averaged 3-4% higher than in the preceding year. Exports of agricultural products made a striking advance of 30% as compared with 19% for non-agricultural items, accounting for almost one-fourth of the non-military export total. A large part of this increase consisted of sales for foreign currencies or financed by government loans, exports under barter agreements and outright donations. Shipments of wheat rose 65% to \$800 million. Exports of cotton, which fell by two-fifths in 1955, went up 50% as a result of open market sales from government surplus stocks at competitive prices. There was a 25% gain for non-agricultural raw materials. Owing to additional big shipments in the final months of 1956 climaxing a year of very strong European demand, shipments of coal rose 50% and those of petroleum and products 30%. There were also considerably higher exports of iron and steel scrap, steel-mill products, copper, industrial chemicals and synthetic rubber. Exports of steel-mill products were the largest since 1949, and almost two-fifths of the total went to Canada. Close to one-third of the total export gain was contributed by machinery and transport equipment with especially sharp increases for construction and mining machinery, electrical apparatus and trucks. Exports of manufactured consumer goods expanded only moderately.

Imports into the United States reached in 1956 a new peak with a value of \$12.6 million, almost 11% over 1955 or about the same rate of increase as in the previous year. Over one-half of the total import gain was accounted for by higher purchases of manufactured goods which rose more than in 1955 but still amounted to only under one-fifth of total United States imports. There were advances for every major import item in producers' durable equipment except for agricultural machinery, and textiles and automobiles again led the overall rise in non-food consumer goods. Owing to a general easing of

market conditions, imports of industrial raw materials went up much less than in 1955. This change affected particularly imports of natural rubber and of sawmill products which declined as compared with a sharp rise in the previous year. But there were marked advances in the inflow of iron ore and petroleum. Canada contributed over one-third of the one-quarter increase in imports of petroleum and supplied nearly a half of the total tonnage of iron ore imported into the United States. Imports of food-stuffs recovered about one-third of the decline in 1955, coffee accounting for most of the gain.

Canada occupied again a very prominent role in the foreign trade of the United States. According to the United States statistics, Canadian exports to that country rose 9% in 1956, at the same rate as total exports from the twenty Latin American republics, the leading supplying region of the United States, and amounted to four-fifths of those exports. United States imports from Europe (excluding the United Kingdom) went up by 22%, but imports from Canada were still two-fifths larger. Canada's share of United States imports declined fractionally to 23% and that of Latin America to slightly under 29%, but Europe's share increased to close to 18%. In terms of individual exporting countries Canada's sales in the United States in 1956 were almost four times greater than those of Brazil and the United Kingdom, the second and third top ranking suppliers. Among the leading exporters to the United States particularly large gains were made by West Germany and Venezuela. Canada's imports from the United States, on the basis of that country's statistics, rose 24%. This compared with a 17% gain for Latin America, reversing a small decline in 1955, and a 31% increase for Europe (excluding the United Kingdom), at a rate half as high again as in the previous year. Canada maintained in 1956 the position of the second leading regional market for the United States, with imports 7% below Europe's total purchases in that country. In terms of participation in United States exports, there was a decline to 22% for Latin America, a substantial gain to 25.5% for Europe and a fractional increase to 24% for Canada. This country was again the top ranking individual purchaser of United States products, taking

TABLE 8. Composition of Trade with the United States, by Main Groups¹

Group	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1953	1954	1955	1956
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	11.2	9.2	6.3	7.1	6.8	8.5	7.8	7.7
Animals and Animal Products	7.4	7.9	7.1	6.3	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8
Fibres, Textiles and Products	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	6.0	6.1	5.5	4.6
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	45.1	47.8	47.7	44.3	4.6	5.1	5.1	4.9
Iron and its Products	7.6	7.3	8.8	9.2	41.1	38.6	41.5	46.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	16.9	16.6	17.3	17.4	8.1	8.8	8.4	8.3
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	4.4	4.2	5.8	8.0	12.9	11.3	10.2	9.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	3.5	3.7	4.4	4.6	6.0	6.4	6.5	6.0
Miscellaneous Commodities	3.3	2.8	2.2	2.7	12.8	13.4	13.1	10.7

1. For the values from which most of these percentages are derived see Part II, Tables IX and X.

well over four times as many imports as the United Kingdom, the second leading country. Among other leaders particularly sharp increases were registered by West Germany and Japan, markedly exceeding the rate of advance in Canada's imports from the United States

Domestic Exports to the United States¹

Domestic exports to the United States went up 10.1% in 1956 or at a fractionally lower rate than in 1955, continuing their increase in every postwar year except 1954 and reaching a record value of \$2,818.7 million. Unlike in the preceding year when two-thirds of the total increase over 1954 took place in the second half, in 1956 domestic exports rose 8.6% in the corresponding period and 11.8% in the first half to account for 55% of the total domestic export gain in the year.

All the major groups other than animals and animal products showed gains in 1956 and record values were set in wood and products, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals. The largest absolute and relative increase took place in non-metallic minerals which rose 50.5%, at about the same rate as in 1955, to \$224.8 million. Exports of crude petroleum contributed almost 90% of the gain, with the largest value and percentage advance among all leading individual commodities. Although the rate of advance in 1956 was substantially below that in 1955 when petroleum rose almost 500% from a very small base, the increase in value was more than twice as large. There were also higher exports of abrasives and of lime, plaster and cement, but exports of asbestos declined slightly. The second largest relative increase of 34.9% took

place in the miscellaneous commodities group which rose to \$75.4 million, by more than twice the amount of the decline in 1955. Aircraft accounted for close to three-fifths of the increase, converting a 30% drop into an almost two-thirds gain. There were also further considerable advances in non-commercial items and electrical energy, while exports of ammunition fell to a negligible amount.

Wood, wood products and paper, again by far the largest single major group, had in 1956 the smallest relative, but not absolute, rate of advance among the principal commodity groups that showed value gains. In 1955, this group contributed close to half of the gain in total domestic exports with a 10.3% increase. In 1956, wood, wood products and paper rose by 2.3% only and the group's share of total domestic exports to the United States declined from 47.7% to 44.3%. Planks and boards, which in the previous year registered a value gain second only to iron ore, gave up two-fifths of the advance. There was also loss of ground for plywoods and veneers, of about one-eighth, for pulpboard and paperboard, of over one-third, and almost entirely for shingles. But further increases for newsprint, again by far the largest single export to the United States, wood pulp, pulpwood and a few other less important items were sufficient to produce the relatively small increase over 1955.

The iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and chemicals groups also rose at lower rates than in 1955. For iron and its products the rate of increase was about halved as the group went up by 15.7% to \$260.7 million. Iron ore accounted for 95% of the group's gain and raised its share of the iron and steel total to over two-fifths. The largest relative increase of three-quarters among the leading items in the group was registered in non-farm machinery. Exports of ferro-alloys, which doubled in 1955, rose by over one-half, and shipments of castings and forgings were somewhat higher. However, there was

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table IX.

a substantial decline in exports of farm machinery which lost most of the one-fifth gain made in the previous year, and a similar situation for pigs, ingots, blooms and billets and internal combustion engines; however in all cases the level of exports was higher than in 1954, especially for pigs, etc. Exports of scrap iron and steel fell by close to one-half with a value considerably below that in 1954. There was also a decline for rolling mill products, and deliveries of guns on defence contracts dropped to an insignificant amount.

Exports of non-ferrous metals and products went up by 10.4%, as against 15.6% in 1955, to \$490 million, and there were gains for most of the leading products. Copper accounted for almost one-half of the total increase for the group, advancing somewhat more in value, although not proportionately, than in 1955. Aluminum, with well over one-quarter share of the gain in non-ferrous metals, surpassed its increase in the preceding year both in absolute and relative terms. There were further sizable gains for zinc, platinum metals and miscellaneous non-ferrous ores, as well as an increase for electrical apparatus which more than compensated for a considerable drop in 1955. But for nickel, by far the most important item in this group, a substantial gain in the previous year was converted into a slight decline. There was also in 1956 a further but not as sharp decrease in lead, while silver showed a drop about equivalent to the gain in 1955. Among some of the less important items, cobalt recovered some of the ground lost in 1955, while the opposite was true of brass and copper wire and manufactures. Exports of chemicals went up by 17%, as against 30% in 1955, to \$130.8 million, an increase more than accounted for by the almost three-quarters rise in uranium. But shipments of fertilizers, which showed a sizable increase in the previous year, fell somewhat.

Exports of agricultural and vegetable products rose 24.2% to \$199.3 million, partly recovering from the decline in 1955 and still at only two-thirds of the postwar peak in 1952. Barley contributed almost two-fifths to the group's gain, with an increase of over three-fifths which more than made up for the drop in the previous year. Wheat rose five times as much as it fell in 1955, as a result of a 70% gain. Whisky, the leading agricultural item, went up at a much higher rate than in the preceding year and accounted for one-fifth of the group's increase. Exports of oats, which fell by four-fifths in 1955, had an over one-quarter rise but amounted to only about 25% of the 1954 value and one-eighth of the 1952 peak. A similar situation prevailed for rye which fell sharply in 1954 and 1955, and with a three-fifths increase in 1956 amounted to only one-quarter of the 1953 peak. There were also higher exports of apples and berries, fresh vegetables, wheat flour and bread and biscuits, malt, maple syrup and sugar, seed potatoes and clover and mustard seed, peat moss and other mosses, and rubber products. But exports of fodders again declined, although at a very much lower rate than in 1955.

There was again a moderate decline for animals and animal products, of 2.2% to \$177.5 million, at two-thirds of the record postwar value in 1951 which was the last year of very high shipments of beef cattle and fresh beef and veal. There were in 1956 higher sales of fresh and frozen fish, the leading item in this group, of fish meal and cured fish and a fractional gain in molluscs and crustaceans, but a decline for canned fish. Fur skins lost some of the ground gained in 1955, but there were higher exports of hides and skins and of manufactured leather. In the cattle and meat category there was again an increase for dairy and pure-bred cattle, but also a very sharp fall for beef cattle of over four-fifths. Fresh beef and veal and cooked meats registered increases, much more than offset by further marked declines in canned meats, cured bacon and hams, and fresh pork, lately by far the most important meat item.

Imports from the United States¹

The upward trend in purchases from the United States in the postwar period, interrupted only in 1948 and 1954, continued in 1956 and imports established a new peak of \$4,161.7 million. The rate of increase of 20.6% was somewhat below that in imports from all countries, while the opposite was true in 1955 when purchases from the United States rose 16.6%. Also unlike in the preceding year when 70% of the total import increase took place in the second half, in 1956 two-thirds of it was accounted for in the first half with a 28.4% advance over the corresponding period in 1955, as compared with a 13.4% increase in the second half. Record levels were attained in 1956 in agricultural and vegetable products, wood, wood products and paper, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and chemicals. Imports were higher in all major groups except fibres, textiles and products and miscellaneous commodities which declined slightly.

The largest relative and absolute increase was recorded in iron and its products which went up to \$1,939.7 million. This group rose 35.4% and contributed 71.5% to the total import increase from the United States, compared with a 25.3% advance and 46.6% share of the import gain in 1955. Iron and its products was the only major group that increased its proportion of the import total from the United States, from 41.5% to 46.6%. However, purchases of iron and steel from the United States as a share of total imports in this group from all countries declined in 1956 from 89.2% to 86.9%. Every leading iron and steel product showed increases ranging from about 15% to 160%, except railway cars which continued their decline from the 1954 peak. Imports of non-farm machinery, again by far the largest leading import from the United States, rose by two-fifths or at twice the rate of increase in 1955. This commodity accounted for one-third of the group's gain and increased its share of the total import increase from 14% to 23%. Pipes, tubes and fittings, the only

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table X.

major iron and steel product which fell in 1955, had the largest relative gain among all the leading import commodities and accounted for one-tenth of the group's increase. Rolling mill products, which went up by over one-half, farm implements and tools rose at a substantially higher rate than in 1955, and cooking and heating apparatus only very slightly. But purchases of automobile parts, the second largest import from the United States, passenger cars and trucks, iron ore and scrap iron and steel went up at considerably lower rates than in the preceding year. Scrap iron and steel, which rose 700% in 1955, went up almost twice as much in value as it did in the previous year and had in 1956 the second largest relative increase of all individual leading imports. Also for trucks the gain in absolute terms exceeded somewhat that in 1955. Tractors and internal combustion engines rose at moderately lower rates of increase than in the previous year. Of the items in this group not among the leading forty imports, there were higher purchases of factory and warehouse trucks, ball and roller bearings, hardware, stamped and coated products, metal furniture, valves, castings and forgings, ferro-alloys, chains, motor rail cars and miscellaneous motor vehicles.

Imports of non-ferrous metals and products rose 18.7% to \$343.2 million and purchases of non-metallic minerals and products went up 11.4% to \$390.6 million, in both cases at considerably higher rates than in 1955. In non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus accounted for about two-thirds of the group's value and for two-fifths of the total increase, and there were also sizable gains for manufactured brass, aluminum and copper, non-ferrous wire, and manganese ore, as well as a moderate advance for electro-plated ware. In non-metallics, bituminous coal showed over five times the rate of increase in the previous year, accounting for about a quarter of the group's imports and over a half of its increase. Anthracite coal recovered about a third of the ground lost in 1955, and purchases of coke went up again. There was a continuation of the downward trend in imports of crude petroleum and gasoline, but imports of fuel oils, which fell in 1955, went up fractionally, and there were also higher purchases of lubricating

oils and greases as well as gains for brick and tile, glass, abrasives and sulphur. Imports of agricultural and vegetable products rose 19.4% to \$321.8 million, at more than twice the rate of increase in 1955. There were gains for all the leading items in this group, namely fresh vegetables, citrus fruits, soybeans and rubber products. There were also higher imports of canned and preserved vegetables, corn, oil seed cake and meal and flax seed, vegetable oils, fruit juices and syrups, canned, preserved and dried fruits, grapes, berries and coffee extract. But imports of cocoa beans, butter and paste and of green coffee declined.

Imports of animals and animal products, wood, wood products and paper and chemicals went up at lower rates than in 1955, particularly in the case of animals and products which rose by 9.1% to \$73.1 million, with gains in hides and skins, poultry and eggs in the shell but a decline for fur skins. Wood and products went up by 16.1% to \$205.5 million and chemicals by 12.5% to \$250.4 million. There were increases for paperboard, paper and products, logs, posts and poles, printed books and woodpulp, but a slight decline for newspapers, magazines and advertising matter. There were also higher imports of principal chemicals, synthetic plastics and drugs and medicines.

Following a moderate gain in 1955 of 5.6%, imports of fibres, textiles and products declined fractionally to \$190.1 million in 1956. There was a further and sharper fall in raw cotton and a decrease for rags and waste. Cotton fabrics became in 1956 the leading item in this group, but rose at a somewhat lower rate than in the previous year. There were also higher imports of synthetic fabrics and fibres, tops and yarns and of coated and impregnated cloth. For the miscellaneous commodities group, a 14.5% increase in 1955 was converted into a 1.2% decline to \$447.4 million. Aircraft, which in the previous year accounted for about one-half of the group's increase, fell by almost one-third. But there were further increases in tourist purchases, non-commercial items, parcels of small value, refrigerators and freezers and medical, optical and dental goods.

Trade with the United Kingdom

The United Kingdom pursued in 1956 an economic policy of disinflation designed to stabilize the price level, stimulate exports, restrain imports and to curb consumption rather than investment. Despite a substantial increase in personal income, consumer expenditure rose much less in value and hardly at all in real terms largely as a result of higher indirect taxation, restrictions on instalment buying and curtailment of bank credit, with a sharp fall in purchases of cars and durable household goods. The upward trend in retail prices was somewhat moderated. Average annual earnings in manufacturing increased as much as in the previous year and output

per man actually declined. The rise in labour costs per unit of output was not however fully reflected in factory prices, profit margins being apparently slightly reduced.

Despite some falling off in the rate of expansion in fixed investment, its volume in 1956 was nearly one-third above that in 1952 representing a gain more than proportionate to the increase in national output. Housebuilding continued to decline but there was more industrial construction and expenditure on machinery and equipment. Stocks were also built up at a lower rate than in 1955. Government expenditure

TABLE 9. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom, by Half-Years

	1954		1955		1956		Change from 1st half '55 to 1st half '56	Change from 2nd half '55 to 2nd half '56
	Jan. - June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports	284.6	368.8	384.6	384.7	369.0	443.7	- 4.1	+ 15.4
Re-Exports	2.4	2.5	1.9	2.8	2.5	3.2	—	—
Imports	204.1	188.4	182.9	217.6	238.8	245.9	+ 30.6	+ 13.0
Total Trade	491.2	559.6	569.4	605.1	610.2	692.9	+ 7.2	+ 14.5
Trade Balance	+ 82.9	+ 182.9	+ 203.7	+ 169.8	+ 132.6	+ 201.2	—	—

increased slightly in real terms, partly because of the Suez crisis. Gross national product rose 7% in value but only 1.5% in real terms, the smallest advance since 1952. Most of the increase in the domestic output came from higher agricultural production and gains in the distributive and service trades. Industrial production as a whole remained at the level of 1955. There were sharp declines in motor cars and other durable consumer goods, but continued increases for engineering capital investment goods, aircraft and ships; however on balance the output of metal-using industries showed a slight decline. Production in other industries, except for textiles and clothing and food, beverages and tobacco, continued to rise. Output of coal was about the same as in 1955 and that of steel somewhat higher.

Exports rose at a faster rate than in the preceding year and expanded more than any other sector of the economy. As imports did not increase, the import balance was reduced by one-third and a deficit in the current balance of payments account was converted into a moderate surplus. The Middle East crisis interrupted the improvement under way during the year in the external financial position and led to considerable pressure on reserves which had to be buttressed by a special arrangement enabling the United Kingdom to draw on a substantial part of its quota in the International Monetary Fund.

The total value of United Kingdom exports rose 10% in 1956. Domestic exports went up by 9% in value and 5.5% in volume, the corresponding figures for 1955 being 8.5% and 7.5%. However the underlying trends in United Kingdom exports during the past two years present a somewhat different picture when account is taken on the one hand of a shipment in 1956 of silver bullion in repayment of wartime borrowing from the United States and on the other of certain exports delayed into 1955 by the 1954 dock strike. With an adjustment for these factors the rise in domestic exports in 1956 was close to 10% in value and 6% in volume, compared with corresponding increases of 5.5% and under 5% in 1955. The expansion in exports in 1956 was however sufficient only to slow down the rate at which the United Kingdom's share of world trade in manufactures has been declining in recent years. The outstanding

feature in the export picture was again the marked increase in the rate of growth of engineering products which accounted for about two-fifths of total domestic exports and for three-fifths of their increase. While most of the gain in engineering exports in 1954 was accounted for by road vehicles, and in 1955 by machinery, in 1956 the advance was chiefly concentrated on transport equipment other than road vehicles, namely aircraft, ships, including the liner *Empress of Britain* for Canada, and railway vehicles. There was also a considerable increase for electric machinery and apparatus. But there was a drop in passenger car exports to all countries, although shipments to both the United States and Canada went up sizably. There were substantial gains for metals, especially non-ferrous, and for mineral fuels and lubricants, with a decline for coal and a recovery in petroleum and products. Exports of chemicals levelled off somewhat, and textiles continued their decline, wool goods being the only group to show an increase and cotton goods registering the main fall in the group.

Imports into the United Kingdom were virtually unchanged in value and declined slightly in volume, a reflection of the levelling off in industrial production and consumer expenditure, as against a 15% value and 11.5% volume gain in 1955. Imports of industrial materials, which rose considerably in the previous year, declined somewhat. This trend, facilitated by a substantial accumulation of stocks in 1955, was strongly in evidence for softwoods, especially in the case of shipments from Canada. There were lower imports of rubber, mainly due to the fall in prices, and of non-ferrous metals. But higher steel production resulted in a continued and sizable rise in purchases of iron ore and iron and steel scrap. Imports of coal declined by two-fifths, but not of petroleum which went up at an accelerated rate. There were lower purchases of raw wool but a rise for raw cotton. Imports of food, beverages and tobacco in the past two completely ration-free years accounted for 37% of all imports into the United Kingdom, compared with an average of 45% for the years 1935-38. There was only a moderate increase for the group as a whole in 1956, with gains for dairy products, fruits and vegetables, fish, cereals and feedingstuffs, and sugar, but declines for beverages and tobacco. Imports of manufactured goods for fur-

TABLE 10. Composition of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Main Groups¹

	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1953	1954	1955	1956
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	45.9	34.8	35.4	38.0	5.8	7.2	7.3	6.2
Animals and Animal Products	2.8	3.3	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.3	3.1
Fibres, Textiles and Products	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	25.0	22.8	23.8	21.4
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	16.6	22.4	20.5	16.7	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3
Iron and its Products	4.1	2.4	4.0	4.6	35.6	33.1	28.0	33.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	27.1	32.0	32.2	32.5	11.5	12.5	12.7	15.0
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	1.3	1.9	2.4	2.4	6.7	7.2	8.0	7.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.3	2.4	2.6	2.6	4.1	4.7	5.7	4.7
Miscellaneous Commodities	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	7.2	8.5	9.8	7.7

1. For the values from which most of these percentages are derived see Part II. Tables XI and XII.

ther processing were generally lower. Chemicals and wood products other than newsprint declined but imports of steel rose; there were big increases for plates, bars and rods, angles, shapes and beams but not for steel sheets, largely required for the motor industry. Imports of finished manufactured goods went up somewhat, mainly in capital goods with a substantial increase for machine tools.

Canada was in 1956 again the second leading source of imports for the United Kingdom, with an unchanged share of that country's import total at 9%. United Kingdom imports from the United States, the top ranking supplier, declined somewhat after having gone up by about 50% in 1955. Australia continued to hold third rank. As a market for British exports, Canada displaced the Union of South Africa from third place, increasing its proportion of the United Kingdom export total from about 5% to 8%. There took place in 1956 a striking increase in British exports to the dollar area, much greater than in any year since 1950. Exports to the United States were the highest ever reached, that country supplanting Australia as the largest single outlet for United Kingdom products. Exports to India, which became the fourth leading market, rose at twice the rate of the previous year, mainly in metals and machinery connected with India's program of industrialization. Exports to Australia and New Zealand fell owing to the impact of policies designed to restrict imports.

Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom¹

Domestic exports to the United Kingdom established in 1956 a new postwar record at \$812.7 million, or 5.6% above the previous peak in 1955 when exports rose 17.7%. The rate at which exports to the

United Kingdom went up in 1956 was markedly below that for Canadian exports to all countries, but considerably above the fractional rate of increase for total British imports. In 1955 exports to the United Kingdom were evenly distributed in both halves, rising 35.1% in the first and only 4.3% in the second. In 1956 only 45.4% of total exports in the year took place in the first six months and there was a 4.1% decline from the corresponding period in 1955; while in the second half of 1956 exports rose 15.4%.

There were gains in every major group except wood and products and miscellaneous commodities and postwar records were set for non-ferrous metals, non-metallics and chemicals. Agricultural and vegetable products went up to \$308.7 million or 13.4%, at a lower rate than in 1955, and increased their share of total domestic exports to the United Kingdom from 35.4% to 38%. Canada remained in 1956 the United Kingdom's leading supplier of wheat, wheat flour, barley and feedingstuffs, enjoying respectively a 57%, 70%, 81% and 21% share of the market for imports. Wheat, again by far the largest individual export commodity, rose by close to twice as much as in 1955, accounting for over one-quarter of the domestic export total to the United Kingdom and contributing almost two-thirds of the increase. Exports of barley, however, lost two-thirds of the gain in the previous year, and shipments of tobacco fell by much more than the amount of the over one-half increase in 1955. Exports of oats, which rose seventeenfold in 1955, fell to the very low level of 1954, and sales of apples, which more than doubled in the preceding year, declined somewhat. There was a partial recovery in wheat flour, amounting to about a quarter of the loss in 1955. Oil seed cake and meal went up by one-third but did not maintain the 150% rate of increase in the previous year, and a similar situation prevailed for miscellaneous fodders and vegetable oils. But flax seed, which more than trebled in 1955, rose at an even higher rate in 1956.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table XI.

Non-ferrous metals and products have been growing in importance in recent years and coming gradually closer in value to agricultural products, the biggest single commodity group. Exports of non-ferrous metals rose in 1956 to \$264.3 million or by 6.7% at less than half the rate in 1955, and fractionally increased their share of the domestic export total to the United Kingdom to 32.5%. Aluminum remained the largest item in this group and the second leading export but went up at a considerably lower rate than in the previous year. Exports of copper rose in the same proportion as those of aluminum, and there were also further but rather small gains for nickel and lead. Platinum metals recovered by more than three times the amount of the decline in 1955, and selenium had the largest relative gain in the group of about 150%. But for zinc a one-fifth gain in the preceding year was converted into an even greater fall, and there was a further drop in miscellaneous non-ferrous metals.

Exports of iron and its products went up to \$37.7 million or 23.6%, compared with an almost 100% gain in 1955 from the relatively low level of 1954, to virtually reach the postwar record of 1952. Exports of iron ore doubled at twice the rate of advance in the previous year, more than accounting for the total increase in iron and steel. There was again a considerable gain for ferro-alloys, which however still stood markedly below the level of 1953. Rolling mill products, which in 1955 rose 900% from a very low base in 1954, went up by three-fifths of the amount of the increase in the previous year. Exports of non-farm machinery more than compensated for the decline in 1955 with a 160% gain. But there were sharp decreases for pigs, ingots, blooms and billets and scrap iron and steel.

For non-metallic minerals and products there was a 3.5% increase to \$19.2 million, as against a 51.2% gain in 1955. In that year there were considerably higher shipments of asbestos and coal and coke, especially the latter which went up fivefold. In 1956 asbestos rose moderately and coal and coke declined somewhat; there was also a further drop for abrasives but a sharp increase for carbon and graphite electrodes. Exports of chemicals and allied products went up to \$21.3 million or by 6.7%, compared with a 27.2% increase in 1955, with a decline in principal chemicals and synthetic plastics. Animals and animal products recovered most of the fall in the previous year, rising 21.3% to \$21.7 million. About 70% of the gain was accounted for by canned fish which dropped by three-fifths in 1955, but exports in 1956 were still markedly below the level of 1954. There was a sharp gain for tallow, a considerable increase for hides and skins and a slight one for cheese, but exports of fur skins and unmanufactured leather declined.

Exports of wood, wood products and paper fell 14.3% to \$135.3 million, by twice the amount of the increase in 1955. Planks and boards dropped by over two-fifths, more than accounting for the total decrease for the group as a whole. There were also substantially lower exports of wood pulp and pulp-

wood, posts, poles and railway ties, but not logs, square timber and spoolwood, and a slight drop in plywoods and veneers. On the other hand, newsprint paper, which in 1956 became the leading item in the group ahead of planks and boards, went up by one-quarter or about twice the amount of the increase in 1955. Canada continued to be the leading supplier of newsprint to the United Kingdom with a two-thirds share of the market. There was also a marked increase of 140% in exports of pulpwood and paperboard, the largest among the leading items in the group.

Imports from the United Kingdom²

Imports from the United Kingdom were 21% higher in 1956, going up at the same rate as imports from all countries, and set a new record of \$484.7 million. Owing to the impact of transport strikes in the United Kingdom, imports from that country in the first half of the previous year fell by 10.4%, with only 45.7% of the import total for the year, but picked up sufficiently in the second half to produce a 2.1% gain for 1955. In 1956 imports were almost evenly divided between the two halves, with two-thirds of the increase for the year taking place in the first six months.

There were gains in 1956 in each major group other than miscellaneous commodities, and among those eight groups that went up new peaks were reached in every one except for fibres, textiles and products. Iron and steel, at \$162.9 million, was again the biggest major commodity group. It was the only one that showed a decline in 1955, by more than twice the total increase in imports from the United Kingdom in that year. But in 1956 iron and its products registered a close to one-half gain, accounting for one-third of total imports and three-fifths of their increase. There were gains for almost every leading item except internal combustion engines and tractors which had a further decline but at a lower rate than in 1955. All those leaders in the group which fell in the previous year much more than made up their losses in 1956, especially rolling mill products, pipes, tubes and fittings, passenger cars and non-farm machinery, again the top ranking item in the group. Wire products, tools, hardware and bicycles, the only leading iron and steel products that showed gains in 1955, rose further in 1956 at a considerably higher rate in each case. There were also higher imports of motorcycles, motor rail cars and ball and roller bearings.

Imports of fibres, textiles and products went up to \$103.6 million by 8.6% or at a somewhat higher rate than in 1955. Wool fabrics, which showed a slight decline in the previous year, had the largest absolute and second highest relative gain. This commodity, the leader in the group, accounted for four-fifths of the group's increase but still stood below the level of 1953. Imports of raw wool and of

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table XII.

wool carpets also went up, but wool noils and tops, and yarns and warps declined somewhat. There was a further moderate advance in miscellaneous textile apparel. Cotton fabrics made up for the ground lost in the preceding year, and there was again a sizable gain for cotton yarns, threads and cords. Imports of flax, hemp and jute fabrics and yarns increased, and there was no change for miscellaneous lines, cordage and netting. But purchases of coated and impregnated cloth fell by one-fifth following a near doubling in 1955, and imports of synthetic fibres, tops and yarns were cut in half.

Imports of non-ferrous metals and products went up to \$72.8 million or 43.1%, at over ten times the rate of increase in 1955. Electrical apparatus advanced by one-third, accounting for about two-fifths of the group total and one-third of its increase. About one-quarter of the group's gain was contributed by a 300% rise in imports of semi-fabricated aluminum. There were also sharp increases in aluminum foil and manufactures, miscellaneous non-ferrous wire, semi-manufactured copper and electro-plated ware. Platinum metals, refined from Canadian ores, were again the second most important item in the group with an advance of almost one-quarter. Imports

of non-metallic minerals rose to \$34 million or by 6.3%, at about half the rate in 1955. There were higher purchases of pottery and chinaware, plate and sheet and cut, pressed or blown glass, asbestos products, abrasives, brick and tile and baths and basins, but a marked decline in anthracite coal and lime, plaster and cement. Imports of chemicals were virtually unchanged at \$22.6 million, with gains in acids, synthetic plastics, drugs and medicines, almost no change in dyeing and tanning materials and pigments and a decrease in principal chemicals.

For agricultural and vegetable products there was an increase of 2% to \$29.9 million and for animals and animal products a gain of 14.8% to \$15.2 million, in both cases at lower rates than in 1955. Imports were higher for whisky, canned and preserved fruits, cocoa butter and paste, clover seed, rubber products other than footwear, fur skins, unmanufactured leather and leather footwear, but not in confectionery, cereal foods and bakery products, tea and rum. Miscellaneous commodities, the only group that registered a decline in 1956, lost about one-third of the ground gained in the previous year, due to a very sharp fall in imports of aircraft which were cut almost in half.

Trade with Other Leading Countries

Venezuela

Canada's trade with Venezuela went up in 1956 by 11.3% to \$242.8 million, with an increase in the import balance to \$174 million. Total exports, which declined fractionally in 1955, rose by 11.6% to \$34.4 million. Sales of wheat flour, again the leading export item, continued their decline from the \$10.5 million peak in 1954 and were almost one-fifth lower than in 1955, resulting in a fall from one-quarter to one-third in their share of total exports. Shipments of powdered, condensed and evaporated milk, the second ranking export product, increased but at a much lower rate than the 40% gain in the previous year. Eggs in the shell remained at the low level of 1955 when their exports were cut in half. There were marked increases for non-farm machinery, newsprint paper, planks and boards, wood pulp, copper wire and manufactures and barite. Sales of passenger cars and or rolling mill products were ten times higher, exports of electrical apparatus almost doubled and those of seed potatoes about trebled. There were declines in synthetic plastics, asbestos and manufactured brass. Imports from Venezuela rose 11.3% to \$208.4 million, at about the same rate as in 1955. As usual, almost all of Canada's imports from that country consisted of petroleum and fuel oils. As in the past, Venezuelan crude was the main source of supply for the region served by refineries in the Montreal area and the Maritimes. Imports of crude petroleum from Venezuela rose by 14% and accounted for close to three-quarters of total imports of this commodity from all countries. But there was a decline in purchases of fuel oil.

Federal Republic of Germany

For West Germany 1956 was another year of economic expansion but at a slower pace, especially in the second half when the investment boom began to level off under the impact of deflationary policies. Both gross national product and industrial production did not sustain the increasing rate of advance characteristic of the past few years, but nevertheless showed sizable gains. German exports went up 20% in 1956 and imports 14%, a reversal of the trend in the previous year when imports rose at a much more rapid rate than exports. Canada's total trade with Germany increased in 1956 by 50.9% to \$224.1 million and the export balance rose to \$45.4 million. Total exports, at \$134.8 million, were 45% higher than in 1955. Sales of wheat, again by far the largest export item, went up 89% to \$66.9 million, accounting for almost three-quarters of the export gain to Germany and for one-half of the export total, and contributing 29% of total sales of wheat to Europe. Sales of barley rose fivefold and those of rye doubled, but there was a decline for whisky and exports of wheat flour almost disappeared. In metals there were gains for iron ore, scrap iron and steel, which doubled, and for nickel with a fourfold increase. But there were markedly lower exports of copper, which fell by three-fifths, and of brass, aluminum and lead. Exports of non-farm machinery more than doubled. Shipments of asbestos, synthetic plastics and wood pulp rose, but there was a three-fifths fall in newsprint paper.

TABLE 11. Trade of Canada with Eight Leading Countries, by Half-Years

	1954		1955		1956		Change from 1st half '55 to 1st half '56	Change from 2nd half '55 to 2nd half '56
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	%
Venezuela:								
Total Exports	15.5	15.6	14.6	16.2	15.5	18.9	+ 6.1	+ 16.8
Imports	82.5	85.1	88.7	98.6	93.3	115.1	+ 5.1	+ 16.8
Trade Balance	- 67.0	- 69.5	- 74.1	- 82.4	- 77.8	- 96.2	—	—
Germany, Federal Rep.:								
Total Exports	32.0	55.8	39.6	53.4	54.2	80.6	+ 36.9	+ 51.0
Imports	18.0	26.5	21.6	33.8	39.1	50.2	+ 79.8	+ 48.4
Trade Balance	+ 14.0	+ 29.4	+ 17.9	+ 19.5	+ 15.1	+ 30.3	—	—
Japan:								
Total Exports	61.6	35.1	45.4	45.6	55.5	72.5	+ 22.4	+ 59.0
Imports	6.6	12.6	13.9	22.8	29.0	31.8	+ 108.5	+ 39.6
Trade Balance	+ 54.9	+ 22.6	+ 31.5	+ 22.8	+ 26.5	+ 40.7	—	—
Belgium and Luxembourg:								
Total Exports	22.7	32.6	24.2	32.6	25.9	32.3	+ 7.4	- 1.1
Imports	11.8	13.3	11.8	17.3	22.6	30.1	+ 91.1	+ 74.9
Trade Balance	+ 10.9	+ 19.3	+ 12.3	+ 15.4	+ 3.3	+ 2.2	—	—
France:								
Total Exports	18.1	15.9	20.1	22.7	25.6	28.1	+ 27.6	+ 23.3
Imports	10.0	12.0	10.4	14.6	14.8	17.8	+ 42.0	+ 22.0
Trade Balance	+ 8.2	+ 3.7	+ 9.7	+ 8.1	+ 10.9	+ 10.2	—	—
Netherlands:								
Total Exports	12.8	27.5	21.1	27.3	21.2	33.8	+ 0.6	+ 24.0
Imports	9.9	12.7	8.7	12.3	10.5	13.3	+ 21.3	+ 8.0
Trade Balance	+ 2.9	+ 14.9	+ 12.4	+ 15.0	+ 10.7	+ 20.6	—	—
Union of South Africa:								
Total Exports	23.2	16.8	30.0	26.3	36.1	28.9	+ 20.4	+ 9.7
Imports	2.3	3.6	2.6	3.7	3.2	5.2	+ 25.2	+ 40.7
Trade Balance	+ 20.9	+ 13.2	+ 27.5	+ 22.6	+ 32.9	+ 23.7	—	—
Norway:								
Total Exports	21.0	22.9	20.6	26.5	26.8	30.9	+ 29.9	+ 16.8
Imports	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.2	2.6	+ 23.7	+ 86.2
Trade Balance	+ 20.0	+ 21.9	+ 19.6	+ 25.2	+ 25.5	+ 28.4	—	—

Imports from Germany went up by 60.7% to \$89.3 million. The iron and steel group doubled to \$46.1 million, contributing one-half of total imports from Germany and over two-fifths of total imports of iron and its products from Europe. Passenger cars displaced non-farm machinery as the leading import item, trebling in value and accounting for virtually the total purchases of this commodity from Europe. Gains were also marked for trucks, non-farm machinery, which increased by two-fifths, rolling mill

products, which rose almost sixfold, pipes, tubes and fittings and auto parts, which about trebled, and tools, ball and roller bearings, cutlery and wire and products. A continued inflow of immigrants was mainly responsible for a 50% increase in non-commercial items. Cryolite, which rose thirteenfold, had the largest relative increase among the leading imports, and there were also considerable gains for cameras, clocks, and watches, electrical apparatus, glass, jewellery and cotton and synthetic fabrics.

Japan

The Japanese economy continued to expand in 1956. Stimulated by strong domestic and export demand for investment as well as consumer goods, almost all of Japan's industries achieved new production records. Both exports and imports reached postwar peaks. Exports increased by 24%, maintaining the high rate of advance in 1955, with ships and textiles in the lead. Imports, which consist to a great extent of industrial materials and foodstuffs such as raw cotton and wool, coal and petroleum and products, iron ore and iron and steel scrap, sugar and rice, rose 31% as compared with a 3% increase in 1955. Canada's trade with Japan increased by 47.9% to \$188.9 million. Total exports went up 40.7% to \$128 million and imports by 65.7% to \$60.8 million, resulting in an increase in the export balance to \$67.2 million. On the import side, pipes, tubes and fittings displaced miscellaneous textile apparel as the leading import item, going up by 115%. There were also marked gains for such other iron and steel items as rolling mill products, non-farm machinery, hardware and cutlery. Most principal textile products registered increases, miscellaneous apparel advancing by three-fifths and cotton fabrics by almost 90%. Imports of canned fish went up tenfold, and there were considerably higher purchases of toys and sporting goods, plywoods and veneers, pottery and chinaware and electro-plated ware.

Wheat, very much the biggest export commodity to Japan, rose 7.5% to \$56.7 million, accounting for well over two-fifths of total exports to that country. Sales of barley, following sharp declines for two consecutive years, went up by more than four-fifths but were still markedly below the level of 1953-54. There was a further sharp gain in flax seed and a thirtyfold increase for mustard seed. But exports of other seeds, whisky and wheat flour declined and there were no sales of fodders. Copper and lead rose tenfold, rolling mill products sixfold, brass quadrupled, and wood pulp, the second leading export, miscellaneous non-ferrous metals and synthetic plastics considerably more than doubled. Exports of pigs, ingots, blooms and billets and of iron and steel scrap increased from an insignificant amount to exceed respectively one million and three-quarters of a million dollars. But sales of iron ore fell by over two-fifths.

Belgium and Luxembourg

Belgium experienced in 1956 another year of prosperity, although industrial expansion slowed down in the second six months period and industrial output for the year rose at a lower rate than in 1955. Belgian exports increased 14% as compared with 20% in the previous year, while imports rose 15% as against 11% in 1955. Canada's total trade with Belgium went up by 29.2% to \$110.9 million. As imports advanced much more than exports the export balance was reduced fivefold to \$5.5 million. Total exports were 2.5% higher at \$58.2 million. Wheat rose by one-third to \$29.1 million, more than making up for the decline in 1955, and accounted for one-half of total exports. Sales of flax seed went up

again, by close to one-fifth, those of miscellaneous seeds rose almost sevenfold, and exports of wheat flour went up seventeen times. Shipments of barley and oats were both about halved in the previous year; in 1956 there was no change for barley and oats fell by four-fifths. There were gains for asbestos, rolling mill products and zinc, but marked declines took place in lead, aluminum, newsprint paper, which dropped by over four-fifths, and canned fish. Imports from Belgium went up by 81.5% to \$52.7 million. Purchases of iron and steel products advanced by 235% to \$25.3 million, accounting for almost a half of total imports from Belgium and for close to one-quarter of this group's imports from Europe. Rolling mill products, again the largest import item, rose by 300% to \$22.2 million. There were also substantial increases for wool carpets and mats, unset diamonds, plate and sheet glass, tin blocks, pigs and bars, and lime, plaster and cement.

France

The French economy continued to operate in 1956 at a high level of production. Industrial output increased at about the same rate as in 1955 but there was a decrease in agricultural production due to severe frost damage early in the year, and owing to persistent inflationary pressures there was only a moderate advance in gross national product in real terms. Exports fell by 5% following a 15% rise in 1955. Imports, on the other hand, increased their rate of advance from 11% to 18%. Canada's total trade with France went up by 27.1% to \$86.3 million. As exports rose more than imports, even though at a lower rate, the export balance increased to \$21.1 million. Total exports advanced 25.3% to \$53.7 million. Copper, with a 25% gain, remained the leading export item. Wheat made an appearance at the unusually high level of \$6.6 million as a result of the domestic crop failure, and accounted for three-fifths of the total export increase. There were also sharp gains for asbestos, synthetic plastics and pulpwood. But exports of flax seed, wood pulp, newsprint paper, farm implements and synthetic thread and yarns were sizably lower. Imports from France went up by 30.3% to \$32.6 million. Imports of iron and steel doubled. Rolling mill products were again the leading import item with a 270% gain, displacing pipes, tubes, and fittings, whose value remained virtually unchanged, into third rank. There was also a sharp rise for non-farm machinery. There were also widespread increases for such items as books and newspapers, wines and brandy, rubber tires and tubes, plate and sheet glass and wool fabrics.

Netherlands

As in most other European countries in 1956 there took place also in the Netherlands some slowing down of the rate of expansion achieved in the preceding year apparently due to the physical limits set by the absorption of manpower and capacity reserves. Exports rose 6%, at about half the rate of increase in 1955, while imports went up by 16% as compared with 12%. Canada's total trade with the Netherlands increased by 13.7% to \$78.8 million and the export balance stood at \$31.3 million. Total ex-

ports rose 13.8% to \$55 million. Shipments of wheat, which fell by about three-fifths in the previous year, went up by 150% to exceed the level of 1954 and to account at \$21.2 million for almost two-fifths of total exports. Sales of iron ore trebled, those of asbestos were four-fifths and of vegetable oils half again as large; there were also gains for aluminum and scrap iron and steel. But exports of barley declined by two-thirds, more than reversing the 1955 increase, and shipments of rye fell by 70% but were still somewhat above the low level of 1954. Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets dropped to an insignificant amount following a two million dollar rise in the preceding year. There were also sharp declines for flax seed, wood pulp, pulpwood, newsprint and hides and skins. Imports from the Netherlands went up by 13.5% to \$23.8 million. Non-commercial items rose markedly to become the leading import, largely reflecting the continued flow of immigration, and electrical apparatus advanced by two-fifths to rank second. There were also gains for florist and nursery stock, cotton fabrics, non-farm machinery, unset diamonds and benzol, but losses in cocoa butter, paste and powder, tin blocks, pigs and bars, canned and preserved fruits, and hair and bristles.

Union of South Africa

The Union of South Africa enjoyed another year of prosperity in 1956 with a higher gross national product and sustained development in mining, agriculture, transportation and power generation, both industry and commerce reporting larger returns. Export earnings continued to expand, primarily from gold and uranium production, but imports did not advance as much as in the previous year. Canada's total trade with the Union of South Africa rose 17.3% to \$73.4 million and the export balance to \$56.6 million, with a 15.4% increase in total exports to \$65 million and a 34.3% import gain to \$8.4 million. Aircraft became in 1956 the leading export, in-

creasing from a negligible amount to \$14.2 million to account for 22% of total exports to South Africa and for 29% of total exports of aircraft to all countries. Passenger cars and non-farm machinery advanced by more than, and newsprint by about one-quarter, and sales of aluminum nearly doubled. But exports of planks and boards, the largest export item in 1955, fell by close to one-third. There were also declines for wheat, tallow, canned fish, trucks, auto parts, electrical apparatus, copper and synthetic plastics. Exports of railway cars and coaches, which rose by almost two million dollars in the previous year, virtually disappeared. On the import side, copper appeared to become the top ranking item, followed by abrasives with a two-fifths gain. Wines and brandy held their own, but purchases of wool, nuts, sugar, and manganese ore declined.

Norway

Norway's foreign trade expanded sharply in 1956, and the same was true of Canada's total trade with that country. Exports expanded by 22.5% to \$57.7 million and imports rose by 59.8% to \$3.8 million, with an increase in the export balance to \$53.9 million. Canadian exports to Norway are of a special nature, consisting mainly of large shipments of ores for smelting and refining and eventual re-export to other countries. Nickel, again the leading export, increased 15% and accounted for one-half of total exports. Copper followed with a one-third gain, and there were also higher shipments of miscellaneous non-ferrous ores and zinc. Exports of wheat went up by one-half and those of barley and rye respectively almost fourfold and sixfold. But there was a further decline for chemicals, of almost two-thirds, and flax seed fell by one-third. Rolling mill products, which made an appearance at \$1.3 million or one-third of total imports, displaced in 1956 canned fish as the top ranking import.

CHAPTER III

TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

There was in 1956 an increase in Canada's trade with Europe, Latin America and the Commonwealth, at a considerably higher rate than in 1955 for the first two areas but at a substantially lower rate for the third, both exports and imports going up in the case of all three regions. Total exports to Europe were higher than in 1955 in every quarter, rose 38.5% to \$530.9 million as against a 10.9% gain in the preceding year, and surpassed by 11.6% the previous peak in 1952. Imports from Europe, also higher in every quarter, exceeded by 45.2% the previous record in 1955 when imports rose 14.4%, and reached a value of \$296.6 million. Total exports to Latin America were higher in the second and fourth quarter and amounted to \$177.4 million. The increase of 9.4% in 1956 was not sufficient however to compensate for a 13.9% decline in the preceding year, and total exports to that area were 35.2% below the postwar record in 1952. Imports from

Latin America exceeded the level of 1955 in the first three quarters with a 13.3% gain for the whole year, and the highest postwar value of \$361.8 million was attained following a period of virtual stability between 1952 and 1954 and a 12.3% increase in 1955. Both exports to and imports from the Commonwealth went up at a lower rate than in the preceding year. Total exports were higher in the first two quarters and advanced 1.5% as compared with a 22.4% gain in the previous year, but at \$255.3 million were still 28.1% below the postwar peak in 1947 as well as under the levels of 1946-49 and 1951-52. Imports from the Commonwealth rose in every quarter but the second, showing continuous annual gains since 1953. At \$221.6 million, imports from that area went up 5.5% as against a 14.9% increase in 1955, but were 27.8% below the postwar record in 1951.

Trade with Europe¹

After two consecutive years of rapid growth in total output and industrial production, there took place in 1956 a slowing down of the high rate of economic expansion in western Europe. The year was also marked by an acceleration in wage increases and substantial price rises in the earlier months of the year which were generally moderated in the later part of 1956 largely as a result of anti-inflationary governmental measures. The decline in the rate of increase of the national product for the area as a whole reflected a slowdown in the rate of growth of industrial production, to which France, Italy, Switzerland and Norway were an exception, as well as to a certain extent a decrease in agricultural output due to adverse weather conditions. Both exports from and imports into western Europe continued to increase in 1956 although at a lower rate than in 1955. France was the only major trading country whose total exports declined. For western Europe as a whole there was a particularly marked increase in exports to the United States. All major trading countries in the area registered larger purchases from abroad. Imports rose in most cases at a higher rate than in 1955, especially sharply for France but with the notable exception of Germany.

Canada's total trade with all European countries except the Soviet Union and the other countries in the Soviet bloc went up in 1956 by 30.5%, or at almost three times the rate of increase in 1955. The gain was shared by all countries other than Greece,

Iceland and Portugal. There were higher exports to and imports from most countries in the area, with the exception of Greece for both exports and imports, of Austria, Iceland, Portugal and Yugoslavia for exports and Spain for imports. The overall export balance with the region was virtually unchanged, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Yugoslavia being the only countries with whom Canada had import balances in 1956. West Germany remained Canada's leading trading partner in the area for both sales and purchases, accounting for 29% of exports and 31% of imports.

Canada's total trade with the U.S.S.R. and the other Soviet countries showed a much sharper rise in 1956 than in the preceding year, going up at over ten times the rate of increase for total trade with Europe. Exports rose 566% to \$70.7 million, accounting for 13.3% of the export total to Europe as compared with 2.8% in 1955. Imports went up by 105% to \$9.9 million, increasing their share of the import total from Europe from 2.4% to 3.3%. Trade with China (except Taiwan), which is listed in the "other countries" group, also rose markedly. Exports increased 139% to \$2.4 million, phosphate fertilizers accounting for most of total sales. Imports went up 83% to \$5.7 million, with very sharp gains in nuts which again formed the bulk of purchases.

The recovery of wheat exports was the main development in Canada's trade with Europe in 1956. In the previous year sales of wheat declined by 22% and accounted for one-quarter of total domestic exports to Europe. In 1956 wheat sales contributed

1. Except Commonwealth countries and Ireland.
For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables V, VI, XIII, XIV and XIX.

over two-fifths of this total, going up by almost 140% to \$230.8 million, and accounted for 45% of total exports of this commodity to all countries. Consequent upon the trade agreement between Canada and the U.S.S.R., there was in 1956 a new market in Soviet Russia with sales of nearly 15 million bushels valued at \$23.6 million. There were also new purchases by Czechoslovakia, Hungary and East Germany, at respectively \$22.1 million, \$1.9 million and \$0.5 million, and sales to Poland nearly quintupled to \$16.2 million. Gains were made also over 1955 in most of Canada's other European markets, namely West Germany (89% to \$66.9 million), Belgium (32% to \$29.1 million), the Netherlands (148% to \$21.2 million), Switzerland (48% to \$19.5 million), Italy (153% to \$11.4 million), Norway (51% to \$8.8 million) and Finland (21% to \$1.1 million), and there were new markets in France (\$6.6 million) and Denmark (\$0.3 million). The only decline was registered for Austria (50% to \$1.6 million).

Exports of agricultural and vegetable products doubled to \$283.4 million as compared with a 7.7% decline in 1955. Sales of rye and barley rose by respectively two-fifths and about one and a half times, with a new market in Poland (\$1.5 million) for the former and in Czechoslovakia (\$2.2 million) for the latter. Exports of flaxseed, which went up by almost 150% in 1955, declined by about one-seventh, the Netherlands accounting for most of the decrease. But there were sharp increases in rape and clover seed and substantial gains in vegetable oils and tobacco, but not in whisky and wheat flour. Exports of animals and animal products fell again, by 22.7% to \$14.2 million, with declines in hides and skins, cured and canned fish and butter. Exports of butter in the past two years consisted mainly of sales to East Germany, dropping in 1956 from \$2.2 million to \$0.7 million.

In addition to animal products, two other groups showed declines in 1956. Wood, wood products and paper more than reversed the gain of the previous year with a 28.8% fall to \$22.1 million. Wood pulp, by far the largest item in the group, registered a one-quarter decrease, mainly owing to markedly lower exports to the Soviet Union, France and the Netherlands, while sharply lower shipments to the last two countries and to Belgium and West Germany were responsible for the over one-half fall in newsprint. Fibres, textiles and products, the smallest major group, had an almost one-half decline to \$2.8 million.

Exports in the non-ferrous metals and iron and steel groups rose by respectively 12.6% to \$99.7 million and by 27.5% to \$40 million, in both cases well below the rate of increase in 1955. Nickel went up by close to one-third, largely due to a quadrupling of sales to West Germany and a 15% gain to Norway, accounting for three-quarters of the increase in non-ferrous metals. For copper there was a slight decline in contrast to an almost two-thirds rise in the previous year, with substantial increases to France and Norway and a sharp drop

to West Germany. Aluminum rose somewhat, by about as much as in 1955, miscellaneous non-ferrous ores again trebled, and there were gains for zinc, silver and non-ferrous scrap but not for lead and brass. Scrap iron and steel remained the leading item in the iron and its products group, West Germany and Italy accounting for a two-thirds increase. Iron ore, the second largest item, rose by two-fifths, most of the gain being contributed by the Netherlands. There were again advances for non-farm machinery and rolling mill products, a partial reversal of the decline in the previous year for internal combustion engines, and an almost fourfold increase for passenger cars, more than half of it to Belgium. But exports of farm implements fell by two-fifths.

Chemicals and allied products were another group which went up at a considerably lower rate than in 1955, at 1.4% to \$37.1 million. There was a further gain of one-half in synthetic plastics, with sharp increases to France and Switzerland, but sizable declines in fertilizers, mainly to Greece, and in drugs and medicines. Non-metallic minerals were the only group that showed an accelerated rate of growth with a 25.1% increase to \$24.4 million. This was mainly due to higher exports of asbestos which rose by one-fifth, a marked advance taking place in shipments to France.

Imports from Europe went up in every major commodity group but were particularly concentrated on iron and steel products. This group more than doubled, as compared with a less than one-fifth increase in 1955, to account at \$108.1 million for one-third of total imports from Europe and for three-fifths of their increase. Rolling mill products with an over 300% gain supplanted non-farm machinery as the leading item in the group, contributing over one-third of total imports of iron and its products and one-half of their advance. Non-farm machinery went up by one-half, accounting for almost a quarter of the group total. West Germany was again the largest European supplier of iron and steel products, showing a 100% gain with an over two-fifths share of the group's imports from Europe. Germany also remained the top ranking source of imports of non-farm machinery from that area, with a 44% share of the total. Sweden followed with a three-fifths increase and an over one-fifth share of total purchases of non-farm machinery from Europe. Imports of passenger cars, virtually all coming from Germany, nearly trebled. Belgium became in 1956 the leading supplier of rolling mill products as a result of a 300% increase and accounted for three-fifths of total European imports of this item, followed by Germany and France with very sharp increases. There were further marked gains in pipes, tubes and fittings, trucks, tools, ball and roller bearings, and hardware.

Four of the remaining major groups rose at a higher rate than in 1955, very markedly for the first three. Fibres, textiles and products went up by 27.2% to \$33.9 million. Continued increases

TABLE 12. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland), by Half-Years

	1954		1955		1956		Change from 1st half'55 to 1st half'56	Change from 2nd half'55 to 2nd half'56
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports	141.6	199.7	164.2	211.9	251.0	276.9	+ 52.8	+ 30.7
Re-Exports	2.2	2.1	1.6	5.8	1.1	1.9	—	—
Imports	79.7	98.9	82.7	121.6	128.5	168.1	+ 55.5	+ 38.2
Total Trade	223.5	300.7	248.6	339.2	380.8	447.1	+ 53.1	+ 31.8
Trade Balance	+ 64.1	+ 103.0	+ 83.2	+ 95.9	+ 123.7	+ 110.9	—	—

were registered in wool carpets and mats and wool fabrics, cotton and synthetic fabrics and miscellaneous textile apparel. Non-ferrous metals and products advanced 39% to \$31.7 million, with sizably higher shipments of clocks and watches and of electrical apparatus, but a fractional decline for tin blocks, pigs and bars. Imports of wood, wood products and paper were 23.6% higher at \$11 million, gains taking place in printed books and paperboard and paper, and a decrease for corkwood. Agricultural and vegetable products showed an only slightly higher rate of increase than in 1955, with a 7.5% advance to \$27.5 million. There were greater purchases of pickled, preserved and canned vegetables, wines and florist and nursery stock, but a sizable fall for nuts.

Three groups increased at a lower rate than in the previous year. Non-metallic minerals rose by 38.4% to \$28.2 million, with considerable gains in various types of glass, lime, plaster and cement, and unset diamonds. Chemicals and allied products increased by 6.7% to \$13.5 million, but there were declines for dyeing and tanning materials, principal chemicals and fertilizers. There were also higher imports of animals and animal products at \$11 million. The miscellaneous commodities group, which registered a slight drop in 1955, went up by almost a quarter to \$31.9 million, owing mainly to a partial recovery in non-commercial items and increases for cameras, jewellery, medical, optical and dental equipment and musical instruments.

Trade with the Commonwealth and Ireland¹

Generally high levels of economic activity continued to be in evidence in the Commonwealth in 1956. Exports from that area rose by about 4% and imports 6%. Foreign earnings of most Commonwealth countries are essentially dependent on the fluctuations of external demand for certain primary commodities and the following main trends developed during 1956. Wool prices, which staged a strong recovery during the year, were on the average only slightly higher than in 1955, merino prices tending to improve more than crossbred. This trend favoured exports of wool from Australia, which contributed most to the greater overseas sales of wool in 1956, and South Africa, while shipments from New Zealand increased in quantity but fell in value. For cotton, however, there were reduced quantities at lower prices, affecting mainly India and Pakistan. The value of sales of cotton piece-goods was unchanged from the previous year, Pakistan entering the world market in 1956. But exports of raw jute from that country declined, due to lower volume. The average price of rubber exported in 1956 was considerably lower than in

1955, affecting Malaya and Ceylon, and this rather than smaller volume accounted for a sizably reduced value which however was still much higher than in any other postwar year. In metals, copper exports reached new high volume and value levels, despite reduced prices, benefiting the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The average price of tin, on the other hand, rose and exports from Malaya, the world's largest producing country, showed a substantial value gain. Exports of tea from the Commonwealth reached new record levels, but Ceylon was an exception to this trend. For cocoa, following two years of reduced demand world consumption recovered in 1956 under the inducement of lower prices, but earnings of cocoa producers fell considerably. In contrast to the trend in tea and cocoa, prices of coffee rose throughout 1956, favouring British East African coffee, particularly the high grade Arabicas. About two-thirds of Commonwealth sugar goes to the United Kingdom and has experienced only minor price variations under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement of 1951; tonnage to all destinations reached a new high level in 1956. Exports of wheat rose by about one-half, most of the increase being accounted for by Australia which recorded the heaviest consignments in twenty years.

1. Except the United Kingdom. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables V, VI, XV, XVI and XIX.

TABLE 13. Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland, by Half-Years

	1954		1955		1956		Change from 1st half '55 to 1st half '56	Change from 2nd half '55 to 2nd half '56
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	%	%
	\$'000,000							
Domestic Exports	95.6	108.3	118.3	131.6	132.5	120.9	+ 12.0	- 8.2
Re-Exports	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.9	—	—
Imports	81.7	101.2	95.2	114.9	98.0	123.6	+ 3.0	+ 7.7
Total Trade	178.1	210.2	214.2	247.4	231.5	245.5	+ 8.1	- 0.8
Trade Balance	+ 14.7	+ 7.8	+ 23.8	+ 17.6	+ 35.6	- 1.9	—	—

Exports from the Commonwealth in 1956 were characterized by a marked improvement in entrepôt trade, re-exports accounting for close to one-half of the total export gain. Most Commonwealth countries shared in the moderate expansion of 1956, but there were lower earnings for Pakistan and Ceylon, due to their heavy dependence on respectively raw cotton and jute and tea and rubber. Imports into the Commonwealth were the highest on record, slightly exceeding the previous peak in 1951. There was a recovery for Pakistan and a continued expansion of imports for India, the Union of South Africa, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Ceylon, the West Indies, West, but not East, Africa, Hong Kong and Malaya. Canada's trade with the Commonwealth increased moderately, and this area continued to absorb a wide variety of Canadian manufactured goods. A part of exports was again financed through Canada's participation in capital assistance programs under the Colombo Plan for Economic Development in South and South-east Asia, and India, Pakistan and Ceylon were the Commonwealth countries benefiting from this contribution.

By far the largest relative and absolute increase in domestic exports among the major commodity groups took place in miscellaneous commodities. The group rose over 180% to \$26.5 million, and aircraft, virtually all of it to South Africa, accounted for more than four-fifths of the gain. Iron and its products, at \$67.4 million, was again the biggest single group, with a fractional decline as against an over one-half increase in 1955. Automotive products as a whole did not maintain the rate of recovery of the previous year. Auto parts, again the leading item in the group, fell very slightly following a one-third gain in 1955. Passenger and freight cars, which rose in the preceding year by respectively about nine-tenths and four-fifths, showed in 1956 a very slight increase for the former but a one-fifth fall for the latter. Exports of locomotives which almost tripled in 1955, went up very moderately. Rolling mill products continued to gain substantially, although at only a quarter of the rate of increase in the previous year, while exports of internal combustion engines and tools also rose

considerably and at higher rates than in 1955. There was a further decline for non-farm machinery, but at a much lower rate than in the preceding year.

Wood, wood products and paper, again the second largest export group, lost most of the gain made in 1955 with a 18.3% decline to \$52.6 million. There were losses for all the leading items except book paper which rose by two-fifths. Planks and boards, again the top ranking export to the Commonwealth, accounted for more than two-thirds of the group's decline with a one-quarter fall as compared to a two-fifths gain in 1955. There was also a partial reversal for newsprint and bond and writing paper, wrapping paper declined more than it rose in the previous year, and wood pulp fell further. There were also lower exports in two other groups. Non-ferrous metals fell to \$19.1 million or by about three-fifths of the gain in 1955 with declines in aluminum, copper and electrical apparatus. Non-metallic minerals dropped to \$4.7 million, by about three times the increase of the previous year, with a sharp fall in asbestos.

Agricultural and vegetable products recovered close to two-fifths of the decline in 1955 with a 2.5% increase to \$48.1 million. Wheat displaced newsprint in 1956 as the second ranking export to the Commonwealth, more than making up for a fractional decrease in the preceding year. There was a moderate rise for wheat flour but only less than one-fifth of the 1955 decline was recovered. There were further gains for fodders and fresh vegetables but losses for tobacco, whisky and rubber tires and tubes. Animals and animal products went up 3.6% to \$20.2 million, but at a lower rate than in 1955. There was a further moderate increase for cured fish and an equally small decrease for canned fish. Exports of powdered, condensed and evaporated milk rose by over one-half, and those of unmanufactured leather by more than a quarter. But there were small declines for pickled pork and beef and for tallow. The chemicals and allied products group also went up at not as high a rate as in 1955, by 14.2% to \$11.3 million, but there were lower exports of synthetic plastics, principal chemicals and drugs and medicines.

In imports, agricultural and vegetable products were again by far the most important commodity group, rising fractionally to \$131.8 million, and accounted for three-fifths of total imports from the Commonwealth. Unrefined sugar continued to be the leading item in the group, contributing over one-third of imports of agricultural products with an 8% gain. Rubber fell by about one-seventh and was again in second place, slightly ahead of tea whose imports remained virtually unchanged. There were further increases for vegetable oils, coffee, but not enough to make up for the decline in 1955, and for cocoa beans, rum, rice and brandy. But declines were shown in dried fruits, nuts, molasses and syrups, rubber footwear, spices, canned and preserved fruit, and natural gums.

Among other major groups, fibres, textiles and products went up 8.1% to \$31.6 million. Raw wool, again the leading item in the group, rose 10% to account for one-half of the gain in textiles. There was further increase in cotton fabrics as well as higher imports of wool carpets and mats, miscellaneous textile apparel, raw flax, hemp and jute and manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres. But imports of flax, hemp and jute fabrics somewhat reversed the gain made in 1955. Non-ferrous metals went up by almost a quarter to \$29.8 million. There were further sharp increases for bauxite and alumina and tin blocks, pigs and bars, as well as gains for copper and chrome ore. But for manganese ore a fourteenfold rise in 1955 was converted into a two-fifths fall. Non-metallic minerals rose by under one-fifth to \$11.3 million, with gains for petroleum and abrasives. Animals and animal products were one of the two major groups which had small declines in 1956, falling by 1.3% to \$12 million with lower imports of canned meats and fresh mutton and lamb but a further gain for sausage casings.

The various individual countries belonging to the Commonwealth can be conveniently divided into five groups according to their geographical position in America, Asia, Africa, Oceania and Europe. There were in 1956 gains in Canada's trade with the first three areas, unlike in 1955 when it went up with all five.

Canada's total exports to Commonwealth countries in the Western Hemisphere rose 14% to \$48.8 million and imports went up 15.6% to \$63.7 million. Jamaica was again Canada's leading trading partner in this area, followed by British Guiana and Trinidad and Tobago. Exports to Jamaica increased by one-third to \$17.3 million and imports by almost three-fifths to \$24.6 million, the largest relative import gain in this group. Exports to British Guiana were close to one-half higher at \$4.4 million, the largest relative export increase in the area, and imports rose 12% to \$20.5 million. There was a fractional decline in exports to Trinidad and Tobago to \$12.5 million and a 12% gain in imports to \$11.1 million. Agricultural and vegetable and animal products were again the main export categories to the countries in the area, accounting for respective-

ly close to two-fifths and over a quarter of the export total. Wheat flour continued to be the principal export item, going up by 2.8% to \$9.8 million with a one-fifth share of total exports. Shipments to Trinidad and Tobago, again the largest outlet in the area and accounting for one-third of total sales, were considerably reduced. Jamaica, with an over a quarter increase, was again the second, and Leeward and Windward Islands the third ranking market for wheat flour. Exports of fish, the second leading export, rose 8.3% to \$7.4 million, Jamaica contributing over one-half of total sales.

Raw sugar, with a one-seventh increase to \$27.9 million again accounted for over two-fifths of Canadian imports from Commonwealth countries in America. Imports from Jamaica more than made up for the two-thirds fall in 1955, rising to \$10.9 million with a two-fifths share of total purchases of sugar from the area. For British Guiana a similar but less pronounced movement brought imports up to \$10.3 million. There was also a sizable gain for Trinidad and Tobago, but a halving for Barbados which more than reversed the 1955 increase, as well as a decline for Leeward and Windward Islands. Imports of bauxite and alumina went up by more than a quarter to \$21.2 million, accounting for one-third of total purchases from the area. There was a further increase of two-thirds for Jamaica to \$11.9 million, and a small decline for British Guiana. Imports of petroleum from Trinidad and Tobago rose 10% to \$7.4 million.

Canada's total exports to Commonwealth countries in Asia went up again, by 14.6% to \$51.7 million, and increases were registered for every country in the area other than Hong Kong. Exports to Pakistan, the only country in this region which in 1955 had a decline amounting to 31%, showed the greatest absolute gain. Imports from Commonwealth countries in Asia declined by 3.6% to \$83.2 million as compared with an almost one-third gain in 1955, but there were higher purchases from Ceylon and Pakistan. India was again the leading trading partner in the area, accounting for one-half of total exports and close to two-fifths of imports, followed by Malaya and Singapore and Ceylon.

Total exports to India rose 3.6% to \$25.9 million, at less than one-tenth of the rate of increase in 1955. Locomotives, again by far the leading export item, contributed nearly two-fifths of the export total but declined by 10%. Wood pulp went up moderately, copper rose one and a half times, rolling mill products and internal combustion engines doubled, aircraft tripled, and there was an about thirtyfold gain in powdered, condensed and evaporated milk. But exports of aluminium, zinc, newsprint paper, electrical apparatus and auto parts declined and there were no shipments of wheat. Imports from India fell 12.1% to \$30.9 million but were still above the 1954 level. There were lower purchases of tea and flax, hemp and jute fabrics, together accounting for two-thirds of total imports, as well as declines in nuts, manganese ore, spices, carpets and mats other than wool, and vegetable

oils. But purchases of cotton fabrics went up substantially, and there were also gains for wool carpets and mats and for rice.

Exports to Malaya and Singapore went up 14.8% to \$3.9 million, with increases in wheat flour, internal combustion engines, cars and trucks, but not auto parts, and asbestos. Imports declined fractionally to \$28.6 million. Purchases of rubber fell as did their share of total imports from Malaya and Singapore, to about three-quarters from well over four-fifths. But there were increases for tin blocks, pigs and bars and vegetable oils. Exports to Ceylon rose 24.8% to \$3.4 million, with gains for wheat flour, locomotives, newsprint paper and freight cars, but declines for milk preparations, electrical apparatus and no shipments of railway ties. Imports increased 6.3% to \$16.6 million. Purchases of tea, as usual contributing the major part of imports from Ceylon, rose considerably, but imports of rubber were more than halved. Exports to Hong Kong were 3% lower, at \$7.1 million. There were declines for synthetic plastics and wheat flour, the two leading exports, but increases for wheat, pens, pencils and parts, and passenger cars. Imports also fell by 3% to \$5.7 million, with a sharp decrease in rubber footwear. Exports to Pakistan went up by 69.1% to \$11.4 million and imports by three-fifths to \$1.3 million. Contractors' outfits and supplies about doubled, shipments of locomotives went up from a negligible amount to two and a quarter million dollars, exports of electrical apparatus were more than five times larger and wheat made a substantial appearance, but there was a very sharp decline for non-farm machinery. On the import side, purchases of raw flax, hemp and jute about quadrupled.

Canada's trade with Commonwealth countries in Africa was 15.3% higher at \$102.4 million. Total exports rose 13.8% to \$73.2 million and imports went up 19.2% to \$29.2 million. The Union of South Africa¹ was again the principal trading partner in the area, accounting for 89% of total exports and 29% of imports. Purchases from British East Africa went up by 14.4% but did not quite make up for the decline in the previous year. Shipments of sugar, accounting for about one-half of imports from British East Africa, were virtually unchanged. Imports of coffee rose 50% to somewhat exceed the level of 1954, and there were also increases for tea and sisal fibres. Cocoa beans, the main import from British West Africa, showed a three-fifths gain much more than making up for an about one-eighth decrease in 1955.

Canada's trade with Commonwealth countries in Oceania fell 10.8% to \$112.2 million. Total exports were 18.2% lower at \$67.2 million, but imports advanced 3.2% to \$45 million. The decline in sales to this region was due to lower purchases by Australia and New Zealand, those two countries

reducing in 1956 their imports from all destinations by respectively 10% and 4%. Canada's exports to Australia fell 18.3% to \$47.8 million. Auto parts, with an 11% gain, became in 1956 the leading export item and accounted for over a quarter of the export total. There were very sharp increases for ferro-alloys and wood pulp and moderate ones for rolling mill products and non-farm machinery. But planks and boards fell by over a quarter, and there were also considerable declines for newsprint paper, aluminum, copper, asbestos, cars and trucks, synthetic plastics and tobacco. Imports from Australia were unchanged at \$26.3 million, with an increase of one-fifth in raw wool, but lower purchases of raw sugar, dried fruits and canned meats. Exports to New Zealand were reduced by 19.4% to \$18.1 million. There were sharp decreases in locomotives, passenger, but not freight, automobiles, auto parts and newsprint paper, as well as lower exports of planks and boards, non-farm machinery, tools, copper and copper wire and manufactures. Canned fish held its ground, and internal combustion engines, aluminum, primary plastics and synthetic fabrics went up markedly. Imports from New Zealand remained at \$12.3 million. Purchases of wool, again the principal import, were unchanged and those of sausage casings rose by three-quarters. But there were lower imports of fresh mutton and lamb and of beef and veal, while imports of cheese fell from over one million dollars to an insignificant amount. The one-quarter gain in imports from Fiji was entirely accounted for by larger imports of raw sugar.

Canada's trade with Commonwealth countries in Europe declined 14.6% to \$14.9 million, Ireland contributing 70% of exports to and 90% of the very small import total from the area. Exports to Ireland went down 21.1% to \$10.2 million, the fall being largely due to markedly lower sales of wheat and planks and boards. But there were somewhat higher shipments of wheat to Malta.

Commodity	'55 Quantity at '55 Prices	'56 Quantity at '55 Prices	'56 Quantity at '56 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Sugar, unrefined	45.9	49.4	49.5
Rubber, crude, etc.	27.1	24.0	23.2
Tea, black	23.0	25.8	23.0
Bauxite and alu- mina	15.2	16.2	19.3
Wool, raw	12.0	13.6	13.2
Jute fabrics, etc.	10.6	11.0	10.2
Petroleum, crude, etc.	6.7	7.3	7.4
Vegetable oils...	5.4	6.2	6.6
Coffee, green	3.9	5.4	5.6
Fruits, dried	5.0	4.5	4.5
Nuts	5.6	4.2	4.2
Total	160.6	167.5	166.7

The preceding statement lists eleven leading commodities which together accounted for 76.5% of total imports from the Commonwealth in 1955 and for 75.2% in 1956. Columns I and III represent the

1. See Ch. II for a detailed description of Canada's trade with the Union of South Africa.

value of these commodities in 1955 and 1956, and Column II indicates the 1956 quantities valued at the average prices prevailing in 1955. Thus volume and price changes between 1955 and 1956 can be determined by comparison of respectively Columns I and II and Columns II and III.

The sample as a whole showed in 1956 a 3.8% increase in value, resulting from 4.4% volume gain and a 0.5% decline in the average price level. All the eleven commodities except rubber, dried fruits and nuts rose in volume between 1955 and 1956.

Trade with Latin America¹

General economic progress throughout Latin America continued in 1956 with an improvement in the position of not only countries producing petroleum and metals but also those more dependent on agricultural output. Nevertheless there were still in evidence considerable differences in the degree of prosperity enjoyed by the individual countries in this rapidly growing region. As has been the case in other recent years, certain countries in the area experienced in 1956 serious difficulties in their external payments position, while others were open dollar markets characterized by vigorous competition among the various overseas suppliers. Latin America again provided in 1956 valuable markets for Canadian exports of foodstuffs and raw materials as well as industrial equipment and consumer manufactures. Canada, on the other hand, continued to be an expanding and unrestricted outlet for most of Latin America's principal primary exports.

Iron and its products became in 1956 the largest export group, showing the greatest absolute increase among all the major commodity groups and rising by 23.2% to \$37.4 million, as compared with a very small decrease in the previous year. Non-farm machinery was again the leading item in the group, nearly reversing an 11% decline in 1955. Rolling mill products rose by almost a quarter following a twelvefold gain in the previous year from a relatively low level in 1954. Exports of farm implements which went up by over one-half in 1954 and dropped by about the same percentage in the following year, increased by 30% in 1956. There were very sharp gains in passenger cars and pigs, ingots, blooms and billets which rose respectively fourteen and fifteen times. Exports of railway track material declined by one-third after going up in 1955 to three and a half million dollars from negligible amounts in both 1953 and 1954. Further decreases were registered for internal combustion engines and tractors.

In addition to iron and its products, there was a reversal of the downtrend of the previous year for four other principal commodity groups. Exports

the gains ranging from about 4% for jute fabrics to 38.5% for coffee. There was a higher average price in 1956, as well as larger volume, for sugar, petroleum, vegetable oils, coffee, and bauxite and alumina which had by far the most pronounced price increase of 19%. But there were lower prices for tea, raw wool and jute fabrics, sufficiently reduced to result in smaller value for the latter. In the case of the three commodities that did not go up in volume, there was a price decline for rubber and no change for dried fruits and nuts.

of wood, wood products and paper rose 10.1% to \$29.6 million but were still somewhat below the level of 1954. Newsprint, which replaced wheat as the top ranking export to Latin America in 1956, went up twice as much as it fell in the previous year, accounting for about one-eighth of total exports to the area. Planks and boards had a very sharp increase, but there were further declines in wood pulp and bond and writing paper. Non-ferrous metals and products advanced 22.1% to \$21.1 million but not enough to make up for an almost one-third drop in 1955. Exports of aluminum went up by over one-half and of copper wire and manufactures by two-fifths. There was a further decline for electrical apparatus but at a much lower rate than in 1955. In the case of the animals and animal products and miscellaneous commodities groups, the decreases of the preceding year were more than compensated in 1956, with a 17.7% gain to \$18.1 million for the former and 161.5% advance to \$10.7 million for the latter. There were further gains in powdered, condensed and evaporated milk, cattle and unmanufactured leather, and cured and canned fish and eggs in the shell recovered some of the ground lost in the previous year. Ships and aircraft had increases of respectively about 375% and 475%. Exports of non-metallic minerals, consisting largely of asbestos, were virtually unchanged in 1956 and fibres, textiles and products continued advancing but at a much lower rate of increase than in the preceding year.

Exports of agricultural and vegetable products, displaced from top rank by iron and steel in 1956, fell again by 8.7% to \$33.7 million but at a considerably lower rate than in the preceding year. Wheat flour, accounting for over two-fifths of total agricultural exports, remained the leading item in the group but fell again by almost a quarter, at a substantially higher rate than in 1955. There was a 10% increase for wheat, following a drop of almost three-quarters in the previous year. There were also gains in malt, seed potatoes, whisky, oats and rubber products other than tires and tubes. Chemicals and allied products, which registered in 1955 the largest absolute and relative gain of three-fifths among the major commodity groups, were in addition to agricultural and vegetable products the only group that declined in 1956, by nearly a quarter to

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables V, VI, XVII, XVIII and XIX.

TABLE 14. Trade of Canada with Latin America, by Half-Years

	1954		1955		1956		Change from 1st half'55 to 1st half'56	Change from 2nd half'55 to 2nd half'56
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports	94.4	92.3	77.8	83.0	80.6	95.8	+ 3.6	+ 15.4
Re-Exports	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	—	—
Imports	144.9	139.5	147.3	172.0	182.4	179.4	+ 23.9	+ 4.3
Total Trade	240.4	232.3	225.7	255.7	263.4	275.8	+ 16.7	+ 7.9
Trade Balance	- 49.3	- 46.8	- 68.8	- 88.3	- 101.4	- 83.1	—	—

\$15.3 million. For synthetic plastics, which formed the backbone of the advance in the preceding year, an almost four-fifths rise was converted into a one-third fall. But there were further increases in principal chemicals and drugs and medicines.

Imports from Latin America in 1956 were again characterized by the predominance of a small number of raw materials, as petroleum, coffee, cotton and bananas accounted together for close to nine-tenths of the import total and petroleum alone for over one-half of it. Non-metallic minerals were as usual by far the largest major commodity group with the biggest absolute increase, rising 11.9% or at about the same rate as in 1955, to \$211 million. Petroleum, coming almost entirely from Venezuela and again the top ranking import from Latin America, went up 14% to \$198.8 million. But for fuel oils there was a decrease of one-fifth. Agricultural and vegetable products remained the second biggest group, advancing by more than they fell in the previous year with a 4.5% gain to \$98.7 million. Coffee, again the leading item, also more than made up for the decline in 1955 and accounted for over one-half of total imports in the group. Bananas, the second ranking item in the group, rose slightly, as did imports of unrefined sugar and of nuts. Imports of rice went up three and a half times, and there were also gains in canned and preserved fruits, fresh pineapples and melons. But purchases of cocoa beans and cocoa butter and paste fell sharply, and there were also lower imports of tobacco and a fractional decline for fresh vegetables.

Imports of fibres, textiles and products, which in 1955 showed the largest relative gain of about 180%, went up by 41.8% to \$38.7 million. Raw cotton, mostly from Mexico, continued to be the leading item in the group and accounted for three-quarters of total purchases of textiles, going up by almost one-half as compared with an over seven-fold increase in the previous year. There were also gains in manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres, synthetic fibres, tops and yarns, raw wool, coated and impregnated cloth, flax, hemp and jute yarns and cords, rags and waste, and cotton linters.

The remaining major import groups are not of much relative importance compared with those discussed above. Iron and its products had the greatest percentage gain of 260% to \$3.2 million, with a doubling in iron ore and an appearance of close to one million and a half worth of rolling mill products from Chile. Imports of non-ferrous metals more than doubled to \$3.3 million, with very sharp gains for manganese ore and miscellaneous non-ferrous ores. There were increases for miscellaneous commodities, mainly in vegetable and mineral wax, and for animal products, largely in hides and skins, fur skins and canned fish, but imports of wood and products and of chemicals were lower.

There were in 1956 higher exports to every country in Latin America except Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Nicaragua. Imports from Latin America went up more than exports in both absolute and relative terms but the total increase was less widely spread, Venezuela sharing in about one-half and Mexico in nearly one-third of it, with no gains for Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama and Paraguay. Venezuela¹ continued to be Canada's main trading partner in Latin America, accounting for almost three-fifths of imports from and one-fifth of exports to the area.

Mexico, which in 1955 became Canada's second top ranking trading partner in Latin America, maintained that position in 1956 with a 5.7% increase in total exports to \$39.6 million and a 44.7% advance in imports to \$41.7 million. Newsprint paper displaced synthetic plastics as the leading export item in 1956 with an over two-fifths gain. Exports of cattle rose sixfold and there were also increases for rolling mill products, farm implements, electrical apparatus and whisky, while pigs, ingots, blooms and billets made an appearance at close to two million dollars. But there were sizable declines in synthetic plastics, railway track material, wood pulp and fertilizers, and less pronounced ones for

1. See Ch. II for a detailed description of Canada's trade with Venezuela.

non-farm machinery and aluminum. Raw cotton accounted for over two-thirds of imports from Mexico with a gain of the same relative magnitude, and there were also higher purchases of nuts, coffee, canned and preserved fruits and fluorspar.

Brazil supplanted Colombia as Canada's third leading trading partner in Latin America in 1956, with a moderate recovery in exports and higher imports. Total exports to Brazil rose 11.5% to \$13.1 million, but were only 29% of the 1954 level and 16% of the peak year 1952. There were higher sales of newsprint paper and sharp gains, from rather low levels, for synthetic plastics, asbestos, farm implements and rolling mill products, as well as higher shipments of aluminum, nickel and malt. But exports of electrical apparatus, non-farm machinery and copper again fell sharply, and there continued to be no sales of wheat which amounted to \$13.8 million in 1954. Imports from Brazil went up by 13.3% to \$34.8 million. Purchases of coffee were 17% higher, accounting for well over two-thirds of the import total from that country and close to one-half of total imports of coffee from Latin America. There were also gains in manila fibres, iron ore, wax and rice, but sharp declines in cocoa beans, butter and paste and nuts, and no purchases of raw cotton. Colombia experienced in 1956 severe foreign exchange difficulties, and Canada's exports to that country fell by 22.7% to \$17.7 million. Aircraft became the leading export item with an almost sevenfold increase to three million dollars, and there were also sharp gains for non-farm machinery and copper wire and manufactures. However sales of synthetic plastics, the main export in 1955, fell by four-fifths, and there also took place considerably lower exports of newsprint paper, wood pulp, asbestos, electrical apparatus, farm implements, aluminum, wheat flour and cattle, a near disappearance for fertilizers and rubber tires and tubes, and no sales of wheat. Imports from Colombia went up by 3.8% to \$23.1 million. Coffee, with no change in value, accounted for well over four-fifths of total purchases from Colombia and close to two-fifths of total imports of coffee from Latin America. Imports of petroleum almost doubled, but there were sizably lower purchases of bananas.

Canada's trade with South American countries other than Venezuela, Colombia and Brazil was substantially higher in 1956 than in the previous year. The largest absolute export gain for any Latin American country took place in sales to Peru which nearly doubled, about four-fifths of it being accounted for by wheat, and the rest by non-farm machinery and ships. There were also higher exports to Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay but not to Argentina and Ecuador. On the import side all countries in this group except Ecuador and Paraguay registered increases, very sharp, in absolute as well as relative terms, for Chile, Peru and Uruguay. There was also an advance in 1956 in Canada's trade with Latin American countries in the Caribbean region, namely Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti. Cuba accounted for two-thirds of exports to and four-fifths of imports from this

region. Exports went up 8.9% to \$15.5 million, only partly making up for the sharp fall in 1955. Sales of newsprint paper, cured fish, malt, copper wire and manufactures, rolling mill products, non-farm machinery and medicines increased, but there were decreases for wheat flour, seed potatoes, and wheat which virtually disappeared from the export list. Imports from Cuba rose 22.5% to \$12.3 million. Sugar accounted for over one-half of total purchases with a 14% increase, and there were higher imports of synthetic fibres, tops and yarns, coated and impregnated cloth, manganese ore and fresh pineapples, but not of tobacco, molasses and syrups, manila fibres and chrome ore. Imports from the Dominican Republic fell and those from Haiti rose moderately, while exports to both countries went up by about one-fifth.

Canada's trade with countries in Central America (not including Mexico) was higher in 1956 but, unlike in the previous year, owing to a very substantial increase in exports rather than in imports which declined. Exports to Panama showed a value gain about equal to the total increase in exports to this group of countries as well as the sharpest percentage upswing for any Latin American country, used ships accounting for most of the advance. There were also increases in exports to El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras but not to Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Imports from Honduras registered the only increase in Central America as well as one of the sharpest gains for any Latin American country. Panama was again the leading Latin American supplier of bananas, as usual the principal import from the Central American area, accounting for one-third of total purchases of this commodity, but with a 14% decline. Honduras, with a 380% gain, contributed 29% of total imports of bananas from Latin America; but there were again lower shipments from Costa Rica and Guatemala. Coffee was the second main import from Central America. Purchases from Guatemala rose by over a quarter but those from Costa Rica and El Salvador, unlike in 1955, fell markedly.

Commodity	'55 Quantity at '55 Prices	'56 Quantity at '55 Prices	'56 Quantity at '56 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Petroleum, crude, etc.	174.0	203.6	198.8
Fuel oils	14.0	10.7	11.2
Sub-total	188.0	214.3	210.0
Coffee, green	50.3	51.1	53.9
Cotton, raw	19.8	29.9	29.2
Bananas, fresh ..	23.0	24.0	23.4
Sugar, unrefined	6.4	6.1	6.4
Manila, sisal fi- bres	3.9	3.9	4.0
Nuts	3.6	4.3	3.7
Synthetic fibres, etc.	1.3	2.3	2.2
Vegetables, fresh	2.1	1.7	2.1
Sub-total	110.5	123.3	124.9
Total	298.4	337.6	334.9

The preceding statement lists ten leading commodities which together accounted for 93.5% of total imports from Latin America in 1955 and for 92.5% in 1956. Columns I and III represent the value of these commodities in 1955 and 1956, and Column II indicates the 1956 quantities valued at the average prices prevailing in 1955. Thus volume and price changes between 1955 and 1956 can be determined by comparison of respectively Columns I and II and Columns II and III.

The sample as a whole showed in 1956 a 13.1% volume gain which, together with a 0.8% decline in the average price level, produced a 12.2% advance in value. There was an increase in volume for all the ten commodities, except for fuel oils,

sugar and fresh vegetables which had a decrease and for manila fibres which showed no change. The gains amounted to as little as about 2% for coffee and as much as 51% for cotton and 77% for synthetic fibres. The price increases over 1955 were rather moderate with the exception of fresh vegetables which registered a 23.5% rise. Coffee was the only commodity with a higher volume which also had a price increase. But there were lower prices for petroleum, cotton, bananas, nuts and synthetic fibres. In the case of those commodities that did not go up in volume, there was a price increase for manila fibres, as well as for fuel oils, sugar and fresh vegetables, big enough to compensate for the lower volume and to produce no change in value for the last two items.

CHAPTER IV

THE STRUCTURE OF CANADIAN TRADE

Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade

Canada ranks prominently among the world's leading trading nations, and international trade has been throughout Canada's history of vital importance to the economy of this country. The development of Canada's fertile lands, forests and mineral deposits has required a tremendous investment in the means of both transportation and of production, to a large extent by foreign capital. As a result of the exploitation of those resources in which Canada is richly endowed in quantity as well as in quality, and of which she is a comparatively inexpensive source of supply, there came about an intense concentration of production and exports on a relatively narrow range of primary products. Imports into Canada, on the other hand, have been always less concentrated on a few commodities and generally more diversified than exports. Some of them, as for instance the produce of tropical climates, could obviously not be produced in Canada at all. Many others, particularly those goods whose production requires a high labour content, and where a very large market is necessary to take full advantage of the economies of mass output, could not be economically produced in this country. Of the infinite variety of producer and consumer goods purchased abroad, imports of machinery and equipment have stood out prominently in every phase of Canada's economic history, and particularly in recent years when the pace of economic development has been proceeding on an almost unparalleled scale.

Canadian trade statistics are compiled and are usually published on the basis of a component material classification. The whole range of goods which enter foreign trade is divided into nine main

commodity groups, and individual commodities are classified according to the material of which they are chiefly composed. When comparison is made of Canadian exports with imports into Canada, the differences in the composition of these groups and in their relative importance provide an illustration of the influence of climatic and geophysical factors on the basic pattern of Canada's resources and the resulting specialization of production.

In the agricultural and vegetable and the animals and animal products groups, grains, tobacco, fish, meats, cattle and furs are the main export commodities, but rubber, coffee, tea and cocoa, sugar, certain vegetables and vegetable oils, citrus fruits and bananas are the leading purchases from abroad. Exports in the fibres, textiles and products group, of small relative importance, consist almost entirely of manufactured products. Manufactures as well form the major part of this group on the import side, but raw wool and cotton are also a very sizable component. Primary and semi-fabricated metals such as nickel, aluminum, copper, zinc, lead, platinum metals and silver predominate in exports of non-ferrous metals and products. Imports are largely composed of electrical apparatus and other manufactures, and the total requirements of bauxite and alumina for the manufacture of aluminum are also included in this group. Petroleum, asbestos and abrasives form the bulk of exports of non-metallic minerals and products, while petroleum, coal, fuel oils and gasoline are the main imports.

There is more similarity in the composition of the iron and products group. Industrial and farm machinery, primary and semi-finished steel, engines,

TABLE 15. Composition of Trade with All Countries, by Main Groups

	Domestic Exports					Imports				
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
	% of total					% of total				
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	27.5	26.6	20.7	17.6	20.3	12.1	11.1	13.2	12.0	11.0
Animals and Animal Products	5.5	6.1	7.0	6.2	5.4	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2
Fibres, Textiles and Products	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	8.9	8.8	8.1	8.1	7.3
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	31.8	31.5	35.5	35.5	31.6	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.0
Iron and its Products	9.5	8.7	7.7	9.3	9.6	34.9	35.0	32.3	34.1	39.1
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	16.4	16.6	18.3	19.3	19.1	7.4	8.3	8.7	8.5	8.6
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	3.3	3.6	3.7	4.8	6.1	15.9	15.0	14.6	14.1	13.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.9	3.3	4.2	4.9	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.1
Miscellaneous Commodities....	2.4	3.0	2.4	1.9	2.6	10.6	11.0	11.5	11.3	9.3

TABLE 16. Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade¹

Classification and Group	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	\$'000,000		% of total		\$'000,000		% of total	
By Origin:	Domestic Exports				Imports			
Farm Origin	870.4	1,088.3	20.3	22.7	959.6	1,057.9	20.4	18.6
Wild Life Origin.....	30.3	27.8	0.7	0.6	14.6	13.4	0.3	0.2
Marine Origin	128.1	132.7	3.0	2.8	14.3	19.1	0.3	0.3
Forest Origin	1,521.4	1,514.6	35.5	31.6	200.4	233.1	4.3	4.1
Mineral Origin	1,482.9	1,712.3	34.6	35.7	2,753.8	3,581.0	58.4	62.8
Mixed Origin.....	248.6	314.0	5.9	6.6	769.8	800.9	16.3	14.0
By Degree of Manufacture:	Domestic Exports				Imports			
Raw Materials	1,128.0	1,466.0	26.3	30.6	867.7	997.0	18.4	17.5
Partially Manufactured	1,515.2	1,550.8	35.4	32.4	244.9	311.1	5.2	5.4
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured.....	1,638.5	1,772.9	38.3	37.0	3,599.7	4,397.4	76.4	77.1
By Purpose:	Domestic Exports				Imports			
Producers' Materials.....	3,370.4	3,788.7	78.7	79.1	1,468.9	1,867.0	31.2	32.7
Producers' Equipment.....	213.5	224.8	5.0	4.7	953.9	1,284.4	20.2	22.5
Fuel, Electricity and Lubricants ...	26.4	37.6	0.6	0.8	248.3	277.1	5.3	4.9
Transport	89.1	121.4	2.1	2.5	613.9	672.1	13.0	11.8
Auxiliary Materials for Commerce and Industry	11.0	11.4	0.3	0.3	47.3	58.5	1.0	1.0
Consumers' Goods.....	395.8	409.0	9.2	8.5	912.2	1,001.5	19.4	17.6
Live Animals for Food	5.1	1.2	0.1	<u>2</u>	1.0	1.9	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Miscellaneous and Unclassified	170.4	195.7	4.0	4.1	466.8	543.0	9.9	9.5
By the S.I.T.C. ³ :	Total Exports				Imports			
Food	797.9	997.7	18.3	20.5	435.1	494.9	9.2	8.7
Beverages and Tobacco	91.6	90.1	2.1	1.9	25.3	26.4	0.5	0.4
Crude Materials, Inedible.....	1,324.2	1,378.4	30.4	28.3	417.9	494.2	8.9	8.6
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Elec- tricity	58.4	137.5	1.3	2.8	489.4	562.6	10.4	9.9
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	10.8	14.7	0.3	0.3	28.2	27.3	0.6	0.5
Chemicals.....	242.4	266.3	5.6	5.5	272.8	298.4	5.8	5.2
Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material.....	1,487.5	1,585.7	34.2	32.6	924.0	1,253.2	19.6	22.0
Machinery and Transport Equipment	280.7	319.4	6.5	6.6	1,562.8	1,925.9	33.2	33.8
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	30.4	35.8	0.7	0.7	348.6	390.0	7.4	6.8
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities.....	27.3	37.5	0.6	0.8	208.2	232.4	4.4	4.1

1. For further detail of these subsidiary Classifications see *Trade of Canada*, 1956, Volume I, Tables 27-33 and 45.

2. Negligible.

3. See also Part II, Tables XXX and XXXI.

tractors, freight and passenger automobiles and parts, and iron ore (the only raw material in the group) appear on both sides in varying degrees of importance; for the group as a whole imports have been always much more important than exports. Canada's vast stands of timber, chiefly of softwood species, provide lumber, pulpwood, wood pulp and newsprint for a world market, and only a very limited quantity of foreign woods needs to be purchased. Paperboard and other paper products and newspapers, magazines and books are the chief imports in the wood, wood products and paper group.

In addition to the main classification according to component material, four alternative summary classifications are also published. Three of these

classifications, according to industrial origin, to degree of manufacture and to purpose, have been available for about thirty years. The fourth, the Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C.) was developed in recent years by the United Nations Statistical Commission to facilitate comparisons of trade statistics of different countries.

In the classification by origin, commodities are grouped according to the primary activity through which the material for any given commodity is provided—rather than, as in the component material classification, according to the material itself. The major groups of those two classifications compare broadly speaking as follows. The farm origin category comprises agricultural and vegetable products,

animals and animal products, and fibres, textiles and products (and certain chemicals in the case of imports)—less fur skins and fish, which form respectively the wild life and marine origin groups. The forest origin category is virtually equivalent to the wood, wood products and paper group. The mineral origin group takes in iron and its products, non-ferrous metals, non-metallic minerals and certain chemicals. The mixed origin group consists primarily of chemicals and allied products and miscellaneous commodities.

The classification by degree of manufacture groups together all raw (unprocessed) materials in one category. All materials which have undergone some processing but must be further manufactured before final use are in the second group. All materials which are processed to the stage at which they can be finally used, as well as manufactured end-products, are in the third category. Of these groups only that comprising raw materials is generally homogeneous. The second category includes such simply processed items as asbestos fibres and such relatively highly processed commodities as wood pulp. The third category groups such simple commodities as dried apples together with such fully manufactured materials as wheat flour and newsprint and with such manufactured end-products as automobiles and refrigerators.

In the classification by purpose, commodities are grouped according to the use that will be made of them in the form in which they are traded. The S.I.T.C. classification combines the principles of purpose, degree of manufacture and component material. Its groups are relatively homogeneous and are fairly well comparable as between exports and imports.

The data on Canada's foreign trade in recent years, grouped according to the various classifications, are shown in Tables 15 and 16. Normally in any given period of a few years no major changes take place in the proportion of total export or import trade accounted for by the principal commodity groups, and the changes that show up are generally more in the nature of fluctuations around an average for the period¹.

The long-run developments in Canadian exports have been characterized by a steady decrease in the relative importance of agricultural and animal products and an increase in the share of the export total for almost every other major group, particularly forest products and minerals. In 1926-29 agricultural and vegetable products accounted for 44.7% of the export total, and animals and animal products for 12.8%. In 1951-54 the respective shares of the two groups declined to 24.5% and 6.8%. On the other hand, over the same period the proportion of total exports contributed by wood, wood products and

paper increased from 23.1% to 33.6%, and non-ferrous metals showed an advance from 7.4% to 16.5%.

The agricultural and vegetable group provides an example of short-run fluctuations around a long-run trend. This group's share of total exports, averaging about 23% in the postwar period, was about 25-26% in 1946 and 1949, about 20-21% in 1948 and 1950, and reached a postwar peak of 27.5% in 1952; the proportion subsequently dropped to 17.6% in 1955 and recovered to 20.3% in 1956. There was also considerable fluctuation for animals and animal products in the postwar years but, as in the case of agricultural and vegetable products, the long-run trend has been downward and the 1955 and 1956 percentages fell below the 1951-54 average. The share of forest products showed a slight deviation from the relatively continuous postwar upward trend in 1948 and 1949 and a more pronounced one in 1952 and 1953. In the latter period this was caused largely by the more rapid growth of grain exports than of other exports, while the actual value of exports of wood products showed a much more moderate decline than did the proportion of this group to the export total. A similar situation developed in 1956 when the share of wood products fell to 31.6% from the level of 35.5% in 1954 and 1955. For non-ferrous metals, there took place in the postwar period a steady and virtually uninterrupted upward movement in their share of total exports. The level of about 19% in 1955 and 1956 would stand at 20% if exports of uranium were included in non-ferrous metals rather than in chemicals and allied products. The chemicals group more than doubled its share of the export total between 1926-29 and 1951-54, and even excluding uranium exceeded the level of the latter period in 1955 and 1956. As in the case of non-ferrous metals, the non-metallic minerals group also showed an almost continuous postwar advance in its contribution to total exports, sharply augmented in 1955 and 1956 as a result of the markedly increased importance of exports of petroleum.

On the import side, there has also developed over the years a decline in the share of agricultural and animal products as part of the import total. The respective proportions for the two groups fell from 19.8% and 5.5% in 1926-29 to 12.4% and 2.3% in 1951-54 and this trend was maintained in 1955 and 1956. A similar movement developed for fibres, textiles and products, with a decrease from 16.6% to 9.4%, and further declines in 1955 and 1956. Iron and its products has been consistently the most important major group in every period, and increased its share of total imports from 24.5% in 1926-29 to 33.7% in 1951-54. The steady uptrend for this group was interrupted in the postwar years on only two occasions. The decline from 32.3% in 1949 to 30.9% in 1950 resulted from a lower rate of increase over the previous year for iron and its products than was the case for most other groups. The dip in 1954, on the other hand, was caused by an actual value decline for iron and its products at a rate higher than that for any other group that followed

1. For a comparison of the averages of four selected periods (1926-29, 1936-39, 1946-49 and 1951-54), illustrating certain long-run developments in Canadian foreign trade, see Chapter IV in the *Review of Foreign Trade*, First Half Year 1955 and First Half Year 1956.

a similar course. Incidentally, this development, along with the subsequent recovery for iron and steel as illustrated by the resumption in the upward trend of its share of total imports in 1955 and 1956, is indicative of the extent to which imports in general, and those of machinery and equipment and of related structural and engineering materials in particular, are sensitive to the general fluctuations in economic activity. For non-metallic minerals, there was not much change between 1926-29 and 1951-54, at respectively 14.2% and 15.6%. This group attained the highest postwar share of total imports in 1948 at 23%, followed by a continuous decline in every subsequent year.

According to the classification by degree of manufacture, there developed the following long-run trends. In exports, the share of the export total accounted for by raw materials declined from 46.7% in 1926-29 to 27.2% in 1946-49 and went up to 30.5% in 1951-54. On the other hand, the proportion of partially manufactured goods rose from 14.8% in the late 1920's to 30.6% in the early 1950's. For fully or chiefly manufactured goods there was hardly any change between 1926-29 and 1951-54, at respectively 38.5% and 38.9%, but their share of total exports amounted to well over two-fifths in the late 1930's and 1940's. On the import side, the proportion contributed by raw materials to the import total stood at 25.2% in 1926-29, and was at about the same level in 1946-49 after increasing to 28.3% in 1936-39, but was reduced to 20.9% in 1951-54. Partially manufactured goods also showed a de-

crease, from 9.4% to 5.8% between the late 1920's and the early 1950's. But fully or chiefly manufactured goods, the most important import category, rose from 65.4% to 73.3% as part of total purchases from abroad. The data for 1955 and 1956 show that, for both imports and exports, the long-run trends discussed in this paragraph have been generally maintained.

The classification according to purpose, which provides significant information as to the use that is made of the commodities entering foreign trade, indicates that producers' materials form the bulk of Canadian exports. This category somewhat increased its share of the export total in the past two years, continuing the steady upward trend in the postwar period with an advance from 57.6% of the export total in 1946 to 79.1% in 1956. A downward trend, on the other hand, has prevailed for the consumer goods and transport equipment categories, with declines from respectively 25.3% and 7.5% in 1946 to 8.5% and 2.5% in 1956. In the case of imports, producers' materials are also the relatively most important category but to a much lesser extent than in exports. This category's share of total imports ranged between 36-40% during 1946-51 and between 30-33% during 1952-56. The proportion of consumer goods has also tended to decline in the postwar period, from 22.7% in 1946 to 17.6% in 1956, with some fluctuations in the intervening years. But for producers' equipment there has been a relatively continuous upward movement from 15% in 1946 to 22.5% in 1956.

Price Indexes and the Composition of Trade

Canada's export and import price indexes are calculated within the framework of the component material commodity classification, although some adjustments are made to this classification to simplify the pricing problem¹. Within each main group of the adjusted classification a sample of commodities is priced, and these prices are expressed as relative numbers and averaged with fixed weights. The sample average for each main group is used to represent all commodities in that main group, the fixed-weight average of the sample averages for the eight adjusted main groups to represent the total of exports or imports.

To prevent the indexes from becoming unrepresentative both the commodities included in the sample and the weights used to combine them must be checked regularly. The sample must be checked to ensure that it does not overlook commodities which have greatly increased in importance since it was established, or contain too many commodities which have declined sharply in importance since that time. Should either of these conditions apply, adjustments in the sample must be made. Similarly, the fixed weights used in averaging the sample

prices must be checked to ensure that they do not vary persistently from weights calculated from the current trade pattern.

Currently-weighted indexes of export and import prices are computed annually to check the validity of the weights used in the fixed-weight index. These calculations employ the same price relatives and the same method of imputation for items not covered directly in the sample as are used in the fixed-weight indexes. The only cause of divergence between the two series therefore lies in the weighing system, and differences between the series can be used to assess the continued representativeness of the fixed weights.

It should be noted that not all differences between current weights and fixed weights are significant. They become significant only when there is a considerable degree of dispersion among the levels of the various item price relatives included in the index. If all individual price relatives included in the index were the same in any year it would not matter whether fixed weights, current weights, or no weights at all were used: the average of all items would necessarily be the same as the relative for each individual item. Because in fact the price relatives do differ, the extent to which

1. See Ch. V, p. 51.

TABLE 17. Fixed-Base-Weight and Moving-Current-Weight Indexes of Canadian Export and Import Prices
(1948=100)

Index and Group	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1953	1954	1955	1956
Agricultural and Animal Products:								
Fixed Weights	103.5	96.8	96.5	95.7	97.4	104.4	99.8	99.9
Current Weights	(99.4)	(95.3)	(95.9)	(93.7)	(97.5)	(101.8)	(98.4)	(98.8)
Fibres and Textiles:								
Fixed Weights	114.1	108.6	106.4	108.7	100.4	99.8	95.5	89.2
Current Weights	(113.4)	(105.7)	(106.1)	(108.5)	(99.4)	(97.1)	(93.7)	(87.7)
Wood Products and Paper:								
Fixed Weights	118.3	116.3	118.0	120.1	117.1	117.5	119.4	123.8
Current Weights	(117.3)	(114.5)	(116.0)	(118.5)	(115.6)	(115.1)	(115.8)	(120.4)
Iron and Steel Products:								
Fixed Weights	134.2	132.3	134.8	143.1	120.1	120.4	125.2	133.2
Current Weights	(131.8)	(126.2)	(134.2)	(143.7)	(119.6)	(120.0)	(124.9)	(133.5)
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:								
Fixed Weights	135.0	134.6	149.4	165.0	119.7	120.4	124.8	132.8
Current Weights	(132.7)	(131.8)	(146.8)	(164.2)	(119.7)	(119.5)	(125.3)	(132.4)
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products:								
Fixed Weights	149.5	150.2	149.9	156.1	104.8	102.1	100.6	102.0
Current Weights	(154.3)	(154.5)	(153.6)	(161.8)	(104.1)	(103.4)	(102.5)	(102.6)
Chemicals and Fertilizer:								
Fixed Weights	117.1	115.0	114.8	114.0	109.4	108.1	109.9	111.7
Current Weights	(114.0)	(113.4)	(113.8)	(113.3)	(108.9)	(108.3)	(109.1)	(111.0)
Miscellaneous:								
Fixed Weights	123.6	123.5	125.2	126.6	111.0	105.3	119.7	118.3
Current Weights	(119.8)	(120.0)	(119.6)	(121.3)	(105.6)	(101.8)	(109.4)	(105.4)
Total:								
Fixed Weights	118.3	115.1	117.7	121.3	109.4	109.5	110.5	113.0
Current Weights	(114.9)	(112.9)	(117.8)	(120.5)	(109.8)	(109.3)	(111.4)	(114.8)

each is allowed to influence the average of all becomes important, and this is governed by the weight assigned to each relative.

Table 17 presents the annual fixed-base-weight and moving-current-weight indexes of export and import prices, by main groups, for the past four years. There has been generally during this period a fairly close degree of correspondence between the index totals for all commodities in both exports and imports. In 1956, as compared with the previous year, there took place little change in the degree of divergence between the two series. The diver-

gence between the index totals for all commodities increased from 0.2% to 0.7% for exports and from 0.8% to 1.6% for imports, the simple average of discrepancies in the eight main groups remaining virtually unchanged at respectively 1.7% and 2.4%. Discrepancies between the fixed-base-weight and the moving-current-weight series are, however, more frequent and larger at the group level than in the case of the total index. This is a result of the changing composition of trade within the major groups in individual years, as reflected in the effect on the two indexes of the relative changes in the quantities and price levels of the various commodities included in the series.

In the case of imports, there has been in the past four years relatively little divergence for most main groups with the notable exception of miscellaneous products. The sharp increase in the degree of discrepancy in this group between the two indexes in 1955 was due to a sharp upward price movement for the rubber and rubber products subgroup and the much greater weight for this subgroup in the fixed-base-weight index; consequently the latter rose at a much higher rate than the moving-current-weight index. In 1956, the discrepancy between the two indexes became even more accentuated but for different reasons. There was a price decline for the rubber and rubber subgroup, tending to lower the fixed-base-weight index more than the moving-current-weight index, but in spite of this decline the average price for the rubber subgroup remained above the group level. In the moving-current-weight index, there took place an increase in the relative importance of house furnishings and miscellaneous apparel subgroups which have the greatest weight in the group, and the price level for these goods was below that of the group. The overall result for the miscellaneous products group was therefore a higher rate of decline for the moving-current-weight than for the fixed-base-weight index.

On the export side, the agricultural and animal products group has been characterized in most recent years by a gap between the two indexes. During the 1951-53 period, the level of grain exports was extraordinarily high, and as the average price of grain was generally lower than the price average for the group, the moving-current-weight index fell well below the fixed-base-weight index. But in 1954 and 1955, the proportion of grains to total exports in this group was much closer to that of the base year; moreover the price differential between the average price of grain and of the other agricultural

and animal products declined. However in 1956 there was again an increase in the divergence between the two indexes, the moving-current-weight index falling more than the fixed-base-weight index due to higher grain exports, especially wheat, with average grain prices falling more rapidly and to a lower level than the price average for the group.

In 1954, the iron and steel products group showed the largest discrepancy between the two indexes. This resulted chiefly from a sharply lower proportion of manufactured goods in iron and steel exports and a very marked drop in shipments of ferro-alloys, together with relatively much larger sales of iron ore, pig iron and scrap iron, the latter two at especially low prices. But in 1955 the discrepancy between the two indexes was virtually eliminated, due to sharply increased shipments of iron ore at an average price close to that of the group as a whole, combined with a decrease in sales of scrap iron and a narrowing of the gap between its average price and that of other iron and steel products.

In 1955 it was the miscellaneous products group that had the widest degree of divergence for the two indexes. Higher exports of electricity together with a price decline in this commodity tended to lower the moving-current-weight index more than the fixed-base-weight index; while a rise in the average price level of rubber products tended to push up the fixed-base-weight index which gave greater weight to this subgroup. In 1956, both indexes rose somewhat, the moving-current-weight slightly more than the fixed-based-weight index, with higher prices for all subgroups in the miscellaneous products group and a shift in relative importance from electricity and rubber products to miscellaneous consumer manufactures which have the greatest weight in this group.

CHAPTER V

STATISTICAL NOTES

Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics—Methods and Concepts

Canadian foreign trade statistics are derived from information recorded when goods move through customs ports across the borders of the country. These movements are recorded in terms of value and, where possible, of quantity. The statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions behind the movement of goods, the method and time of payment being affected by many other factors. The documents received by the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue are the source of information on values and quantities. For the correct interpretation of the data the following definitions and explanations of terms as used in Canadian trade statistics should be kept in mind:

- (1) **Values and Quantities.** These are based upon the declarations of exporters and importers as subsequently checked (and sometimes revised) by customs officials.
- (2) **Domestic Exports.** "Domestic Exports" or "Exports of Canadian Produce" include all Canadian products exported, and also all exports of commodities of foreign origin which were changed in form or increased in value by further processing in Canada. These exports are valued at the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges. In effect, export values are taken f.o.b. point of shipment for export.
- (3) **Re-Exports.** "Re-Exports" or "Exports of Foreign Produce" include any goods previously imported which are exported from Canada unchanged in form. Their value is the actual amount received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges.
- (4) **Imports.** "Imports" or "Imports Entered for Consumption" include all goods which enter Canada and are cleared for domestic sale or use by the customs officials; in effect, imports on which all duties were paid and which passed from customs control into the possession of the importer. Canadian import statistics do not include goods entering customs warehouses, only those released for domestic consumption. If the goods are re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption then they enter neither the import statistics nor the re-export statistics.

It must be emphasized that the fact that imports have been "entered for consumption" does not imply that the goods will all be consumed in Canada. The term means only that they are free to be consumed in Canada without further customs formalities.

The statistical value of imports is the value as determined for customs duty purposes. This is basically the fair market value at which equivalent goods would be sold for home use in the country from which the goods were received. These values therefore exclude all costs of transporting the goods to Canada, as well as any export duties or import duties which must be paid on them; they represent only the cost of the goods alone, f.o.b. original point of shipment to Canada. In most cases the customs value of imports corresponds to the invoice value of the goods. It happens occasionally, however, that low end-of-season or end-of-run invoice values for manufactured goods are replaced by values based on the average price of the goods over a preceding period.

In cases where goods are invoiced in a currency other than Canadian dollars, that currency is converted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and orders-in-council. These rates generally correspond to the commercial rates prevailing on the date that the goods were shipped to Canada.

- (5) **Countries to which Trade is Credited.** Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned, whether or not that country possesses a seaboard. The country of consignment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are, at the time of export, intended to pass without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are credited to the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods came without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another. These countries are not necessarily the countries of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be imported by a firm in another country and later re-sold to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.

There is one exception to this rule. In the case of imports an attempt is made to classify by country of origin goods produced in Central and South America and consigned to Canada from the United States.

The effect of this procedure is discussed below.

- (6) **Time Periods.** The terms "month" and "year" in Canadian trade statistics are not precisely the same as calendar months and years. The trade recorded for any calendar period is that trade for which the relevant customs forms have been received at the

Bureau of Statistics during that calendar period. Actual commodity movements lead by a few days (but rarely more) the receipt of the customs forms. However as the overall effect of this procedure on different months and years is approximately constant, the statistics generally give an adequate picture of the movement of goods in given calendar periods.

Imports from Central and South America

Until the middle of 1946 all imports were credited in Canadian trade statistics to the countries from which the goods were consigned to Canada. Beginning in July, 1946, a new method was adopted for the recording of some Canadian imports produced in Central or South America (including Bermuda and the West Indies). This was to credit all shipments of goods originating in Central or South America but consigned to Canada from the United States (and usually purchased in that country) to the country in which they were produced.

The introduction of the new method has resulted in the recording of goods produced in Central or South America but consigned to Canada from the United States on the basis of the country of origin principle. However, for goods consigned from any Central or South American country direct to Canada (even when shipped via the United States) classification is invariably by country of consignment. Thus goods of Paraguayan origin consigned to Canada by a merchant in Uruguay would be credited to Uruguay in Canadian trade statistics. But if the same goods were consigned to Canada by an American firm from the United States they would be credited to the country of origin, namely Paraguay.

When this change in the recording of imports was made in 1946 its effects on Canadian trade statistics was not very significant. For under immediate postwar trading conditions almost all imports of Central or South American origin were being consigned to Canada from the country in which the goods were produced. However, with the return of more normal trading practices a much greater proportion of goods originating in Central or South America has come to be consigned to Canada from entrepôt markets in the United States than was the case in 1946.

In 1953 a survey was begun to determine the amount of imports which, although credited to Central and South American countries, was actually consigned to Canada from the United States. Starting in 1954, the results of this study have been published on a regular basis.

Part A of Table 18 shows imports from each Central or South American country for which the total exceeded \$1 million as the average of the years 1953-55 or in calendar year 1956. The remain-

ing territories in the area, namely Bahamas, Bermuda, British Honduras, Falkland Islands, Bolivia, French Guiana, French West Indies, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and the American Virgin Islands, are therefore not listed. The total recorded imports are broken down into those which were consigned to Canada either from one of the countries in the area or from the United States.

An analysis of Canada's imports from countries in Central and South America, with regard to the significance of shipments consigned from the United States as a proportion of the total, reveals that the departure from recording on a strict consignment basis tends to affect Canadian trade statistics to a varying degree with the different countries. Three distinct groups of countries may be distinguished.

Statistics of imports from the Commonwealth are affected to a negligible extent. An average of the yearly data shows that only 1.1% of total imports from Commonwealth countries in Central and South America were consigned to Canada from the United States over the 1953-55 period and 0.6% in 1956. The very small proportion of goods consigned from the United States in the case of Commonwealth countries in this area may be partly explained by better shipping connections between Canada and the British West Indies than between Canada and most other Central and South American countries. Another contributing factor may lie in the encouragement given to direct shipment to Canadian ports by the tariff clause which denies preferential treatment to Commonwealth imports which are shipped to Canada via a country outside the Commonwealth.

Imports from the two oil-exporting countries in South America (Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles) also show a very small percentage of shipments consigned to Canada from the United States. The average for the group as a whole was 2.4% for the 1953-55 period and 1.6% in 1956. Petroleum and petroleum products form the greater part of Canada's imports from those two countries, and these commodities are normally purchased in very large quantities and shipped directly to Canada by tanker or via tanker and pipeline.

The proportion of most of the remaining countries' goods consigned from the United States is

TABLE 18. Imports Recorded as from Central and South America, by Country of Consignment
Average of 1953-55 and Calendar Year 1956

Country and Commodity	Average 1953-55				1956				
	Total Imports	Consigned from		Proportion Consigned from U.S.	Total Imports	Consigned from		Proportion Consigned from U.S.	
		United States	Country Credited			United States	Country Credited		
A. By Principal Countries of Central and South America									
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	
Total, Commonwealth Countries.....	49,975	545	49,430	1.1	63,673	410	63,263	0.6	
Barbados	5,323	13	5,310	0.2	4,634	5	4,629	0.1	
British Guiana.....	18,863	223	18,640	1.2	20,498	333	20,165	1.6	
Jamaica	14,212	247	13,965	1.7	24,633	11	24,622	1	
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	1,639	10	1,629	0.6	2,193	1	2,192	1	
Trinidad and Tobago	9,166	6	9,160	0.1	11,051	11	11,040	0.1	
Total, Other Oil-Exporting Countries	189,826	4,533	185,293	2.4	246,521	4,045	242,476	1.6	
Netherlands Antilles	19,820	296	19,524	1.5	38,119	2,342	35,777	6.1	
Venezuela	170,006	4,237	165,769	2.5	208,401	1,702	206,699	0.8	
Total, Other Countries.....	131,575	39,385	92,190	29.9	158,428	59,674	98,754	37.7	
Argentina	5,227	1,293	3,934	24.7	4,626	1,078	3,548	23.3	
Brazil	32,472	9,561	22,911	29.4	34,832	9,884	24,948	28.4	
Chile.....	513	186	327	36.3	1,704	238	1,466	14.0	
Colombia	23,418	5,343	18,075	22.8	23,056	8,125	14,931	35.2	
Costa Rica.....	7,722	2,699	5,023	35.0	3,893	508	3,385	13.0	
Cuba	10,531	1,350	9,181	12.8	12,279	1,323	10,956	10.8	
Dominican Republic	3,015	573	2,442	19.0	1,346	929	417	69.0	
Ecuador	3,879	2,514	1,365	64.8	4,498	2,822	1,676	62.7	
El Salvador	1,767	211	1,556	11.9	1,133	191	942	16.9	
Guatemala	4,288	1,510	2,778	35.2	3,227	933	2,294	28.9	
Haiti	1,305	852	453	65.3	1,683	1,273	410	75.6	
Honduras	2,950	1,957	993	66.3	7,079	1,438	5,641	20.3	
Mexico	19,544	7,869	11,675	40.3	41,699	27,877	13,822	66.9	
Panama.....	6,175	1,676	4,499	27.1	7,585	841	6,744	11.1	
Peru	2,021	255	1,766	12.6	2,766	623	2,143	22.5	
Puerto Rico	1,056	252	804	23.9	1,054	117	937	11.1	
Surinam.....	2,595	399	2,196	15.4	3,925	536	3,389	13.7	
Uruguay	1,471	598	873	40.7	1,157	542	615	46.8	
B. By Principal Import Statistical Items with Codes									
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	
Crude petroleum, for refining	7153	163,629	3,646	159,983	2.2	205,765	1,276	204,489	0.6
Coffee, green.....	283	52,683	11,689	40,994	22.2	54,228	16,893	37,335	31.2
Sugar, for refining	262	28,850	96	28,754	0.3	33,250	0	33,250	0.0
Cotton, raw	3001	9,346	5,760	3,586	61.6	29,160	24,847	4,313	85.2
Bauxite and alumina.....	6001-2	16,416	856	15,560	5.2	25,078	790	24,288	3.2
Bananas, fresh	3	22,946	9,894	13,052	43.1	23,416	5,288	18,128	22.6
Light fuel oils, Nos. 2 and 3	7172	9,380	163	9,217	1.7	12,794	556	12,238	4.3
Stove oil.....	7171	3,048	29	3,019	1.0	11,583	254	11,329	2.2
Gasoline.....	7164	6,811	235	6,576	3.5	10,627	814	9,813	7.7
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	3413	3,152	2,575	577	81.7	3,809	3,121	688	81.9
Peanuts, green	94	4,186	207	3,979	4.9	3,121	260	2,861	8.3
Yarns of synthetic textile fibres	3369	1,720	82	1,638	4.8	2,235	32	2,203	1.4
Tomatoes, fresh	127	2,401	192	2,209	8.0	2,042	202	1,840	9.9
Cocoa beans, not roasted	271	3,133	803	2,330	25.6	1,830	482	1,348	26.3
Iron ore.....	5001	1,395	571	824	40.9	1,791	650	1,141	36.3
Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.....	6217	1,735	175	1,560	10.1	1,721	199	1,522	11.6
Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	9270	1,609	1,326	283	82.4	1,648	1,347	301	81.7
Total Imports from Central and South America.....	371,375	44,462	326,913	12.0	468,621	64,129	404,492	15.7	

1. Less than 0.1%.

very much higher than in the case of the first two groups. For all countries in this category the average for the 1953-55 period was 29.9%, varying from about 65% for Honduras, Haiti and Ecuador to 15% and less for Surinam, Cuba and El Salvador. The averages for 1953-55 tend to conceal for many countries marked year-to-year fluctuations in the proportion of consignments from the United States, during that period, as for instance in the case of the Dominican Republic, Peru and Puerto Rico. This point is also borne out by a comparison of the 1953-55 and 1956 data for these and some other countries.

Part B of Table 18 lists all commodities imported from Central or South America, exceeding \$1 million as the average of the years 1953-55 or in calendar year 1956. Wide fluctuations in the proportion of shipments consigned from the United States are also shown for the individual commodities, varying from a fractional percentage for sugar to over 80% for sisal fibres and wax. Also, as in the case of certain countries, some of the commodities tend to display an irregular year-to-year pattern in the proportion of consignments from the United States.

The relatively high proportion of imports consigned from the United States in the case of the third group of countries in Central and South

America, as compared with the Commonwealth countries in the area and with Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles, is in part a result of special circumstances affecting trade in particular commodities, the structure of the market in each individual case strongly influencing the pattern of trade. For instance, the factor of greater convenience in procuring relatively small shipments of certain goods from a distributing centre rather than directly from the country of origin would play an important role. Generally there is a great deal of variation among the various commodities as to the proportion of consignments from the United States and in some cases even among the same commodities originating from more than one country in the area.

The departure from strict consignment recording in the case of imports from Central and South America has affected significantly Canadian trade statistics from the point of view of many individual countries involved. On the other hand, the effect on statistics of total imports from the United States has been rather small. Recorded imports from the United States were during 1953-55 on the average only 1.3% less than if the consignment principle had been followed consistently. In the case of some individual commodities, however, the effects would have been obviously quite large.

Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume¹

Canada's export and import price indexes attempt to measure average period-to-period price change affecting commodities in trade in order to isolate the respective contributions of price and volume variations to changes in the value of trade. The price indexes are based on unit values calculated from the trade statistics. Where inadequate quantity reporting in the trade statistics or non-homogeneous trade statistics items prevent the calculation of desired unit values, selected wholesale or other prices are substituted. The price indexes are divided into the indexes of the declared values of exports and imports to produce the volume indexes. Price and volume indexes are currently computed from the original data for months, quarters and calendar years.

The export and import price indexes are of the fixed-weight aggregative (Laspeyres) type, the weights used in their computation being those of the base year (1948). The short formula for this index is $\frac{\sum(P_1 Q_0)}{\sum(P_0 Q_0)}$ where P_1 and P_0 represent the

prices of an individual commodity in the current period and the base period respectively, and Q_0 represents the quantity of that commodity in the base period. The \sum sign indicates summation over

the whole range of the individual commodities entering the total export or import index. The volume indexes derived by deflating indexes of declared values by these price indexes are therefore of the currently weighted (Paasche) type whose formula, were they computed directly, would reduce to $\frac{\sum(Q_1 P_1)}{\sum(Q_0 P_1)}$.

Certain adjustments to the grouping of commodities used in the trade statistics were made in computing the price indexes. For the calculation of the volume indexes it was therefore necessary to adjust the declared value statistics to correspond to the price groupings, and the resulting volume indexes also appear on the basis of the price-adjusted groups rather than the conventional trade statistics groups.

The differences involved in this adjustment are relatively minor. The groups usually designated in the trade statistics as agricultural and vegetable products and animals and animal products were combined into one group of agricultural and animal products. From this group the subgroup of rubber and its products was transferred to the miscellaneous commodities group. Ships were transferred from the miscellaneous commodities group to iron and steel and their products, phosphate rock from non-metallic minerals to chemicals and fertilizer, advertising matter from wood products and paper to miscel-

1. For a more detailed discussion of these indexes see: *Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July 1945-June 1950 (1948 = 100)*, D.B.S., 1950.

TABLE 19. Values of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Adjusted Groups¹

Commodity Groups	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956
\$'000,000						
Agricultural.....	1,062.2	1,006.1	1,225.9	580.0	600.3	673.9
Fibres and Textiles	21.0	22.8	22.6	333.3	381.6	416.4
Wood Products and Paper.....	1,378.4	1,520.9	1,514.5	158.9	188.4	220.3
Iron and Steel and Products.....	307.5	403.0	465.7	1,313.0	1,597.5	2,221.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	709.0	826.4	913.7	368.6	411.5	503.3
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	145.6	206.2	292.1	594.6	659.2	760.8
Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	161.3	210.0	228.6	225.0	265.0	293.8
Miscellaneous	96.3	86.3	126.7	494.8	563.5	566.1
Adjusted total.....	3,881.3	4,281.8	4,789.7	4,068.2	4,667.0	5,656.1
Deductions ²	—	—	—	25.0	45.4	49.3
Published total	3,881.3	4,281.8	4,789.7	4,093.2	4,712.4	5,705.4

1. These totals are used in calculating the value, price and volume indexes of Canada's trade.

2. From imports only; articles for British or N.A.T.O. governments.

laneous commodities, and a few other changes designed to improve group classification by component material were made. Imports of merchandise into Canada for use of the United Kingdom government

or our other N.A.T.O. allies were deducted from total imports because of their special nature; otherwise the totals do not differ from those usually presented for Canadian trade.

Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics

In addition to movements of goods arising out of commercial transactions, Canadian trade statistics include certain items for which no payment at all is made by the country receiving the goods, and others for which payment is not made by residents of the recipient country. Examples of the first are settlers' effects (the property of immigrants or emigrants), and donations and gifts. Examples of the second type are articles imported for the use of foreign diplomats and paid for directly or indirectly by foreign governments, and the military equipment and stores which the United Kingdom and our other N.A.T.O. allies have from time to time sent to Canada, these goods being and remaining the property of the foreign governments concerned.

Besides the clearly non-commercial transactions, certain other items in trade are of a special character, and for some purposes must be distinguished from the regular trade content. Motion picture films, for example, are valued in the sta-

tistics at the value of the print, but frequently the real consideration received for films is a rental payment which may have no close relation to this value. Advertising matter is likewise valued at the cost of the material, although in many cases no payment for this material is made. And tourist purchases are not a regular commercial-type transaction and for such purposes as the national accounts or the balance of payments are best considered separately from other commodities.

Not all the special and non-commercial items in trade can be distinguished in the trade statistics, but an indication of the magnitude of the principal ones is given by Table 20. Except in the calculation of the price and volume indexes, where imports for the United Kingdom government and other N.A.T.O. governments are deducted from the total used, no adjustment for these special and non-commercial items is made in the trade figures used in this *Review*.

TABLE 20. Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics

Items	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956
Values in \$'000						
Non-Commercial:						
Settlers' effects	\$ 17,261	21,908	27,697	29,905	25,619	31,832
Bequests, donations, gifts	\$ 3,793	1,548	1,606	649	667	706
Contractors' outfits	\$ 0	1,772	4,696	1	1	1
Articles for Governor-General and diplomatic representatives	\$ 2	2	2	1,203	1,291	1,258
Articles for British or N.A.T.O. governments	\$ —	—	—	25,006	45,363	49,304
Special:						
Motion picture films	\$ 1,731	1,784	1,454	4,378	5,415	5,366
Advertising matter	\$ 1	1	1	7,088	7,528	7,930
Tourist purchases	\$ 1	1	1	68,767	71,467	75,205
Total, non-commercial items	\$ 21,054	25,228	34,000	56,763	72,939	83,099
Percent of total domestic exports or imports.. %	0.54	0.59	0.70	1.39	1.56	1.46
Total, special and non-commercial items	\$ 22,785	27,012	35,454	136,997	157,349	171,599
Percent of total domestic exports or imports.. %	0.59	0.63	0.73	3.35	3.37	3.01

1. Not available.

2. Not included in domestic exports.

Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics

The general use of gold as a money metal gives it special attributes which distinguish it from other commodities in trade. In particular, international movements of gold are determined largely by monetary factors and therefore may fluctuate widely from period to period owing to other than ordinary trade or commercial considerations. Also gold is generally acceptable; it does not have to surmount tariff barriers and is normally assured a market at a fixed minimum price.

Furthermore, physical movements of gold between countries have no direct or normal relation to sales and purchases. International transactions in gold often occur without its moving across any frontier, the sales or purchases in such cases being recognized by simply setting aside or "earmarking" the gold in the vaults of a central bank. As trade statistics deal only with physical movements of commodities, they would not record all changes in stocks of gold under earmark. Yet such gold transactions would not be different in their economic nature from many physical shipments.

For these reasons movements of gold in a primary or semi-fabricated state are excluded from the statistics of Canada's commodity trade. Since January 1, 1952, the standard of exclusion in use has been that suggested by the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations Statistical Office. All gold and gold products in which the value of

the gold is 80% or more of the total value are excluded. The only exception to this rule is in the items of jewellers' sweepings, where the gold content can not readily be separated from the other metals.

Since gold is produced in Canada primarily as an export commodity, a series showing new gold production available for export is published regularly as a supplement to the trade statistics. This series is the equivalent of gold production in Canada exclusive of gold held by producers before the refining stage (whether at the mine, in transit, or at the Mint) and less any gold consumed by industry in Canada out of current production (normally a minor part of the total). Since November 1, 1951, the series has also excluded increases in commercial gold stocks held in safe-keeping by the Mint for the account of the mines.

Since March 21, 1956 mines not receiving aid under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act have been allowed to sell their gold to private residents and non-residents, either for export or for safekeeping in Canada. Commencing in April, such sales are now included in the figures for new Gold Production Available for Export in Table XXIX.

Because the value of new gold production available for export is a production series, a breakdown of the figures into transactions with

individual countries is not possible. Much of this gold is offset in the balance of payments accounts by an increase in Canada's official reserves, rather than by the receipt of exchange from another country.

The United States has been for many years the chief market for Canada's gold production, but such commercial exports of gold as now occur are normally directed to other markets.

F.O.B. and C.I.F. Values of Canadian Trade

The most widely used of the many principles of trade valuation is that of valuing exports f.o.b. port of exit from the country and imports c.i.f. port of entry to the country. To aid in comparing Canadian trade with that of other countries, estimates of the total value of Canada's trade on this basis are published annually in this *Review*. These estimates are calculated by adding to the f.o.b. point of consignment values recorded for exports and imports the freight and other costs incurred in transporting these goods to the Canadian border. The

information on freight and other costs is compiled from returns received by the Balance of Payments Section of the Bureau.

Values adjusted to the f.o.b.-c.i.f. basis are used in the statistics of world trade published by the International Monetary Fund. However in its balance of payments statistics the Fund values imports on an f.o.b. basis whenever these data are available.

TABLE 21. Estimated F.O.B. and C.I.F. Values of Canadian Foreign Trade

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Average 1952-56
Values in \$'000,000						
Total Exports:						
Recorded value of total exports	\$ 4,356	4,173	3,947	4,351	4,863	—
Additional cost of transport to Canadian border ¹	\$ 201	166	167	206	240 ²	—
Estimated value of total exports f.o.b. port of exit	\$ 4,557	4,339	4,114	4,557	5,103	—
Percent added by freight and other charges	% 4.6	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.9	4.5
Imports:						
Recorded value of imports	\$ 4,030	4,383	4,093	4,712	5,705	—
Additional cost of transport to Canadian border ¹	\$ 354	365	338	378	466 ²	—
Estimated value of imports c.i.f. port of entry	\$ 4,384	4,748	4,431	5,090	6,171	—
Percent added by freight and other charges	% 8.8	8.3	8.3	8.0	8.2	8.3

1. Estimated from freight and shipping records of Balance of Payments Section.

2. Subject to revision.

"General Trade" Values of Canadian Trade¹

Two main systems of recording international commodity trade are at present in use by important trading countries. These are usually described as the "General Trade" system and the "Special Trade" system. Under the General Trade system all commodities that enter the national territory (imports) or leave the national territory (exports) are recorded in statistics at the time when they cross the frontier (except for goods in transit to a third country on through bills of lading). Under the Special Trade system only those imports are recorded which pass through the hands of national customs officials and on which all duties are paid

so that the goods are free to circulate within the country, and only those exports which were either produced within the country or were previously imported and cleared through customs for domestic use. Both exports and imports are recorded when the goods are cleared through customs. The two types of record differ in coverage and in timing.

The difference in timing affects imports, and arises from the fact that commodities may be landed in a country under customs supervision and remain for some time under customs supervision without payment of customs duties. These goods are not free to enter the domestic economy of the country until customs requirements are met, and for some purposes may best be considered as not in the country at all. Under the General Trade

1. For a further discussion of General and Special Trade see *Review of Foreign Trade*, First Half Year, 1952, pp. 35-36.

TABLE 22. "General Trade" Values of Canadian Trade

	Total Exports				Imports			
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1953	1954	1955	1956
Values in \$'000,000								
Recorded values of trade	\$ 4,173	3,947	4,351	4,863	4,383	4,093	4,712	5,705
Goods entered into Customs warehouse ¹	\$ —	—	—	—	122	105	113	153
Goods cleared from Customs warehouse ¹	\$ 6	5	4	5	(-)112	(-)102	(-)104	(-)135
Estimated General Trade values	\$ 4,179	3,952	4,355	4,868	4,393	4,096	4,721	5,723
Increase over recorded values	% 0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Transportation charges to Canadian border ²	\$ 166	167	206	240	365	333	378	466
General Trade values f.o.b. — c.i.f.	\$ 4,345	4,119	4,561	5,108	4,758	4,434	5,099	6,189
Increase over recorded values	% 4.1	4.4	4.8	5.0	8.6	8.3	8.2	8.5

1. Estimated from ledger records of External Trade Section.

2. Estimated from freight and shipping records of Balance of Payments Section.

system these goods would be included as imports at the time they were landed, under the Special Trade system only when duties were paid. This trade might enter General Trade records several months before it would enter Special Trade records.

The difference in coverage affects both exports and imports, and arises from the same type of transaction. Some of the goods which are landed under customs supervision may never be cleared for domestic consumption but may be re-exported instead, or occasionally may suffer destruction while in bond. All landed goods enter General Trade import statistics, but only those later cleared for domestic use enter Special Trade records. Goods re-exported without having been cleared for domestic consumption enter General Trade export statistics but not Special Trade Statistics. General Trade records thus give a more complete picture of the movement of goods into or out of a country. Special Trade records of the movement of goods into or out of the country's economy.

Canadian statistics are compiled on the Special Trade system, but since this country's entrepôt trade is small they differ only slightly in total from what General Trade records would show. To obtain a General Trade export total the value of goods exported from customs warehouses must be added to the recorded total. To obtain a General Trade import total the value of goods previously warehoused under customs supervision and later cleared through customs must be deducted from the recorded total, and the full value of all goods warehoused under customs supervision added. These adjustments have been estimated since 1952 from the External Trade Section's office records, and are shown in Table 22. While the difference between General Trade and Special Trade statistics is negligible for Canada, for countries with a sizable entrepôt trade such as the United Kingdom or Belgium it could be quite substantial.

The Index of Concentration

In assessing the concentration or dependence of a country's foreign trade on certain markets two variables must be considered. The first of these is the number of markets in which a country trades. The greater the number of markets with which trade is conducted, the less will be the concentration of trade on each (other considerations being equal). The other factor is the distribution of trade among these markets. The more nearly equal are the shares of various markets in a country's trade the less will trade be concentrated on individual markets.

An index¹ has been designed which measures the concentration of trade with respect to both the

number of markets and the distribution of trade among those markets. If P_1 represents the percentage share of the first market in a country's trade, and a total of N markets accounts for all trade, then the index may be written:

$$I = \sqrt{P_1^2 + P_2^2 + \dots + P_N^2} \quad \text{or} \quad I = \sqrt{\sum P^2}$$

1. See: Hirschman, A.O., *National Power and the Structure of Foreign Trade*, University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1945, pp. 157-162.

The index equals the square root of the sum of the squares of the percentage shares of all markets in trade.

The sum of the squares of a series of numbers is less than the square of the sum of the series. Therefore the larger the number of markets with which trade is conducted the smaller will the index tend to be. Given a fixed number of terms with a fixed sum, the sum of the squares of these terms will increase as the differences among the terms increase. Thus for a given number of markets the index will vary with the differences among the shares of the individual markets in trade. This shows the index to meet the requirements outlined above. The index also has the practical advantage that its limits are zero and 100.

An illustration may clarify this reasoning. If all Canada's trade were with one country the share of that country in our trade would be 100%, and the in-

dex would be $\sqrt{100^2} = 100$. If, on the other hand, our trade were evenly divided among 1,000 countries the share of each would be 0.1%, and the index would be $\sqrt{1000(0.1)^2} = 3.17$. However if the distribution of this trade were unequal, and one country took 20% of the total while 999 others took 0.08% each (approximately) the index would be $\sqrt{20^2 + 999(0.08)^2} = 20.2$. Thus the greater the number of markets the smaller does the index tend to be, and the more uneven the distribution of trade between markets, the larger does the index tend to be.

The index can be used for several purposes. It can measure the change in market concentration of a single country's trade over time, or can compare the relative market concentration of the trade of different countries. A similar index could be computed to measure the commodity concentration of a country's trade. In this *Review* the index is used only for comparisons of market concentration.

Reference Material Included in Preceding Issues

Changes in the Structure of Canadian Imports, 1926-1954 (First Half Year, 1956, p. 31)

Changes in the Structure of Canadian Exports, 1926-1954 (First Half Year, 1955, p. 27)

The Seasonal Pattern of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year, 1954, p. 33)

Export and Import Price and Volume Indexes, 1926-1953 (First Half Year, 1954, p. 23)

Tariff Relations with Countries Distinguished in Canadian Trade Statistics (First Half Year, 1954, p. 33)

Discrepancies in Reciprocal Records of Foreign Trade (First Half Year, 1953, p. 32)

Price Indexes and the Structure of Trade (Calendar Year, 1952, p. 36)

Commodity Movements and Trade Statistics (First Half Year, 1952, p. 34)

Newfoundland and Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year, 1949, p. 54)

Statistical Information on Canadian Foreign Trade

Current Publications

Monthly Summaries:

Domestic Exports

Imports for Consumption

Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Monthly Reports:

Exports of Canadian Produce and Foreign Produce

Imports Entered for Consumption

Quarterly Reports:

Articles Exported to Each Country

Articles Imported from Each Country

Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments

Annual and Special Publications

Annual Reports:

Trade of Canada, Vol. I, Summary and Analytical Tables

Vol. II, Exports

Vol. III, Imports

The Canadian Balance of International Payments

Special Reports:

The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926 to 1948

The Canadian Balance of International Payments in the Post-War Years, 1946-1952

Canada's International Investment Position, 1926-1954

PART II
STATISTICAL TABLES

A. DIRECTION OF TRADE

TABLE I. Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance with All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, Calendar Years, 1901-1956

Calendar Year	Total Exports			Imports			Trade Balance		
	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1901	177,502	48,705	107,412	184,740	110,863	42,840	- 7,237	- 62,157	+ 64,572
1902	201,654	52,137	127,544	204,396	116,679	53,598	- 2,742	- 64,542	+ 73,946
1903	207,858	54,102	129,161	243,451	140,177	63,579	- 35,592	- 86,075	+ 65,582
1904	180,727	55,069	103,844	245,418	149,356	58,493	- 64,691	- 94,287	+ 45,351
1905	209,176	64,014	120,519	262,765	155,495	64,825	- 53,589	- 91,481	+ 55,693
1906	241,768	79,743	135,051	312,114	187,757	77,664	- 70,346	- 108,014	+ 57,387
1907	245,954	90,430	126,110	366,575	216,769	96,252	- 120,621	- 126,339	+ 29,858
1908	257,318	80,233	141,120	282,707	166,062	71,057	- 25,388	- 85,829	+ 70,062
1909	282,887	100,869	145,783	347,067	202,479	89,565	- 64,180	- 101,611	+ 56,219
1910	289,844	108,198	140,500	435,251	262,142	107,722	- 145,407	- 153,944	+ 32,778
1911	289,055	100,770	147,182	503,542	319,942	113,352	- 214,487	- 219,172	+ 33,831
1912	352,948	129,251	176,646	636,790	410,242	133,429	- 283,842	- 280,992	+ 43,217
1913	447,699	167,974	224,515	659,993	427,974	139,900	- 212,294	- 260,000	+ 84,615
1914	413,067	169,318	184,115	482,076	308,634	98,754	- 69,009	- 139,316	+ 85,361
1915	629,841	181,061	361,486	450,960	316,934	74,364	+ 178,881	- 135,873	+ 287,123
1916	1,094,062	251,599	718,724	767,410	595,369	117,637	+ 326,652	- 343,770	+ 601,087
1917	1,577,567	405,385	891,863	1,006,056	827,401	76,516	+ 571,511	- 422,016	+ 815,347
1918	1,233,689	441,273	586,558	910,171	741,339	72,906	+ 323,518	- 300,066	+ 513,652
1919	1,289,792	487,618	538,974	941,014	739,598	87,659	+ 348,778	- 251,979	+ 451,315
1920	1,298,162	581,408	343,217	1,336,921	921,235	231,488	- 38,759	- 339,827	+ 111,729
1921	814,144	334,973	309,842	799,478	555,091	123,150	+ 14,665	- 220,118	+ 186,692
1922	894,224	347,617	375,627	762,409	509,909	136,859	+ 131,815	- 162,292	+ 238,768
1923	1,015,986	420,328	361,888	903,031	610,354	154,479	+ 112,956	- 190,026	+ 207,409
1924	1,042,253	394,624	388,434	808,145	524,473	148,892	+ 234,109	- 129,849	+ 239,542
1925	1,251,666	450,859	493,170	890,193	578,575	162,119	+ 361,473	- 127,716	+ 331,052
1926	1,276,599	470,564	464,444	1,008,342	668,747	164,707	+ 268,257	- 197,183	+ 295,737
1927	1,231,042	483,851	411,527	1,087,118	706,684	182,620	+ 143,924	- 222,833	+ 228,907
1928	1,363,788	502,690	447,868	1,222,318	825,652	190,757	+ 141,470	- 322,962	+ 257,111
1929	1,178,342	515,338	291,829	1,298,993	893,585	194,778	- 120,650	- 378,248	+ 97,052
1930	883,148	389,912	236,527	1,008,479	653,676	162,632	- 152,332	- 263,764	+ 73,895
1931	599,560	249,801	171,660	628,098	393,775	109,468	- 28,538	- 143,975	+ 62,192
1932	497,914	165,022	179,095	452,614	263,549	93,508	+ 45,299	- 98,528	+ 85,586
1933	535,484	172,955	211,314	401,214	217,291	97,878	+ 134,269	- 44,337	+ 113,436
1934	656,306	224,023	271,370	513,469	293,780	113,416	+ 142,837	- 69,757	+ 157,954
1935	737,936	273,120	304,318	550,315	312,417	116,670	+ 187,621	- 39,297	+ 187,648
1936	950,509	344,787	396,270	635,191	369,142	122,971	+ 315,318	- 24,355	+ 273,299
1937	1,012,122	372,221	403,359	808,896	490,505	147,292	+ 203,225	- 118,284	+ 256,067
1938	848,684	278,758	341,424	677,451	424,731	119,292	+ 171,233	- 145,973	+ 222,132
1939	935,922	389,754	323,886	751,056	496,898	114,007	+ 184,866	- 107,145	+ 214,879
1940	1,193,218	451,944	512,317	1,081,951	744,231	161,216	+ 111,267	- 292,287	+ 351,101
1941	1,640,455	609,690	661,238	1,448,792	1,004,498	219,419	+ 191,663	- 394,808	+ 441,819
1942	2,385,466	896,621	747,891	1,644,242	1,304,680	161,113	+ 741,224	- 408,059	+ 586,778
1943	3,001,352	1,166,655	1,037,224	1,735,077	1,423,672	134,965	+ 1,266,275	- 257,018	+ 902,258
1944	3,483,099	1,334,554	1,238,078	1,758,898	1,447,226	110,599	+ 1,724,200	- 112,671	+ 1,127,479
1945	3,267,424	1,227,439	971,455	1,555,600 ¹	1,202,418	121,693 ¹	+ 1,711,824 ¹	+ 25,022	+ 849,763 ¹
1946	2,339,166	908,577	598,799	1,864,564 ¹	1,405,297	141,341 ¹	+ 471,601 ¹	- 496,720	+ 457,458 ¹
1947	2,811,790	1,056,598	753,664	2,573,944	1,974,679	189,370	+ 237,846	- 918,082	+ 564,294
1948	3,110,029	1,522,185	688,697	2,636,945	1,805,763	299,502	+ 473,083	- 283,578	+ 389,195
1949	3,022,453	1,524,024	709,261	2,761,207	1,951,860	307,450	+ 261,246	- 427,836	+ 401,811
1950	3,157,073	2,050,460	472,536	3,174,253	2,130,476	404,213	- 17,180	- 80,016	+ 68,323
1951	3,963,384	2,333,912	635,721	4,084,856	2,812,927	420,985	- 121,472	- 479,015	+ 214,736
1952	4,355,960	2,349,044	751,049	4,030,468	2,976,962	359,757	+ 325,492	- 627,918	+ 391,292
1953	4,172,601	2,463,051	668,874	4,382,830	3,221,214	453,391	- 210,229	- 758,163	+ 215,482
1954	3,946,917	2,367,439	658,315	4,093,196	2,961,380	392,472	- 146,280	- 593,941	+ 265,843
1955	4,351,284	2,612,182	773,994	4,712,370	3,452,178	400,531	- 361,086	- 839,997	+ 373,463
1956	4,863,143	2,879,014	818,432	5,705,449	4,161,667	484,679	- 842,306	- 1,282,653	+ 333,753

1. Adjusted for Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada.

TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1952-1956

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
Domestic Exports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1952	4,301,081	2,306,955	745,845	284,636	473,822	272,397	217,425
1953	4,117,406	2,418,915	665,232	245,692	370,136	198,254	219,177
1954	3,881,272	2,317,153	653,408	203,867	341,335	186,662	178,847
1955	4,281,784	2,559,343	769,313	249,929	376,078	160,830	166,292
1956	4,789,746	2,818,655	812,706	253,360	527,893	176,436	200,695
19521Q	989,002	541,847	156,436	84,429	80,074	78,491	47,725
2Q	1,107,620	571,460	244,540	73,386	101,396	69,836	47,002
3Q	1,053,936	556,322	185,614	67,008	143,871	53,853	47,268
4Q	1,150,522	637,326	159,256	59,813	148,480	70,217	75,431
19531Q	900,567	564,301	123,934	57,799	57,205	47,875	49,454
2Q	1,093,025	624,119	190,300	67,648	111,929	51,655	47,373
3Q	1,073,871	612,003	192,532	68,413	103,026	45,116	52,782
4Q	1,049,943	618,492	158,466	51,832	97,976	53,607	69,568
19541Q	851,025	526,534	134,683	37,896	59,175	38,128	54,609
2Q	988,879	594,005	149,911	57,685	82,390	56,230	48,657
3Q	976,654	581,443	174,331	51,681	85,473	46,867	36,859
4Q	1,064,714	615,171	194,483	56,604	114,297	45,437	38,722
19551Q	951,349	566,811	182,802	53,966	70,591	38,394	38,785
2Q	1,080,526	636,317	201,823	64,346	93,646	39,394	45,001
3Q	1,113,770	661,944	197,991	73,827	96,747	43,156	40,106
4Q	1,136,139	694,271	186,697	57,791	115,094	39,886	42,399
19561Q	1,035,127	628,414	179,792	59,425	93,506	35,698	38,291
2Q	1,234,798	716,959	189,170	73,044	157,449	44,867	53,309
3Q	1,248,201	725,644	219,012	60,584	142,654	43,142	57,165
4Q	1,271,620	747,637	224,732	60,307	134,284	52,730	51,930
Total Exports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1952	4,355,960	2,349,044	751,049	287,507	475,766	273,581	219,013
1953	4,172,601	2,463,051	668,874	247,807	372,713	198,958	221,198
1954	3,946,917	2,367,439	658,315	205,396	345,634	188,297	181,836
1955	4,351,284	2,612,182	773,994	251,493	383,457	162,160	167,999
1956	4,863,143	2,879,014	818,432	255,322	530,918	177,373	202,084
19521Q	1,001,821	551,664	157,475	85,577	80,491	78,696	47,918
2Q	1,119,938	580,436	245,745	73,952	101,906	70,310	47,590
3Q	1,069,189	568,221	187,178	67,595	144,290	54,141	47,764
4Q	1,165,012	648,723	160,651	60,383	149,079	70,434	75,741
19531Q	913,905	574,945	124,661	58,538	57,887	48,002	49,872
2Q	1,105,793	634,649	191,128	68,050	112,319	51,775	47,872
3Q	1,088,965	624,005	193,488	69,073	103,785	45,292	53,322
4Q	1,063,937	629,453	159,598	52,146	98,721	53,888	70,131
19541Q	866,289	537,177	139,889	38,320	60,848	39,244	54,810
2Q	1,005,024	607,638	151,137	58,073	82,950	56,316	48,910
3Q	993,133	594,785	175,568	52,009	86,332	47,048	37,391
4Q	1,082,471	627,838	195,721	56,994	115,505	45,688	40,725
19551Q	966,630	579,765	183,804	54,333	71,033	38,729	38,966
2Q	1,096,638	649,041	202,738	64,691	94,852	39,687	45,629
3Q	1,133,757	675,713	199,349	74,180	100,511	43,490	40,515
4Q	1,154,258	707,662	188,103	58,289	117,061	40,254	42,889
19561Q	1,051,464	641,647	180,932	60,118	94,101	35,861	38,804
2Q	1,252,545	731,909	190,481	73,432	157,991	45,093	53,640
3Q	1,266,728	740,825	220,711	60,863	143,497	43,337	57,495
4Q	1,292,406	764,633	226,307	60,910	135,329	53,082	52,145

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1956 are included in the total for previous years.

TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters - Concluded

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
Imports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1952	4,030,468	2,976,962	359,757	185,091	151,284	284,225	73,148
1953	4,382,830	3,221,214	453,391	171,094	173,172	289,968	73,991
1954	4,093,196 ²	2,961,380 ²	392,472 ²	182,853	178,565	284,405	93,523
1955	4,712,370	3,452,178	400,531	210,010	204,343	319,256	126,053
1956	5,705,449	4,161,667	484,679	221,647	296,647	361,850	178,960
1952 1Q	916,119	693,991	68,248	41,927	32,599	65,161	14,192
2Q	1,034,230	763,806	93,172	50,104	37,806	71,669	17,673
3Q	995,170	714,519	97,973	50,698	37,101	73,708	21,170
4Q	1,084,949	804,646	100,365	42,361	43,778	73,687	20,113
1953 1Q	997,964	763,054	95,279	29,404	30,945	64,102	15,181
2Q	1,218,599	909,359	124,312	47,273	49,086	73,630	14,941
3Q	1,118,161	799,283	119,816	49,553	45,414	82,794	21,302
4Q	1,048,106	749,518	113,985	44,864	47,728	69,442	22,568
1954 1Q	925,865	690,081	88,219	29,247	31,608	70,222	16,489
2Q	1,124,247 ²	812,701 ²	115,910 ²	52,454	48,099	74,640	20,443
3Q	1,001,226	707,214	96,514	52,914	47,544	69,464	27,577
4Q	1,041,858	751,384	91,829	48,238	51,314	70,079	29,014
1955 1Q	990,710	745,674	85,433	35,720	32,119	68,222	23,543
2Q	1,218,704	903,569	97,449	59,417	50,576	79,040	28,652
3Q	1,216,655	878,431	110,558	57,934	53,853	83,255	32,624
4Q	1,286,301	924,505	107,090	56,939	67,795	88,738	41,233
1956 1Q	1,272,210	961,474	97,795	39,161	46,250	91,307	36,223
2Q	1,573,050	1,155,770	140,998	58,794	82,298	91,096	44,093
3Q	1,393,898	981,257	124,496	64,752	80,680	93,162	49,550
4Q	1,466,291	1,063,165	121,389	58,940	87,418	86,285	49,094
Trade Balance							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1952	+ 325,492	- 627,918	+ 391,292	+ 102,415	+ 324,482	- 10,644	+ 145,865
1953	- 210,229	- 758,163	+ 215,482	+ 76,714	+ 199,540	- 91,010	+ 147,207
1954	- 146,280 ²	- 593,941 ²	+ 265,843 ²	+ 22,543	+ 167,070	- 96,108	+ 88,313
1955	- 361,086	- 839,997	+ 373,463	+ 41,483	+ 179,114	- 157,096	+ 41,946
1956	- 842,306	- 1,282,653	+ 333,753	+ 33,676	+ 234,272	- 184,477	+ 23,124
1952 1Q	+ 85,702	- 142,328	+ 89,228	+ 43,649	+ 47,892	+ 13,535	+ 33,726
2Q	+ 85,708	- 183,370	+ 152,573	+ 23,848	+ 64,100	- 1,360	+ 29,917
3Q	+ 74,019	- 146,298	+ 89,205	+ 16,897	+ 107,189	- 19,567	+ 26,593
4Q	+ 80,063	- 155,922	+ 60,287	+ 18,021	+ 105,302	- 3,252	+ 55,628
1953 1Q	- 84,059	- 188,109	+ 29,382	+ 29,134	+ 26,943	- 16,100	+ 34,691
2Q	- 112,806	- 274,710	+ 66,816	+ 20,777	+ 63,234	- 21,854	+ 32,932
3Q	- 29,196	- 175,279	+ 73,672	+ 19,520	+ 58,371	- 37,501	+ 32,021
4Q	+ 15,831	- 120,065	+ 45,612	+ 7,282	+ 50,993	- 15,554	+ 47,564
1954 1Q	- 59,576	- 152,904	+ 47,670	+ 9,073	+ 29,240	- 30,978	+ 38,322
2Q	- 119,223 ²	- 205,062 ²	+ 35,227 ²	+ 5,619	+ 34,851	- 18,324	+ 28,467
3Q	- 8,094	- 112,429	+ 79,054	- 905	+ 38,788	- 22,415	+ 9,813
4Q	+ 40,613	- 123,546	+ 103,892	+ 8,756	+ 64,191	- 24,391	+ 11,711
1955 1Q	- 24,080	- 165,908	+ 98,370	+ 18,614	+ 38,914	- 29,493	+ 15,423
2Q	- 122,065	- 254,528	+ 105,289	+ 5,274	+ 44,276	- 39,353	+ 16,977
3Q	- 82,898	- 202,718	+ 88,791	+ 16,246	+ 46,657	- 39,765	+ 7,890
4Q	- 132,042	- 216,842	+ 81,013	+ 1,350	+ 49,267	- 48,484	+ 1,655
1956 1Q	- 220,746	- 319,827	+ 83,138	+ 20,957	+ 47,852	- 55,446	+ 2,581
2Q	- 320,505	- 423,862	+ 49,483	+ 14,638	+ 75,692	- 46,003	+ 9,547
3Q	- 127,170	- 240,433	+ 96,215	- 3,889	+ 62,817	- 49,825	+ 7,944
4Q	- 173,885	- 298,532	+ 104,918	+ 1,970	+ 47,911	- 33,204	+ 3,052

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1956 are included in the total for previous years.

2. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in the second quarter by an amount estimated at not less than \$40 million (some \$30 million of which represented imports from the United States, and some \$5 million imports from the United Kingdom). The trade balance was affected by the same amount. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

TABLE III. Domestic Exports, by Leading Countries

Rank in			Country	Calendar Year			1956		Percentage Change 1955-56	Percentage of Total Domestic Exports 1956
1954	1955	1956		1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
1	1	1	United States	2,317,153	2,559,343	2,818,655	1,345,374	1,473,281	+ 10.1	58.8
2	2	2	United Kingdom	653,408	769,313	812,706	368,961	443,745	+ 5.6	17.0
4	4	3	Germany, Federal Republic	86,899	90,751	134,098	53,941	80,157	+ 47.8	2.8
3	3	4	Japan	96,474	90,893	127,870	55,487	72,383	+ 40.7	2.7
9	6	5	Union of South Africa	39,883	56,026	64,616	36,060	28,556	+ 15.3	1.3
5	7	6	Belgium and Luxembourg	54,987	53,384	57,852	25,815	32,037	+ 8.4	1.2
8	9	7	Norway	43,813	47,031	57,682	26,753	30,929	+ 22.6	1.2
10	8	8	Netherlands	39,777	47,689	54,559	21,064	33,495	+ 14.4	1.1
11	10	9	France	33,799	42,563	53,156	25,502	27,654	+ 24.9	1.1
6	5	10	Australia	45,768	58,482	47,747	24,030	23,717	- 18.4	1.0
13	11	11	Mexico	27,359	37,126	39,385	17,967	21,418	+ 6.1	0.8
15	13	12	Italy	23,844	27,653	37,744	18,223	19,521	+ 36.5	0.8
12	12	13	Venezuela	30,973	30,756	34,335	15,477	18,858	+ 11.6	0.7
14	14	14	Switzerland	26,826	25,640	33,535	16,950	16,585	+ 30.8	0.7
17	15	15	India	17,689	24,669	25,714	16,074	9,640	+ 4.2	0.5
33	¹	16	U.S.S.R. (Russia)	4,854	2,680	24,606	18,000	6,606	+ 818.1	0.5
¹	¹	17	Czechoslovakia	295	1,062	24,558	11,352	13,206	+ ²	0.5
19	18	18	Philippines	15,863	18,136	18,060	7,855	10,205	- 0.4	0.4
20	17	19	New Zealand	14,807	22,344	17,995	9,279	8,716	- 19.5	0.4
¹	40	20	Poland	558	4,005	17,918	16,770	1,148	+ 347.4	0.4
16	16	21	Colombia	21,000	22,691	17,589	9,885	7,704	- 22.5	0.4
21	20	22	Jamaica	11,552	12,907	17,222	8,527	8,695	+ 33.4	0.4
18	19	23	Cuba	17,455	13,910	15,371	6,785	8,586	+ 10.5	0.3
7	23	24	Brazil	45,096	11,520	13,026	5,551	7,475	+ 13.1	0.3
22	22	25	Trinidad and Tobago	11,425	12,625	12,491	5,640	6,851	- 1.1	0.3
32	31	26	Peru	5,086	6,001	11,337	4,522	6,815	+ 88.9	0.2
24	29	27	Pakistan	8,970	6,202	10,502	5,918	4,584	+ 69.3	0.2
27	24	28	Puerto Rico	7,757	9,715	10,421	5,694	4,727	+ 7.3	0.2
25	21	29	Ireland	8,821	12,808	10,144	4,754	5,390	- 20.8	0.2
42	25	30	Sweden	3,518	7,622	7,894	3,063	4,831	+ 3.6	0.2
38	50	31	Panama	4,097	2,824	7,748	2,304	5,444	+ 174.4	0.2
26	27	32	Hong Kong	8,252	7,253	7,026	3,387	3,639	- 3.1	0.1
30	28	33	Argentina	6,692	6,833	6,183	2,247	3,936	- 9.5	0.1
¹	30	34	Austria	2,857	6,025	5,214	1,926	3,288	- 13.5	0.1
¹	37	35	Spain	2,734	4,210	5,053	2,921	2,132	+ 20.0	0.1
35	38	36	Dominican Republic	4,269	4,168	4,985	2,438	2,547	+ 19.6	0.1
34	36	37	Barbados	4,378	4,267	4,721	2,070	2,651	+ 10.6	0.1
39	34	38	Rhodesia and Nyasaland	3,945	4,323	4,679	2,414	2,265	+ 8.2	0.1
¹	¹	39	Chile	3,130	3,820	4,420	1,684	2,736	+ 15.7	0.1
36	49	40	British Guiana	4,080	2,967	4,351	2,018	2,333	+ 46.6	0.1

Additional Countries Included in Leading Forty in 1955

Rank in 1954	Rank in 1955	Rank in 1956	Country	1954 (\$'000)	1955 (\$'000)	1956 (\$'000)	1956 Jan.-June (\$'000)	1956 July-Dec. (\$'000)	Percentage Change 1955-56 (%)	Percentage of Total Domestic Exports 1956 (%)
31	32	41	Ecuador	5,509	4,953	4,344	3,008	1,336	12.3	0.1
40	39	42	Leeward and Windward Islands	3,931	4,149	4,281	2,110	2,171	+ 3.2	0.1
45	26	¹	Korea	3,197	7,514	2,864	1,894	970	- 61.9	0.1
23	33	¹	Israel	10,174	4,558	2,725	1,148	1,577	- 40.2	0.1
¹	35	¹	Greece	2,505	4,298	2,523	1,501	1,022	- 41.3	0.1

1. Lower than 50th.

2. Over 1000%.

TABLE IV. Imports, by Leading Countries

Rank in			Country	Calendar Year			1956		Percentage Change 1955-56	Percentage of Total Imports 1956
1954	1955	1956		1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
1	1	1	United States	2,961,380	3,452,178	4,161,667	2,117,244	2,044,423	+ 20.6	72.9
2	2	2	United Kingdom	392,472	400,531	484,679	238,793	245,886	+ 21.0	8.5
3	3	3	Venezuela	167,594	187,277	208,401	93,263	115,138	+ 11.3	3.7
4	4	4	Germany, Federal Republic	44,485	55,603	89,348	39,117	50,231	+ 60.7	1.6
15	5	5	Japan	19,197	36,718	60,826	28,987	31,839	+ 65.7	1.1
7	9	6	Belgium and Luxembourg	25,077	29,051	52,728	22,613	30,115	+ 81.5	0.9
21	10	7	Mexico	14,033	28,814	41,699	32,397	9,302	+ 44.7	0.7
12	8	8	Netherlands Antilles	20,582	30,722	38,119	17,121	20,998	+ 24.1	0.7
5	7	9	Brazil	31,623	30,747	34,832	16,200	18,632	+ 13.3	0.6
11	13	10	France	22,046	25,016	32,600	14,752	17,848	+ 30.3	0.6
6	6	11	India	28,054	35,147	30,898	16,029	14,869	- 12.1	0.5
14	11	12	Malaya and Singapore	19,586	28,810	28,558	14,575	13,983	- 0.9	0.5
9	12	13	Australia	24,657	26,295	26,310	8,729	17,581	+ 0.1	0.5
20	17	14	Italy	15,006	18,502	24,967	10,085	14,882	+ 34.9	0.4
46	29	15	Arabia	2,225	6,986	24,712	7,167	17,545	+ 253.7	0.4
19	21	16	Jamaica	15,309	15,567	24,633	10,562	14,071	+ 58.2	0.4
10	15	17	Netherlands	22,562	20,951	23,776	10,501	13,275	+ 13.5	0.4
8	14	18	Colombia	24,820	22,220	23,056	12,529	10,527	+ 3.8	0.4
16	16	19	Switzerland	19,151	19,365	22,301	10,202	12,099	+ 15.2	0.4
13	18	20	British Guiana	20,482	18,307	20,498	5,509	14,989	+ 12.0	0.4
17	19	21	Lebanon	17,413	17,920	19,601	9,708	9,893	+ 9.4	0.3
25	24	22	Sweden	9,175	12,152	17,303	7,045	10,258	+ 42.4	0.3
22	20	23	Ceylon	12,527	15,581	16,564	7,826	8,738	+ 6.3	0.3
28	23	24	New Zealand	7,314	12,316	12,321	8,215	4,106	+ 1	0.2
23	25	25	Cuba	9,913	10,025	12,279	7,543	4,736	+ 22.5	0.2
24	26	26	Trinidad and Tobago	9,595	9,840	11,051	5,243	5,808	+ 12.3	0.2
29	30	27	Union of South Africa	5,911	6,255	8,401	3,212	5,189	+ 34.3	0.1
2	2	28	Mauritius and Seychelles	2	2	7,758	1,567	6,191	3	0.1
30	27	29	Panama	5,850	9,037	7,585	5,383	2,202	- 16.1	0.1
18	22	30	British East Africa	15,852	13,158	7,290	4,455	2,835	- 44.6	0.1
44	4	31	Honduras	2,589	1,666	7,079	2,291	4,788	+ 324.9	0.1
31	35	32	Fiji	5,813	5,016	6,267	2,055	4,212	+ 24.9	0.1
39	38	33	Denmark	3,463	4,269	6,182	2,666	3,516	+ 44.8	0.1
32	31	34	Spain	5,566	6,220	5,727	3,120	2,607	- 7.9	0.1
4	44	35	China (except Taiwan)	1,621	3,125	5,721	4,317	1,404	+ 83.1	0.1
36	33	36	Hong Kong	4,154	5,875	5,699	3,082	2,617	- 3.0	0.1
4	46	37	Czechoslovakia	1,796	2,880	5,675	2,094	3,581	+ 97.0	0.1
33	28	38	Barbados	5,358	8,236	4,634	1,985	2,649	- 43.7	0.1
43	37	39	Argentina	2,738	4,414	4,626	1,938	2,688	+ 4.8	0.1
38	34	40	Ecuador	3,763	5,187	4,498	2,272	2,226	- 13.3	0.1

Additional Countries Included in Leading Forty in 1955

47	40	42	Gold Coast	1,986	3,775	4,063	1,270	2,793	+ 7.6	0.1
26	32	45	Costa Rica	7,746	5,948	3,893	1,231	2,662	- 34.5	0.1
27	39	47	Alaska	7,573	3,932	3,792	1,538	2,254	- 3.6	0.1
35	36	48	Guatemala	5,060	4,545	3,227	1,976	1,251	- 29.0	0.1

1. Less than 0.1%.

2. Included with British East Africa prior to 1956.

3. Not available.

4. Lower than 50th.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports

Country	Calendar Year					1956	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
United States	2,306,955	2,418,915	2,317,153	2,559,343	2,818,655	1,345,374	1,473,281
Alaska	1,249	1,130	1,272	1,221	3,128	1,741	1,387
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1,279	1,319	1,226	1,382	1,399	661	738
Greenland	303	194	299	86	176	59	117
Total, North America	2,309,787	2,421,558	2,319,950	2,562,031	2,823,358	1,347,835	1,475,523
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda	3,158	3,070	2,992	3,010	2,900	1,296	1,604
British Honduras	381	376	299	304	248	109	139
Bahamas	2,353	2,298	2,271	2,133	2,303	1,082	1,221
Barbados	3,912	3,734	4,378	4,267	4,721	2,070	2,651
Jamaica	10,591	12,490	11,552	12,907	17,222	8,527	8,695
Leeward and Windward Islands	4,276	3,864	3,931	4,149	4,281	2,110	2,171
Trinidad and Tobago	11,034	9,490	11,425	12,625	12,491	5,640	6,851
American Virgin Islands	167	178	119	190	130	65	65
Costa Rica	2,612	2,199	2,834	3,576	2,743	1,355	1,388
Cuba	24,181	16,124	17,455	13,910	15,371	6,785	8,586
Dominican Republic	4,643	3,993	4,269	4,168	4,985	2,438	2,547
El Salvador	2,230	1,901	1,526	1,808	2,295	1,203	1,092
French West Indies	47	26	24	23	17	7	10
Guatemala	1,896	2,234	2,021	2,508	3,003	1,344	1,659
Haiti	3,417	2,670	3,307	2,446	2,917	1,493	1,424
Honduras	1,736	556	471	588	868	388	480
Mexico	39,641	28,986	27,359	37,126	39,385	17,967	21,418
Netherlands Antilles	1,541	1,308	1,775	1,444	1,349	643	706
Nicaragua	1,185	1,354	1,653	1,769	1,402	797	605
Panama	11,359	4,380	4,057	2,824	7,748	2,304	5,444
Puerto Rico	7,328	7,753	7,757	9,715	10,421	5,694	4,727
Commonwealth Countries	35,704	35,322	36,849	39,395	44,166	20,833	23,333
Other Countries	101,983	73,662	74,628	82,095	92,634	42,483	50,151
Total, Central America and Antilles	137,688	108,984	111,477	121,491	136,800	63,316	73,484
South America:							
British Guiana	6,356	4,777	4,080	2,967	4,351	2,018	2,333
Falkland Islands	31	41	4	274	11	¹	11
Argentina	8,227	7,641	6,692	6,833	6,183	2,247	3,936
Bolivia	6,398	5,501	1,272	1,086	1,489	912	577
Brazil	81,367	37,561	45,096	11,520	13,026	5,551	7,475
Chile	10,096	3,945	3,130	3,820	4,420	1,684	2,736
Colombia	13,756	20,146	21,000	22,691	17,589	9,885	7,704
Ecuador	2,030	4,220	5,509	4,953	4,344	3,008	1,336
French Guiana	3	6	4	2	¹	¹	¹
Paraguay	112	339	167	91	238	177	61
Peru	16,405	15,108	5,086	6,001	11,337	4,522	6,815
Surinam	1,097	712	911	971	1,025	534	491
Uruguay	5,429	2,912	2,784	2,355	2,758	1,029	1,729
Venezuela	35,683	36,485	30,973	30,756	34,335	15,477	18,858
Commonwealth Countries	6,387	4,818	4,084	3,241	4,362	2,018	2,344
Other Countries	180,597	134,575	122,625	91,080	96,745	45,025	51,720
Total, South America	186,984	139,393	126,709	94,320	101,107	47,043	54,064

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Continued

Country	Calendar Year					1956	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom.....	745,845	665,232	653,408	769,313	812,706	368,961	443,745
Austria	5,216	5,136	2,857	6,025	5,214	1,926	3,288
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	104,376	69,510	54,987	53,384	57,852	25,815	32,037
Denmark	9,881	6,303	2,929	3,172	3,516	1,280	2,236
France	48,264	32,281	33,799	42,563	53,156	25,502	27,654
Germany, Federal Republic.....	94,863	83,858	86,899	90,751	134,098	53,941	80,157
Iceland	833	2,058	599	505	292	153	139
Ireland	23,058	13,356	8,821	12,808	10,144	4,754	5,390
Netherlands	41,508	42,382	39,777	47,689	54,559	21,064	33,495
Norway	39,002	37,278	43,813	47,031	57,682	26,753	30,929
Sweden	12,198	4,587	3,518	7,622	7,894	3,063	4,831
Switzerland	26,918	29,833	26,826	25,640	33,535	16,950	16,585
Commonwealth Countries.....	745,845	665,232	653,408	769,313	812,706	368,961	443,745
Other Countries.....	406,119	326,581	304,895	337,190	417,944	181,201	236,743
Total, North-Western Europe.....	1,151,964	991,813	958,303	1,106,502	1,230,650	550,162	680,488
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar.....	353	486	252	286	240	106	134
Malta.....	3,111	3,307	3,043	3,934	4,064	1,318	2,746
Greece	4,415	1,560	2,505	4,298	2,523	1,501	1,022
Italy	52,645	33,170	23,844	27,653	37,744	18,223	19,521
Portugal	4,026	3,991	2,118	2,554	1,696	601	1,095
Azores and Madeira	224	231	641	311	231	102	129
Spain.....	3,579	14,179	2,734	4,210	5,053	2,921	2,132
Commonwealth Countries.....	3,464	3,794	3,295	4,220	4,304	1,424	2,880
Other Countries.....	64,888	53,131	31,841	39,026	47,248	23,348	23,900
Total, Southern Europe	68,352	56,925	35,136	43,245	51,552	24,772	26,780
Eastern Europe:							
Albania.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Bulgaria	2	3	8	2	105	104	1
Czechoslovakia.....	367	123	295	1,062	24,558	11,352	13,206
Finland.....	2,694	1,388	476	1,736	1,952	1,285	667
Germany, Eastern	0	0	1	2,261	1,458	1,457	1
Hungary	81	48	35	165	1,913	1,911	2
Poland	69	183	558	4,005	17,918	16,770	1,148
Roumania	45	94	74	397	124	123	1
U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	1	1	4,854	2,680	24,606	18,000	6,606
Yugoslavia	22,613	1,940	7,119	363	213	157	56
Total, Eastern Europe	25,873	3,779	13,420	12,671	72,846	51,161	21,685
Middle East:							
Aden.....	127	34	22	16	9	8	1
Arabia.....	2,149	2,644	1,594	1,244	1,942	1,118	824
Egypt	19,363	11,688	1,201	1,291	2,539	1,739	800
Ethiopia	54	55	118	73	121	78	43
Iran	585	753	757	644	790	451	339
Iraq	313	458	425	1,170	657	451	206
Israel	11,940	9,059	10,174	4,558	2,725	1,148	1,577
Italian Africa.....	6	1	1	1	6	2	4
Jordan.....	105	38	123	49	97	47	50
Lebanon	9,355	5,161	982	1,293	1,320	629	691
Libya	854	1,279	840	74	101	16	85
Sudan	104	17	8	4	74	53	21
Syria	580	578	1,169	1,045	719	395	324
Turkey	4,791	1,455	7,086	647	887	632	255
Commonwealth Countries.....	127	34	22	16	9	8	1
Other Countries.....	50,199	33,184	24,478	12,092	11,978	6,757	5,221
Total, Middle East	50,326	33,218	24,500	12,108	11,987	6,765	5,222

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports — Concluded

Country	Calendar Year					1956	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	5,825	3,307	3,147	2,671	3,341	1,903	1,438
Hong Kong	9,582	9,000	8,252	7,253	7,026	3,387	3,639
India	55,423	37,187	17,689	24,669	25,714	16,074	9,640
Malaya and Singapore	7,067	2,854	2,983	3,421	3,914	2,261	1,653
Pakistan	16,016	32,103	8,970	6,202	10,502	5,918	4,584
Other British East Indies	13	27	18	53	127	96	31
Afghanistan	272	150	55	20	14	11	3
Burma	1,023	444	212	480	288	44	244
China, except Taiwan	1,156	0	70	1,016	2,427	438	1,989
Taiwan		1,482	3,186	1,227	751	367	384
Indo-China	327	351	190	337	546	356	190
Indonesia	6,250	1,990	1,321	944	1,243	435	808
Japan	102,603	118,568	96,474	90,893	127,870	55,487	72,383
Korea	335	14,991	3,197	7,514	2,864	1,894	970
Philippines	16,045	13,872	15,863	18,136	18,060	7,855	10,205
Portuguese Asia	282	190	43	174	454	238	216
Thailand	1,976	1,509	1,767	2,341	1,936	911	1,025
Commonwealth Countries	93,926	84,477	41,060	44,269	50,625	29,639	20,986
Other Countries	130,270	153,547	122,378	123,083	156,453	68,036	88,417
Total, Other Asia	224,196	238,024	163,438	167,352	207,078	97,674	109,404
Other Africa:							
British East Africa ¹	1,031	348	375	602	415	170	245
Mauritius and Seychelles					108	19	89
Rhodesia and Nyasaland ²	2,662	2,220	3,945	4,323	4,679	2,414	2,265
Union of South Africa	47,852	50,763	39,883	56,026	64,616	36,060	28,556
Other British South Africa	12	15	7	5	6	4	2
Gambia	9	29	38	77	60	38	22
Gold Coast	254	1,749	2,313	1,461	1,481	514	967
Nigeria	865	942	1,452	890	750	358	392
Sierra Leone	159	235	356	598	614	368	246
Other British West Africa	0	1	33	33	40	24	16
Belgian Congo	5,900	3,349	3,628	3,534	2,786	1,391	1,395
French Africa	3,226	1,248	1,204	1,176	1,037	505	532
Liberia	203	3,145	4,071	2,456	1,781	42	1,739
Madagascar	97	64	41	71	47	18	29
Morocco	4,630	3,809	2,824	1,791	2,028	1,510	518
Portuguese East Africa	2,088	1,997	2,614	2,044	2,197	1,191	1,006
Portuguese West Africa			323	274	173	96	77
Canary Islands	825	23	1	0	3	0	3
Spanish Africa	64	59	17	2	11	1	10
Commonwealth Countries	52,844	56,300	48,402	64,014	72,769	39,969	32,800
Other Countries	17,033	13,695	14,724	11,348	10,064	4,754	5,310
Total, Other Africa	69,878	69,996	63,126	75,362	82,834	44,723	38,111
Oceania:							
Australia	49,697	39,629	45,768	58,482	47,747	24,030	23,717
Fiji	519	424	654	1,055	1,121	455	666
New Zealand	18,844	7,475	14,807	22,344	17,995	9,279	8,716
Other British Oceania	71	64	103	84	118	61	57
French Oceania	424	487	389	477	482	277	205
Hawaii	6,280	5,385	3,222	3,924	3,859	2,294	1,565
United States Oceania	198	253	269	335	212	79	133
Commonwealth Countries	69,131	47,591	61,332	81,965	66,980	33,824	33,156
Other Countries	6,902	6,125	3,880	4,736	4,554	2,650	1,904
Total, Oceania	76,033	53,716	65,212	86,701	71,534	36,474	35,060
Total, Commonwealth Countries	1,007,423	897,568	848,453	1,006,433	1,055,922	496,676	559,246
Total, United States and Dependencies	2,322,177	2,433,614	2,329,792	2,574,728	2,836,405	1,355,246	1,481,159
Total, All Countries	4,301,081	4,117,406	3,881,272	4,281,784	4,789,746	2,269,925	2,519,821

1. Includes Nyasaland prior to 1954.

2. Northern and Southern Rhodesia only prior to 1954.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade - Imports

Country	Calendar Year					1956	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
United States	2,976,962	3,221,214	2,961,380	3,452,178	4,161,667	2,117,244	2,044,423
Alaska	2,333	2,961	7,573	3,932	3,792	1,538	2,254
St. Pierre and Miquelon	48	66	30	52	38	17	21
Greenland	1	0	13	13	10	5	5
Total, North America	2,979,344	3,224,247	2,968,996	3,456,175	4,165,506	2,118,805	2,046,701
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda	317	126	390	258	273	129	144
British Honduras	26	139	124	164	171	91	80
Bahamas	406	427	418	272	221	130	91
Barbados	8,666	2,375	5,358	8,236	4,634	1,985	2,649
Jamaica	9,204	11,761	15,309	15,567	24,633	10,562	14,071
Leeward and Windward Islands	216	1,210	1,250	2,456	2,193	1,419	774
Trinidad and Tobago	9,660	8,062	9,595	9,840	11,051	5,243	5,808
American Virgin Islands	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Costa Rica	8,740	9,472	7,746	5,948	3,893	1,231	2,662
Cuba	18,615	11,654	9,913	10,025	12,279	7,543	4,736
Dominican Republic	6,000	5,854	1,663	1,529	1,346	870	476
El Salvador	771	1,389	951	2,962	1,133	844	289
French West Indies	2	0	1	158	1	1	0
Guatemala	2,080	3,259	5,060	4,545	3,227	1,976	1,251
Haiti	1,928	748	1,570	1,597	1,683	953	730
Honduras	4,643	4,594	2,589	1,666	7,079	2,291	4,788
Mexico	23,937	15,785	14,033	28,814	41,699	32,397	9,302
Netherlands Antilles	11,747	8,154	20,582	30,722	38,119	17,121	20,998
Nicaragua	501	391	181	1,429	655	486	169
Panama	4,125	3,637	5,850	9,037	7,585	5,383	2,202
Puerto Rico	846	872	1,203	1,094	1,054	474	580
Commonwealth Countries	28,495	24,100	32,444	36,793	43,175	19,558	23,617
Other Countries	83,936	65,810	71,340	99,526	119,753	71,570	48,183
Total, Central America and Antilles	112,431	89,910	103,784	136,319	162,928	91,127	71,801
South America:							
British Guiana	23,660	17,800	20,482	18,307	20,498	5,509	14,989
Falkland Islands	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Argentina	4,374	8,529	2,738	4,414	4,626	1,938	2,688
Bolivia	3,551	1,415	267	19	88	59	29
Brazil	35,103	35,047	31,622	30,747	34,832	16,200	18,632
Chile	3,282	1,052	236	250	1,704	515	1,189
Colombia	18,004	23,215	24,820	22,220	23,056	12,529	10,527
Ecuador	2,751	2,688	3,763	5,187	4,498	2,272	2,226
French Guiana	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Paraguay	346	260	520	237	142	86	56
Peru	8,050	2,928	2,264	869	2,766	1,067	1,699
Surinam	528	1,345	2,793	3,646	3,925	1,538	2,387
Uruguay	1,863	2,903	1,025	483	1,157	500	657
Venezuela	135,758	155,147	167,594	187,277	208,401	93,263	115,138
Commonwealth Countries	23,660	17,800	20,483	18,307	20,498	5,509	14,989
Other Countries	213,413	234,532	237,644	255,349	285,196	129,966	155,230
Total, South America	237,073	252,332	258,127	273,657	305,693	135,475	170,218

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade — Imports — Continued

Country	Calendar Year					1956	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Jan. — June	July — Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom.....	359,757	453,391	392,472	400,531	484,679	238,793	245,886
Austria	2,917	2,967	3,043	2,709	3,913	1,848	2,065
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	33,216	29,082	25,077	29,051	52,728	22,613	30,115
Denmark	2,167	2,175	3,463	4,269	6,182	2,666	3,516
France	19,117	22,267	22,046	25,016	32,600	14,752	17,848
Germany, Federal Republic.....	22,629	35,507	44,485	55,603	89,348	39,117	50,231
Iceland	50	80	59	8	9	4	5
Ireland	462	582	1,150	336	415	256	159
Netherlands	16,495	22,298	22,562	20,951	23,776	10,501	13,275
Norway	3,857	2,289	1,983	2,366	3,780	1,238	2,542
Sweden	8,611	8,341	9,175	12,152	17,303	7,045	10,258
Switzerland	16,396	20,437	19,151	19,365	22,301	10,202	12,099
Commonwealth Countries.....	359,757	453,391	392,472	400,531	484,679	238,793	245,886
Other Countries.....	125,918	147,026	152,194	171,827	252,357	110,242	142,115
Total, North-Western Europe.....	485,675	600,417	544,666	572,358	737,036	349,035	388,001
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar.....	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Malta	51	67	67	62	53	21	32
Greece	197	224	231	280	274	120	154
Italy	11,735	14,271	15,006	18,502	24,967	10,085	14,882
Portugal.....	1,798	1,962	1,798	1,941	2,272	1,040	1,232
Azores and Madeira	285	179	193	200	164	80	84
Spain.....	4,260	4,619	5,566	6,220	5,727	3,120	2,607
Commonwealth Countries.....	51	67	68	63	54	22	32
Other Countries.....	18,275	21,253	22,794	27,142	33,405	14,445	18,960
Total, Southern Europe	18,326	21,320	22,861	27,204	33,459	14,467	18,992
Eastern Europe:							
Albania.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	2	1	1	3	4	1	4
Czechoslovakia.....	3,559	2,589	1,796	2,880	5,675	2,094	3,581
Finland.....	234	548	609	384	527	224	303
Germany, Eastern	492	959	721	572	779	205	574
Hungary	279	184	210	124	209	80	129
Poland	556	244	405	595	2,185	706	1,479
Roumania	13	7	3	1	3	1	3
U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	2,317	843	698	635	1,011	487	524
Yugoslavia.....	101	101	284	516	907	321	586
Total, Eastern Europe	7,553	5,476	4,727	5,709	11,300	4,118	7,182
Middle East:							
Aden	7	10	79	48	73	42	31
Arabia.....	7,559	2,196	2,225	6,986	24,712	7,167	17,545
Egypt	462	4,203	440	294	166	83	83
Ethiopia	21	44	97	90	125	84	41
Iran	1,168	1,025	1,385	2,064	1,057	453	604
Iraq	924	1,371	238	1,299	941	250	691
Israel	1,161	1,312	1,040	1,166	1,551	918	593
Italian Africa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan.....	0	0	0	2	1	1	1
Lebanon	15,171	19,584	17,413	17,920	19,600	9,708	9,892
Libya	0	0	1	3	1	1	1
Sudan	76	60	57	97	97	51	46
Syria	72	56	23	1,059	1,351	915	436
Turkey	2,719	791	699	743	706	353	353
Commonwealth Countries.....	7	10	79	48	73	42	31
Other Countries.....	29,332	30,641	23,618	31,722	50,269	19,981	30,288
Total, Middle East	29,338	30,650	23,697	31,770	50,342	20,023	30,319

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade - Imports - Concluded

Country	Calendar Year					1956	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon.....	12,492	14,461	12,527	15,581	16,564	7,826	8,738
Hong Kong	3,711	4,427	4,154	5,375	5,699	3,082	2,617
India	26,822	26,627	28,054	35,147	30,898	16,029	14,869
Malaya and Singapore	25,473	21,896	19,586	28,810	28,558	14,575	13,983
Pakistan	191	558	566	816	1,306	661	645
Other British East Indies.....	1,772	350	172	71	122	56	66
Afghanistan	19	42	9	6	0	0	0
Burma	4	2	79	7	1	1	1
China, except Taiwan.....	1,286	1,119	1,621	3,125	5,721	4,317	1,404
Taiwan		75	187	155	112	63	49
Indo-China	0	1	45	172	16	12	4
Indonesia	893	598	611	1,001	1,143	452	691
Japan.....	13,162	13,029	19,197	36,718	60,826	28,987	31,839
Korea.....	8	54	170	480	8	2	6
Philippines.....	5,423	2,986	4,001	2,027	2,467	1,245	1,222
Portuguese Asia	0	14	1	0	0	0	0
Thailand	764	896	786	1,142	1,103	552	551
Commonwealth Countries	70,460	68,318	65,058	86,300	83,147	42,229	40,918
Other Countries	21,559	19,416	26,708	44,833	71,396	35,629	35,767
Total, Other Asia	92,019	87,734	91,766	131,133	154,544	77,858	76,686
Other Africa:							
British East Africa ²	9,593	9,393	15,852	13,158	7,289	4,455	2,834
Mauritius and Seychelles					7,758	1,567	6,191
Rhodesia and Nyasaland ³	1,474	3,864	1,161	482	720	167	553
Union of South Africa	4,185	4,616	5,911	6,255	8,401	3,212	5,189
Other British South Africa	1	8	3	1	8	2	6
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gold Coast	5,523	3,159	1,986	3,775	4,063	1,270	2,793
Nigeria	1,764	1,584	866	858	986	648	338
Sierra Leone.....	6	2	7	8	18	18	0
Other British West Africa.....	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Belgian Congo	990	2,247	1,489	2,673	2,744	595	2,149
French Africa.....	404	2,631	3,184	3,267	2,075	779	1,296
Liberia	29	372	135	214	441	273	168
Madagascar.....	1	8	304	14	38	22	16
Morocco.....	1,049	529	197	195	196	53	143
Portuguese East Africa	576	73	191	128	370	239	131
Portuguese West Africa			181	44	94	42	52
Canary Islands.....	22	30	26	25	24	13	11
Spanish Africa	0	2	0	16	1	1	0
Commonwealth Countries	22,525	22,626	25,787	24,536	29,244	11,340	17,904
Other Countries	3,070	5,891	5,707	6,575	5,983	2,017	3,966
Total, Other Africa	25,595	28,518	31,495	31,112	35,227	13,357	21,870
Oceania:							
Australia.....	18,712	23,464	24,657	26,295	26,310	8,729	17,581
Fiji	6,487	5,554	5,813	5,016	6,267	2,055	4,212
New Zealand	14,231	8,572	7,314	12,316	12,321	8,215	4,106
Other British Oceania.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Oceania	1	0	3	0	1	0	1
Hawaii.....	3,473	4,635	5,292	3,305	4,374	1,996	2,378
United States Oceania	210	0	0	0	1	0	1
Commonwealth Countries	39,431	37,590	37,785	43,628	45,040	19,000	26,040
Other Countries	3,683	4,635	5,295	3,305	4,374	1,996	2,378
Total, Oceania.....	43,114	42,226	43,079	46,933	49,414	20,996	28,418
Total, Commonwealth Countries	544,386	623,902	574,174	610,205	705,911	336,492	369,419
Total, United States and Dependencies	2,983,824	3,229,682	2,975,447	3,460,510	4,170,886	2,121,253	2,049,633
Total, All Countries	4,030,468	4,382,830	4,093,196	4,712,370	5,705,449	2,845,260	2,860,189

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Includes Nyasaland prior to 1954.

3. Northern and Southern Rhodesia only prior to 1954.

B. TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS AND LEADING COMMODITIES

TABLE VII. Domestic Exports to All Countries

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1956		Change from 1955-56
		1954	1955	1956	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and vegetable Products	803,481	752,348	974,964	460,614	514,350	+ 29.6
2	Wheat	375,339	338,216	513,081	258,250	254,831	+ 51.7
11	Barley	89,363	76,461	94,977	31,978	62,999	+ 24.2
13	Wheat flour	88,029	74,442	71,549	35,932	35,617	- 3.9
14	Whisky	59,156	60,682	68,660	26,779	41,881	+ 13.1
21	Flax seed (chiefly for crushing)	13,717	31,279	43,624	21,511	22,113	+ 39.5
35	Oil seed cake and meal	7,746	15,431	20,891	10,253	10,638	+ 35.4
	Animals and Animal Products	269,861	263,621	260,249	123,639	136,610	- 1.3
16	Fish, fresh and frozen	56,650	55,263	59,594	24,381	35,213	+ 7.8
29	Fur skins, undressed	22,997	28,287	25,893	13,656	12,237	- 8.5
32	Fish, cured	23,341	23,939	22,835	10,131	12,704	- 4.6
37	Molluscs and crustaceans	17,322	20,246	20,554	11,554	9,000	+ 1.5
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	20,969	22,816	22,568	10,330	12,238	- 1.1
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	1,378,354	1,520,921	1,514,458	736,331	778,127	- 0.4
1	Newsprint paper	635,670	665,877	708,385	344,990	363,395	+ 6.4
3	Planks and boards	324,724	385,313	326,445	161,992	164,453	- 15.3
4	Wood pulp	271,418	297,304	304,536	152,427	152,109	+ 2.4
17	Pulpwood	45,766	48,655	49,794	18,674	31,120	+ 2.3
26	Plywoods and veneers	21,555	30,104	29,020	17,063	11,957	- 3.6
31	Shingles	24,182	29,145	24,546	12,042	12,504	- 15.8
	Iron and its Products	300,692	398,782	458,849	199,351	259,498	+ 15.1
8	Iron ore	39,719	99,814	144,443	32,281	112,162	+ 44.7
15	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	70,819	72,206	63,937	47,155	16,782	- 11.5
20	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	38,172 ¹	35,789	47,130	19,960	27,170	+ 31.7
25	Scrap iron and steel	15,868	20,936	30,427	10,103	20,324	+ 45.3
30	Rolling mill products	5,393	20,313	25,719	11,747	13,972	+ 26.6
34	Ferro-alloys	6,648	13,165	21,177	10,313	10,864	+ 60.9
36	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	11,212	33,695	20,749	7,491	13,258	- 38.4
39	Automobile parts (except engines)	15,375	20,333	19,969	12,077	7,892	- 1.8
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	709,017	826,390	913,694	430,767	482,927	+ 10.6
5	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	182,392	210,971	234,806	98,629	136,177	+ 11.3
6	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	182,154	215,169	222,909	114,012	108,897	+ 3.6
7	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	127,334	163,924	194,206	94,346	99,860	+ 18.5
12	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	58,392	70,558	74,011	31,309	42,702	+ 4.9
22	Platinum metals, unmanufactured	27,640	26,315	35,656	20,764	14,892	+ 35.5
23	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	40,530	37,194	35,025	13,317	21,708	- 5.8
33	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	22,913	20,700	21,407	11,334	10,073	+ 3.4
38	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	11,604	14,667	20,406	10,466	9,940	+ 39.1
40	Silver, unmanufactured	18,953	19,343	18,693	8,328	10,365	- 3.4
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	145,573	206,200	292,100	135,134	156,966	+ 41.7
9	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	6,318	36,253	103,923	46,305	57,618	+ 186.7
10	Asbestos, unmanufactured	82,566	94,804	99,895	46,921	52,974	+ 5.4
27	Abrasives, artificial, crude	27,222	26,942	28,389	13,940	14,449	+ 5.4
	Chemicals and Allied Products	161,293²	210,040²	228,631²	115,891	112,740	+ 8.9
19	Fertilizers, chemical	42,342	56,296	49,211	27,162	22,049	- 12.6
28	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	19,994	27,365	26,577	12,692	13,885	- 2.9
	Miscellaneous Commodities	92,031	80,666	124,233	57,868	66,365	+ 54.0
18	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	28,442	19,906	49,545	25,972	23,573	+ 148.9
24	Non-commercial items	21,054	25,227	34,000	14,376	19,624	+ 34.8
	Total Domestic Exports to All Countries	3,881,272	4,281,784	4,789,746	2,269,925	2,519,821	+ 11.9
	Total of Commodities Itemized	3,180,031	3,562,529	4,006,594	1,892,613	2,113,981	
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	81.9	83.2	83.6	83.4	83.9	

1. Revised to include exports of machine needles.

2. Exports of uranium included as follows (in thousands): \$8,056 in 1954; \$26,533 in 1955; \$45,777 in 1956.

TABLE VIII. Imports from All Countries

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1956		Change from 1955-56
		1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	540,289	567,475	628,777	294,877	333,900	+ 10.8
16	Coffee, green.....	64,214	57,010	62,657	32,230	30,427	+ 9.9
21	Sugar, unrefined	51,519	52,312	55,828	21,800	34,028	+ 6.7
27	Vegetables, fresh	33,028	38,852	43,694	26,719	16,975	+ 12.5
29	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated.....	24,267	44,110	40,610	21,522	19,088	- 7.9
37	Citrus fruits, fresh	31,272	29,903	32,596	17,373	15,223	+ 9.0
	Animals and Animal Products	85,412	107,802	122,154	57,855	64,299	+ 13.3
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	333,324	381,613	416,390	217,416	198,974	+ 9.1
17	Cotton fabrics	46,012	53,400	62,130	35,106	27,024	+ 16.3
20	Cotton, raw	52,441	61,031	58,748	31,933	26,815	- 3.7
25	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	33,860	39,039	44,793	20,533	24,260	+ 14.7
31	Wool fabrics.....	32,367	31,948	40,191	19,949	20,242	+ 25.8
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	166,001	195,959	228,208	112,849	115,359	+ 16.5
18	Paperboard, paper and products	43,558	52,690	61,954	30,720	31,234	+ 17.6
30	Logs, timber and lumber	23,995	32,773	40,555	21,176	19,379	+ 23.7
35	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter.....	34,067	34,794	34,435	17,764	16,671	- 1.0
39	Books, printed.....	23,891	26,035	27,950	12,859	15,091	+ 7.4
	Iron and its Products	1,322,497	1,605,968	2,231,354	1,167,642	1,063,712	+ 38.9
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	380,219	445,875	628,521	309,544	318,977	+ 41.0
2	Automobile parts (except engines).....	180,433	246,505	284,788	157,477	127,311	+ 15.5
5	Rolling mill products	97,563	129,679	234,709	120,830	113,879	+ 81.0
6	Tractors and parts	82,814	115,375	159,627	90,928	68,699	+ 38.4
7	Automobiles, passenger.....	60,846	83,726	125,539	94,255	31,284	+ 49.9
8	Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	59,680	50,290	123,088	57,752	65,336	+ 144.8
9	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	84,914	100,917	120,986	63,537	57,449	+ 19.9
15	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	60,351	62,874	72,522	43,553	28,969	+ 15.3
24	Automobiles, freight	15,134	30,442	45,846	25,170	20,676	+ 50.6
28	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	31,557	36,324	41,717	19,145	22,572	+ 14.8
32	Iron ore	20,416	31,563	38,722	11,116	27,606	+ 22.7
33	Scrap iron and steel.....	2,048	14,356	36,299	17,321	18,978	+ 152.8
36	Tools	23,599	26,739	32,779	16,449	16,330	+ 22.6
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	357,185	398,793	491,539	236,701	254,838	+ 23.3
4	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	207,539	226,715	257,292	125,754	131,538	+ 13.5
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	599,216	663,684	765,971	344,314	421,657	+ 15.4
3	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	212,787	229,779	271,291	120,055	151,236	+ 18.1
10	Coal, bituminous	70,445	74,453	96,516	43,251	53,265	+ 29.6
13	Fuel oils	70,921	77,754	81,593	33,931	47,662	+ 4.9
34	Gasoline	34,564	35,831	35,217	14,511	20,706	- 1.7
38	Coal, anthracite	33,144	30,124	29,896	12,875	17,021	- 0.8
	Chemicals and Allied Products	220,406	260,499	288,586	148,492	140,094	+ 10.8
19	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	46,193	57,677	61,871	31,519	30,352	+ 7.3
23	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	34,893	41,072	47,092	24,172	22,920	+ 14.7
40	Drugs and medicines	25,328	25,018	26,560	15,041	11,519	+ 6.2
	Miscellaneous Commodities	468,866	530,578	532,469	265,116	267,353	+ 0.4
11	Aircraft and parts (except engines).....	100,397	138,091	91,304	54,371	36,933	- 33.9
12	Non-commercial items	56,763	72,929	83,098	35,677	47,421	+ 13.9
14	Tourist purchases	68,767	71,467	75,205	27,844	47,361	+ 5.2
22	Parcels of small value	40,637	41,639	49,371	24,212	25,159	+ 18.6
26	Refrigerators and freezers	38,863	43,935	44,622	29,572	15,050	+ 1.6
	Total Imports from All Countries	4,093,196	4,712,370	5,705,449	2,845,260	2,860,189	+ 21.1
	Total of Commodities Itemized	2,635,306	3,095,046	3,802,212	1,929,546	1,872,666	
	Percent of Imports Itemized	64.4	65.7	66.6	67.8	65.5	

TABLE IX. Domestic Exports to the United States

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1956		Change from 1955-56	United States Share of Item Total 1956
		1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	213,325	160,528	199,334	86,657	112,677	+ 24.2	20.4
9	Whisky	52,544	54,141	62,467	23,926	38,541	+ 15.4	91.0
16	Barley	35,605	22,971	37,471	13,198	24,273	+ 63.1	39.5
25	Wheat	12,003	10,569	17,959	12,892	5,067	+ 69.9	3.5
34	Fodders, n.o.p.	19,745	12,266	11,892	5,615	6,277	- 3.0	71.0
40	Oats	28,519	5,945	7,630	1,598	6,032	+ 28.3	81.9
	Animals and Animal Products.....	183,721	181,457	177,468	87,360	90,108	- 2.2	68.2
10	Fish, fresh and frozen	55,844	54,460	58,696	24,180	34,516	+ 7.8	98.5
22	Fur skins, undressed	18,583	23,134	20,831	10,585	10,246	+ 10.0	80.5
23	Molluscs and crustaceans	16,659	19,638	19,798	11,387	8,411	+ 0.8	96.3
33	Pork, fresh.....	17,180	15,055	12,539	6,857	5,682	- 16.7	98.7
39	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	6,722	8,183	8,790	4,685	4,105	+ 7.4	81.0
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	10,720	10,257	11,304	5,265	6,039	+ 10.2	50.1
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	1,107,411	1,221,026	1,248,918	611,668	637,250	+ 2.3	82.4
1	Newsprint paper	558,634	578,322	615,942	299,980	315,962	+ 6.5	87.0
2	Planks and boards	225,614	273,424	252,594	123,061	129,533	- 7.6	77.4
3	Wood pulp.....	206,435	233,797	245,081	125,901	119,180	+ 4.8	80.5
15	Pulpwood	38,760	39,457	41,277	17,501	23,776	+ 4.6	82.9
18	Plywoods and veneers	20,380	26,441	25,619	15,296	10,323	- 3.1	88.4
20	Shingles	23,579	28,203	23,857	11,706	12,151	- 15.4	97.2
	Iron and its Products	168,580	225,315	260,665	107,280	153,385	+ 15.7	56.8
5	Iron ore.....	26,262	79,713	113,516	25,709	87,807	+ 42.4	78.6
12	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	50,052	60,582	52,801	40,835	11,966	- 12.8	82.6
24	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	10,416	10,868	18,993	7,540	11,453	+ 74.8	40.3
27	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	10,795	24,303	16,399	6,329	10,070	- 32.5	79.0
30	Ferro-alloys.....	4,452	9,095	14,129	6,882	7,247	+ 55.3	66.7
35	Scrap iron and steel	15,868	20,936	11,538	4,122	7,416	- 44.9	37.9
37	Engines, internal combustion, and parts.....	8,237	11,701	9,899	3,578	6,321	- 15.4	56.2
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	383,957	443,690	489,983	237,916	252,067	+ 10.4	53.6
4	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	123,629	145,829	143,512	75,615	67,897	- 1.6	64.4
7	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	55,890	76,590	98,299	48,077	50,222	+ 28.3	50.6
8	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	75,452	83,128	96,541	40,394	56,147	+ 16.1	41.1
11	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	38,299	47,478	54,681	24,016	30,665	+ 15.2	73.9
26	Silver, unmanufactured.....	17,541	18,148	17,423	8,055	9,368	- 4.0	93.2
29	Platinum metals, unmanufactured.....	10,936	11,703	15,039	9,092	5,947	+ 28.5	42.2
31	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.....	10,692	11,374	13,422	6,873	6,549	+ 18.0	65.8
32	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated.....	24,340	16,901	12,677	6,302	6,375	- 25.0	36.2
36	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	9,269	7,503	10,013	5,296	4,717	+ 33.5	46.8
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	98,413	149,440	224,840	105,363	119,477	+ 50.5	77.0
6	Petroleum, crude and partly refined.....	6,318	36,253	103,033	46,305	56,728	+184.2	99.1
13	Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	47,873	53,250	52,018	26,755	25,263	- 2.3	52.1
19	Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	22,915	22,838	24,682	11,793	12,889	+ 8.1	86.9
38	Lime, plaster and cement	5,272	8,656	9,660	4,318	5,342	+ 11.6	99.2
	Chemicals and Allied Products	85,910²	111,724²	130,752²	69,269	61,483	+ 17.0	57.2
14	Fertilizers, chemical	39,166	44,575	41,920	23,986	17,934	- 6.0	85.2
	Miscellaneous Commodities	65,115	55,906	75,392	34,594	40,798	+ 34.9	60.7
17	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	25,123	17,490	28,611	15,375	13,236	+ 63.6	57.7
21	Non-commercial items	12,927	16,768	23,476	8,968	14,508	+ 40.0	69.0
28	Electrical energy	7,420	10,613	15,193	6,058	9,135	+ 43.2	100.0 ¹
	Total Domestic Exports to the United States.....	2,317,153	2,559,343	2,818,655	1,345,374	1,473,281	+ 10.1	58.8
	Total of Commodities Itemized.....	1,995,950	2,252,301	2,459,918	1,170,641	1,289,277		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	86.1	88.0	87.3	87.0	87.5		

1. A very small amount of electrical energy was also exported to Alaska.

2. Exports of uranium included as follows (in thousands): \$8,056 in 1954; \$26,533 in 1955; \$45,777 in 1956.

TABLE X. Imports from the United States

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1956		Change from 1955-56	United States Share of Item Total 1956
		1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	251,286	269,514	321,765	151,712	170,053	+ 19.4	51.2
22	Vegetables, fresh	30,249	36,134	41,100	24,632	16,468	+ 13.7	94.1
28	Citrus fruits, fresh	29,611	28,088	30,816	17,102	13,714	+ 9.7	94.5
32	Soybeans	20,997	19,450	24,376	8,014	16,362	+ 25.3	100.0 ¹
38	Rubber products (except tires and footwear)	13,629	17,850	20,114	10,651	9,463	+ 12.7	92.1
	Animals and Animal Products	53,147	66,943	73,065	35,514	37,551	+ 9.1	59.8
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	180,813	190,962	190,054	90,228	99,826	- 0.5	45.6
18	Cotton fabrics	35,752	40,273	44,314	25,947	18,367	+ 10.0	71.3
29	Cotton, raw	49,449	40,732	29,404	6,001	23,403	- 27.8	50.1
37	Synthetic fabrics	17,269	19,846	20,378	9,321	11,057	+ 2.7	86.5
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	149,925	176,996	205,508	102,433	103,075	+ 16.1	90.1
14	Paperboard, paper and products	40,678	49,665	57,505	28,761	28,744	+ 15.8	92.8
24	Logs, timber and lumber	22,606	30,935	38,568	19,912	18,656	+ 24.7	95.1
27	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	32,843	33,422	32,834	16,985	15,849	- 1.8	95.4
36	Books, printed	19,321	21,344	22,370	10,443	11,927	+ 4.8	80.0
	Iron and its Products	1,143,658	1,432,479	1,939,666	1,030,272	909,394	+ 35.4	86.9
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	328,431	397,631	561,795	280,428	281,367	+ 41.3	89.4
2	Automobile parts (except engines)	177,171	243,152	280,248	155,230	125,018	+ 15.3	98.4
4	Rolling mill products	79,745	110,089	170,873	94,841	76,032	+ 55.2	72.8
5	Tractors and parts	78,147	111,748	156,425	88,956	67,469	+ 40.0	98.0
6	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	69,994	87,765	108,735	56,862	51,873	+ 23.9	89.9
8	Pipes, tubes and fittings	43,965	33,586	89,380	41,247	48,133	+166.1	72.6
9	Automobiles, passenger	41,286	63,548	88,154	72,743	15,411	+ 38.7	70.2
12	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	58,615	61,370	70,306	42,187	28,119	+ 14.6	96.9
20	Automobiles, freight	14,171	28,635	43,390	23,921	19,469	+ 51.5	94.6
23	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	30,787	35,463	41,012	18,842	22,170	+ 15.6	98.3
25	Iron ore	19,086	30,473	36,556	10,483	26,073	+ 20.0	94.4
26	Scrap iron and steel	1,571	14,078	36,292	17,317	18,975	+157.8	100.0 ²
31	Tools	18,819	21,046	25,154	12,620	12,534	+ 19.5	76.7
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	261,720	289,037	343,180	173,045	170,135	+ 18.7	69.8
3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	183,181	198,671	219,846	108,265	111,581	+ 10.7	85.4
39	Brass, manufactured	15,811	16,712	19,429	10,317	9,112	+ 16.3	89.4
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	334,613	350,550	390,618	178,686	211,932	+ 11.4	51.0
7	Coal, bituminous	70,445	74,439	96,515	43,250	53,265	+ 29.7	100.0 ³
21	Fuel oils	49,583	42,933	43,125	17,515	25,610	+ 0.4	52.9
30	Coal, anthracite	29,539	26,435	27,491	11,885	15,606	+ 4.0	92.0
34	Gasoline	24,920	24,307	22,816	9,187	13,629	- 6.1	64.8
40	Brick and tile	11,053	14,922	19,124	9,881	9,243	+ 28.2	87.8
	Chemicals and Allied Products	190,489	222,612	250,365	130,399	119,966	+ 12.5	86.8
15	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	40,207	49,694	55,047	28,525	26,522	+ 10.8	89.0
17	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	33,667	39,271	45,319	23,217	22,102	+ 15.4	96.2
35	Drugs and medicines	21,521	20,901	22,425	13,004	9,421	+ 7.3	84.4
	Miscellaneous Commodities	395,729	453,085	447,445	224,955	222,490	- 1.2	84.0
10	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	95,576	124,583	84,184	49,281	34,903	- 32.4	92.2
11	Tourist purchases	66,198	68,969	72,625	26,951	45,674	+ 5.3	96.6
13	Non-commercial items	33,424	58,430	65,156	28,751	36,405	+ 11.5	78.4
16	Parcels of small value	39,650	40,537	47,141	23,175	23,966	+ 16.3	95.5
19	Refrigerators and freezers	38,396	43,024	43,683	28,912	14,771	+ 1.5	97.9
33	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	19,940	20,525	22,892	8,940	13,952	+ 11.5	87.6
	Total Imports from the United States	2,961,380	3,452,178	4,161,667	2,117,244	2,044,423	+ 20.6	72.9
	Total of Commodities Itemized	2,047,303	2,440,676	2,976,917	1,534,502	1,442,415		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	69.1	70.7	71.5	72.5	70.6		

1. A very small amount of soybeans was also imported from Hong Kong.

2. A very small amount of scrap iron and steel was also imported from the United Kingdom, Alaska, Bermuda, British Guiana, New Zealand and Germany, Federal Republic.

3. A very small amount of bituminous coal was also imported from the United Kingdom.

TABLE XI. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1956		Change from 1955-56	U.K. Share of Item Total 1956
		1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	227,241	272,142	308,731	141,955	166,776	+ 13.4	31.7
1	Wheat	132,990	148,274	176,850	86,260	90,590	+ 19.3	34.5
7	Barley	33,947	43,832	37,128	7,605	29,523	- 15.3	39.1
9	Wheat flour	28,678	18,464	21,045	10,520	10,525	+ 14.0	29.4
10	Oil seed cake and meal	5,938	15,077	20,375	10,125	10,250	+ 35.1	97.5
12	Flax seed (chiefly for crushing)	1,631	5,351	19,777	9,027	10,750	+269.6	45.3
16	Tobacco, unmanufactured	14,579	22,332	12,824	9,490	3,334	- 42.6	74.0
23	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	495	2,217	3,781	1,013	2,768	+ 70.5	45.3
28	Fodders, n.o.p.	478	2,567	3,541	1,295	2,246	+ 37.9	21.1
31	Soybeans	1,700	2,482	3,026	1,736	1,290	+ 21.9	79.7
36	Indian corn	435	1,415	2,405	1,483	922	+ 70.0	77.4
38	Apples, fresh	1,050	2,353	2,255	1,348	907	- 4.2	34.0
	Animals and Animal Products	21,874	17,859	21,669	6,566	15,103	+ 21.3	8.3
19	Fish, canned	10,966	4,473	7,216	211	7,005	+ 61.3	41.4
22	Fur skins, undressed	4,112	4,653	4,225	2,511	1,714	- 9.2	16.3
25	Cheese	1,156	3,630	3,677	1,069	2,608	+ 1.3	88.0
40	Hides and skins (except furs)	1,212	1,383	1,757	922	835	+ 27.0	17.2
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,349	1,779	1,880	620	1,260	+ 5.7	8.3
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	146,657	157,983	135,331	64,686	70,645	- 14.3	8.9
5	Newsprint paper	28,639	33,013	41,532	22,168	19,364	+ 25.8	5.9
6	Planks and boards	68,598	70,420	40,103	21,617	18,486	- 43.1	12.3
8	Wood pulp	34,486	34,814	29,763	12,477	17,286	- 14.5	9.8
18	Pulpboard and paperboard	1,267	3,106	7,425	2,579	4,846	+139.1	53.0
24	Pulpwood	4,335	4,341	3,727	396	3,331	- 14.1	7.5
33	Plywoods and veneers	922	3,029	2,980	1,608	1,372	- 1.6	10.3
39	Posts, poles and piling	2,556	2,778	1,934	419	1,515	- 30.4	25.7
	Iron and its Products	15,515	30,486	37,683	11,359	26,324	+ 23.6	8.2
13	Iron ore	5,749	9,013	18,507	3,949	14,558	+105.3	12.8
20	Ferro-alloys	1,756	3,264	5,734	2,734	3,000	+ 75.7	27.1
21	Rolling mill products	336	3,328	5,104	1,990	3,114	+ 53.4	19.8
30	Scrap iron and steel	5,276	5,863	3,126	563	2,563	- 46.7	10.3
32	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,470	1,123	2,942	1,059	1,883	+162.0	6.2
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	208,950	247,783	264,336	122,091	142,245	+ 6.7	28.9
2	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	75,257	99,044	107,871	47,112	60,759	+ 8.9	45.9
3	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	46,846	52,390	56,895	26,702	30,193	+ 8.6	29.3
4	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	35,118	40,157	41,541	19,949	21,592	+ 3.4	18.6
11	Platinum metals, unmanufactured	16,183	14,540	20,203	11,550	8,653	+ 38.9	56.7
14	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	16,643	20,287	15,790	6,681	9,109	- 22.2	21.3
15	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	10,588	12,946	13,438	5,982	7,456	+ 3.8	38.4
27	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals	4,383	4,027	3,548	1,650	1,898	- 11.9	25.4
34	Selenium and salts	848	1,051	2,573	993	1,580	+144.8	40.6
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	12,271	18,549	19,207	10,374	8,833	+ 3.5	6.6
17	Asbestos, unmanufactured	6,575	9,476	10,035	4,951	5,084	+ 5.9	10.0
18	Abrasives, artificial, crude	4,284	4,090	3,675	2,115	1,560	- 10.1	12.9
35	Coal and coke	497	2,515	2,419	1,872	547	- 3.8	33.6
37	Carbon and graphite electrodes	318	1,849	2,259	1,208	1,051	+ 22.2	80.6
	Chemicals and Allied Products	15,676	19,945	21,283	10,127	11,156	+ 6.7	9.3
29	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	2,391	4,534	3,466	1,625	1,841	- 23.6	26.6
	Miscellaneous Commodities	3,874	2,787	2,587	1,183	1,404	- 7.2	2.1
	Total Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom	653,408	769,313	812,706	368,961	443,745	+ 5.6	17.0
	Total of Commodities Itemized	614,688	719,501	766,472	348,564	417,908		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	94.1	93.5	94.3	94.5	94.2		

TABLE XII. Imports from the United Kingdom

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1956		Change from 1955-56	U.K. Share of Item Total 1956
		1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	28,159	29,341	29,927	12,941	16,986	+ 2.0	4.8
12	Whisky	7,044	6,885	7,355	2,759	4,596	+ 6.8	81.7
21	Confectionery, including candy	4,355	5,118	5,003	2,009	2,994	- 2.2	55.5
37	Cereal foods and bakery products	2,352	2,957	2,717	1,102	1,615	- 8.1	42.9
	Animals and Animal Products	10,539	13,251	15,208	6,922	8,286	+ 14.8	12.4
24	Leather, unmanufactured	3,651	4,007	4,715	2,428	2,287	+ 17.7	47.1
30	Fur skins, undressed	1,263	2,738	3,253	1,165	2,088	+ 18.8	16.9
34	Leather footwear and parts	2,427	2,518	2,966	1,503	1,463	+ 17.8	43.3
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	89,476	95,396	103,588	52,500	51,082	+ 8.6	24.9
2	Wool fabrics	29,334	28,504	35,262	17,724	17,538	+ 23.7	87.7
8	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	13,421	13,774	14,988	6,055	8,933	+ 8.8	33.5
9	Wool nolis and tops	12,595	14,151	13,540	6,608	6,932	- 4.3	97.7
17	Cotton fabrics	5,487	5,074	5,527	2,727	2,800	+ 8.9	8.9
18	Cotton yarns, threads and cords	3,767	4,271	5,490	3,013	2,477	+ 28.5	53.3
23	Cloth, coated and impregnated	3,134	5,944	4,755	2,572	2,183	- 20.0	25.4
26	Carpets and mats, wool	3,635	3,566	4,337	2,424	1,913	+ 21.6	36.1
32	Wool yarns and warps	3,083	3,383	3,225	1,937	1,288	- 4.7	83.1
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	5,108	5,813	6,277	2,932	3,345	+ 8.0	2.8
40	Books, printed	2,192	2,226	2,602	1,130	1,472	+ 16.9	9.3
	Iron and its Products	129,895	111,993	162,939	81,918	81,021	+ 45.5	7.3
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	35,113	30,199	39,894	18,898	20,996	+ 32.1	6.3
4	Automobiles, passenger	17,089	15,199	23,285	14,609	8,676	+ 53.2	18.5
5	Rolling mill products	10,080	8,331	21,389	10,012	11,377	+156.7	9.1
7	Pipes, tubes and fittings	10,277	8,236	17,922	8,597	9,325	+117.6	14.6
11	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	14,377	12,684	11,438	6,346	5,092	- 9.8	9.5
19	Castings and forgings	4,436	4,241	5,324	2,448	2,876	+ 25.5	33.9
20	Wire and wire products	3,389	4,025	5,282	2,624	2,658	+ 31.2	30.6
28	Tools	2,424	2,687	3,755	1,888	1,867	+ 39.7	11.5
29	Automobile parts (except engines)	3,099	3,020	3,523	1,760	1,763	+ 16.7	1.2
33	Bicycles, tricycles and parts	2,076	2,307	3,054	1,806	1,248	+ 32.4	91.0
35	Tractors and parts	4,367	3,239	2,816	1,861	955	- 13.1	1.8
39	Hardware, n.o.p.	1,913	1,964	2,677	1,195	1,482	+ 36.3	13.5
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	48,998	50,839	72,757	34,223	38,534	+ 43.1	14.8
3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	18,644	20,941	28,113	12,795	15,318	+ 34.2	10.9
6	Platinum metals	17,532	15,518	19,140	9,994	9,146	+ 23.3	97.8
13	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,169	1,811	7,346	4,008	3,338	+305.6	54.6
31	Non-ferrous wire, n.o.p.	799	1,341	3,251	697	2,554	+142.4	31.2
38	Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures	2,524	1,757	2,693	1,259	1,434	+ 53.3	13.7
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	28,490	32,009	34,012	16,704	17,308	+ 6.3	4.4
10	Pottery and chinaware	11,295	11,323	11,737	6,341	5,396	+ 3.7	72.0
16	Glass, plate and sheet	3,306	4,784	5,092	3,030	2,662	+ 19.0	26.3
	Chemicals and Allied Products	18,590	22,626	22,639	11,185	11,454	+ 0.1	7.8
22	Pigments	4,323	4,878	4,860	2,528	2,332	- 0.4	23.8
25	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	4,245	5,173	4,542	2,020	2,522	- 12.2	7.3
	Miscellaneous Commodities	33,216	39,264	37,333	19,467	17,866	- 4.9	7.0
14	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	4,736	13,130	6,811	4,894	1,917	- 48.1	7.5
15	Non-commercial items	8,719	5,864	6,710	2,441	4,269	+ 14.4	8.1
27	Containers, n.o.p.	2,614	2,680	4,027	1,980	2,047	+ 50.3	37.5
36	Ammunition	2,739	3,051	2,739	1,484	1,255	- 10.2	64.4
	Total Imports from the United Kingdom	392,472	400,531	484,679	238,793	245,886	+ 21.0	8.5
	Total of Commodities Itemized	289,025	293,499	363,755	180,671	183,084		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	73.6	73.3	75.1	75.7	74.5		

TABLE XIII. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1956		Change from 1955-56	Europe's Share of Item Total 1956
		1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	153,571	141,787	283,403	143,376	140,027	+ 99.9	29.1
1	Wheat	124,385	96,871	230,790	119,292	111,498	+ 138.2	45.0
5	Flax seed (chiefly for crushing)	8,322	20,476	17,456	8,557	8,899	- 14.7	40.0
10	Rye	2,373	6,930	9,623	5,422	4,201	+ 38.9	67.7
11	Barley	6,219	3,856	9,476	4,857	4,619	+ 145.7	10.0
17	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	1,165	2,487	3,780	508	3,272	+ 52.0	45.3
25	Seeds, n.o.p. (including rape seed)	39	245	2,183	86	2,097	+ 791.0	59.3
28	Whisky	1,743	1,940	1,542	719	823	- 20.5	2.2
32	Wheat flour	1,800	1,640	1,331	672	659	- 18.8	1.9
33	Tobacco, unmanufactured	445	610	1,314	483	831	+ 115.4	7.6
39	Clover seed	631	875	1,017	513	504	+ 16.2	24.3
	Animals and Animal Products	20,973	18,410	14,240	7,260	6,980	- 22.7	5.5
20	Hides and skins (except furs)	2,952	3,060	2,676	1,281	1,395	- 12.6	26.2
23	Fish, cured	2,662	3,536	2,271	595	1,676	- 35.8	9.9
26	Fish, canned	4,981	3,296	1,839	1,084	755	- 44.2	10.5
35	Meats, cooked, and meats, n.o.p.	1,169	1,232	1,254	557	697	+ 1.8	21.7
36	Fish, seal and whale oils	287	920	1,146	1,043	103	+ 24.6	51.1
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	3,105	5,023	2,781	1,421	1,360	- 44.6	12.3
31	Rags and waste, textile	1,460	2,455	1,498	731	767	- 39.0	30.1
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	24,408	31,075	22,135	9,843	12,292	- 28.8	1.5
8	Wood pulp	13,388	15,212	11,219	5,848	5,371	- 26.3	3.7
15	Pulpwood	2,671	4,857	4,790	776	4,014	- 1.4	9.6
18	Newsprint paper	5,801	8,341	3,757	2,047	1,710	- 55.0	0.5
30	Planks and boards	1,981	1,797	1,501	741	760	- 16.5	0.5
	Iron and its Products	18,822	31,407	40,039	14,569	25,470	+ 27.5	8.7
7	Scrap iron and steel	4,833	8,923	14,813	5,169	9,644	+ 66.0	48.7
9	Iron ore	4,045	7,500	10,344	1,692	8,652	+ 37.9	7.2
16	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,225	3,271	4,513	2,116	2,397	+ 38.0	9.6
19	Rolling mill products	1,055	2,195	2,917	1,386	1,531	+ 32.9	11.3
27	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	2,007	2,595	1,569	988	581	- 39.5	2.5
29	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	2,075	1,153	1,527	829	698	+ 32.4	8.7
40	Automobiles, passenger	746	267	1,007	472	535	+ 277.2	5.9
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	66,396	88,580	99,735	44,679	55,056	+ 12.6	10.9
2	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	22,575	28,207	36,566	17,708	18,858	+ 29.6	16.4
3	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	17,264	28,326	27,527	14,392	13,135	- 2.8	14.2
6	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	13,722	14,326	15,178	5,989	9,189	+ 5.9	6.5
13	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	693	2,035	5,847	3,183	2,664	+ 187.3	28.7
14	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	4,300	6,987	5,279	169	5,110	- 24.4	15.1
21	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	2,030	1,908	2,622	197	2,425	+ 37.4	3.5
22	Metallic scrap, n.o.p.	1,271	1,576	2,290	960	1,330	+ 45.3	43.6
34	Brass, primary and semi-fabricated	1,455	1,743	1,265	631	634	- 27.4	24.3
37	Silver, unmanufactured	509	856	1,138	273	865	+ 32.9	6.1
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	16,558	19,540	24,440	9,482	14,958	+ 25.1	8.4
4	Asbestos, unmanufactured	15,089	17,812	21,504	8,652	12,852	+ 20.7	21.5
	Chemicals and Allied Products	32,992	36,576	37,088	18,298	18,790	+ 1.4	16.2
12	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	4,258	5,851	8,763	4,697	4,066	+ 49.8	33.0
38	Drugs and medicines	1,597	1,310	1,059	556	503	- 19.2	21.4
	Miscellaneous Commodities	4,511	3,679	4,032	2,027	2,005	+ 9.6	3.2
24	Non-commercial items	2,000	1,942	2,243	958	1,285	+ 15.5	6.6
	Total Domestic Exports to Europe	341,335	376,078	527,893	250,955	276,938	+ 40.4	11.0
	Total of Commodities Itemized	287,223	319,419	478,434	226,829	251,605		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	84.1	84.9	90.6	90.4	90.9		

TABLE XIV. Imports from Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1956		Change from 1955-56	Europe's Share of Item Total 1956
		1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	24,061	25,530	27,456	11,460	15,996	+ 7.5	4.4
16	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	1,887	2,497	3,466	700	2,766	+ 38.8	17.4
19	Fruits, canned and preserved	3,499	3,230	3,204	1,409	1,795	- 0.8	18.1
20	Wines	2,446	2,554	3,077	1,200	1,877	+ 20.5	65.8
26	Florist and nursery stock	2,140	2,193	2,406	989	1,417	+ 9.7	42.1
31	Nuts	2,176	2,461	2,109	1,289	820	- 14.3	10.1
	Animals and Animal Products	7,997	10,294	11,025	4,544	6,481	+ 7.1	9.0
17	Cheese	2,517	2,931	3,381	1,502	1,879	+ 15.4	81.3
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	23,872	26,643	33,890	16,230	17,660	+ 27.2	8.1
9	Carpets and mats, wool	4,362	5,222	5,925	2,849	3,076	+ 13.5	49.4
12	Cotton fabrics	2,923	3,495	5,137	2,574	2,563	+ 47.0	8.3
13	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	3,094	3,419	4,705	1,857	2,848	+ 37.6	10.5
14	Wool fabrics	1,833	2,409	3,727	1,744	1,983	+ 54.7	9.3
30	Synthetic fabrics	1,118	1,469	2,138	1,022	1,116	+ 45.5	9.1
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	8,212	8,871	10,967	4,657	6,310	+ 23.6	4.8
21	Books, printed	2,352	2,441	2,954	1,277	1,677	+ 21.0	10.6
25	Corkwood and products	2,052	2,665	2,462	1,111	1,351	- 7.6	53.3
33	Paperboard, paper and products	1,093	842	1,992	750	1,242	+ 136.6	3.2
	Iron and Its Products	43,642	51,530	108,090	45,705	62,385	+ 109.8	4.8
1	Rolling mill products	7,444	9,103	37,472	14,171	23,301	+ 311.6	16.0
2	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	16,133	17,077	25,289	9,546	15,743	+ 48.1	4.0
3	Automobiles, passenger	2,458	4,979	14,101	6,904	7,197	+ 183.2	11.2
8	Pipes, tubes and fittings	3,745	4,685	7,654	3,336	4,318	+ 63.4	6.2
18	Tools	2,190	2,716	3,370	1,714	1,656	+ 24.1	10.3
22	Ball and roller bearings	1,397	2,019	2,919	1,537	1,382	+ 44.6	14.4
23	Wire and wire products	979	1,507	2,683	1,566	1,117	+ 78.0	15.5
34	Firearms and parts	378	366	1,932	703	1,229	+ 427.9	27.9
37	Automobiles, freight	524	1,185	1,700	884	816	+ 43.5	3.7
40	Hardware, n.o.p.	1,178	1,076	1,637	893	744	+ 52.1	8.2
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	20,595	22,786	31,678	15,169	16,509	+ 39.0	6.4
5	Clocks, watches and parts	7,533	7,608	9,295	3,478	5,817	+ 22.2	73.1
6	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	5,221	6,251	8,407	4,300	4,107	+ 34.5	3.3
15	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	3,693	3,489	3,469	1,797	1,672	0.6	30.1
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	14,310	20,341	28,154	11,191	16,963	+ 38.4	3.7
7	Glass, plate and sheet	3,657	5,317	7,881	4,088	3,793	+ 48.2	36.4
10	Diamonds, unset	3,613	4,631	5,277	2,666	2,611	+ 13.9	59.2
11	Lime, plaster and cement	2,127	3,691	5,212	555	4,657	+ 41.2	48.4
38	Glass, cut, pressed or blown	872	1,164	1,646	595	1,051	+ 41.4	8.2
	Chemicals and Allied Products	9,260	12,620	13,469	5,832	7,637	+ 6.7	4.7
24	Dyeing and tanning materials	2,316	2,767	2,655	1,459	1,196	- 4.0	21.2
32	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	1,282	2,142	2,107	876	1,231	- 1.6	3.4
36	Fertilizers, chemical	1,574	1,763	1,743	296	1,447	- 1.1	13.1
	Miscellaneous Commodities	26,616	25,728	31,919	13,760	18,159	+ 24.1	6.0
4	Non-commercial items	10,303	6,961	9,579	3,893	5,686	+ 37.6	11.5
27	Containers, n.o.p.	1,490	1,740	2,394	1,023	1,371	+ 37.6	22.3
28	Cameras and parts (except X-ray)	1,552	1,938	2,348	1,036	1,312	+ 21.2	36.7
29	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p.	1,877	1,918	2,337	1,241	1,096	+ 21.8	30.3
35	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	1,624	1,503	1,862	1,050	812	+ 23.9	7.1
39	Musical instruments	1,245	1,405	1,640	717	923	+ 16.7	18.5
	Total Imports from Europe	178,565	204,343	296,647	128,548	168,099	+ 45.2	5.2
	Total of Commodities Itemized	119,897	136,829	213,292	90,597	122,695		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	67.1	67.0	71.9	70.5	73.0		

TABLE XV. Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1956		Change from 1955-56	C'wealth Share of Item Total 1956
		1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	50,078	46,977	48,133	25,512	22,621	+ 2.5	4.9
2	Wheat.....	20,830	20,663	21,319	11,640	9,679	+ 3.2	4.2
5	Wheat flour	18,556	14,900	15,542	8,194	7,348	+ 4.3	21.7
20	Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	3,036	3,605	3,175	1,942	1,233	- 11.9	18.3
32	Fodders, n.o.p.	969	1,017	1,036	434	602	+ 1.9	6.2
33	Vegetables, fresh	652	672	985	607	378	+ 46.6	14.7
35	Whisky.....	748	895	854	396	458	- 4.6	1.2
40	Rubber tires and tubes	544	817	799	451	348	- 2.2	13.2
	Animals and Animal Products.....	17,517	19,469	20,161	9,050	11,111	+ 3.6	7.7
10	Fish, cured.....	5,231	5,478	5,701	2,761	2,940	+ 4.1	25.0
12	Fish, canned	4,245	5,333	5,074	2,006	3,068	- 4.9	29.1
24	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated.....	1,502	1,294	1,996	680	1,316	+ 54.3	22.3
26	Pork and beef, pickled	1,276	1,416	1,390	822	568	- 1.8	96.5
28	Tallow.....	688	1,293	1,228	550	678	- 5.0	31.0
29	Leather, unmanufactured	712	876	1,122	541	581	+ 28.1	12.6
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	4,040	3,331	3,371	1,478	1,893	+ 1.2	14.9
38	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	848	943	822	304	518	- 12.8	22.7
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	50,496	64,433	52,645	25,126	27,519	- 18.3	3.5
1	Planks and boards.....	23,235	32,964	24,791	12,363	12,428	- 24.8	7.6
3	Newsprint paper.....	17,876	22,511	19,735	8,929	10,806	- 12.3	2.8
23	Wood pulp	2,471	2,345	2,030	1,084	946	- 13.4	0.7
31	Bond and writing paper, uncut.....	944	1,338	1,052	471	581	- 21.4	52.6
34	Book paper	334	634	908	440	468	+ 43.2	12.7
37	Wrapping paper.....	890	911	830	422	408	- 8.9	30.5
	Iron and its Products	44,412	67,942	67,449	42,818	24,631	- 0.7	14.7
4	Automobile parts (except engines)	13,471	17,850	17,459	11,136	6,323	- 2.2	87.4
7	Locomotives and parts	4,233	12,332	12,641	11,376	1,265	+ 2.5	96.2
8	Automobiles, passenger	6,481	12,187	12,328	7,148	5,180	+ 1.2	72.4
11	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	9,012	5,919	5,434	2,621	2,813	- 8.2	11.5
14	Automobiles, freight	3,211	5,773	4,600	2,693	1,907	- 20.3	83.8
17	Rolling mill products	1,082	2,827	3,966	2,104	1,862	+ 40.3	15.4
18	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	1,438	2,168	3,527	1,608	1,919	+ 62.7	20.0
25	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,759	2,015	1,892	1,116	776	- 6.1	3.0
27	Tools	879	987	1,278	657	621	+ 29.5	64.4
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	16,829	22,602	19,123	7,484	11,639	- 15.4	2.1
9	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	8,622	9,031	7,461	2,308	5,153	- 17.4	3.2
15	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	2,643	5,712	4,335	1,068	3,267	- 24.1	2.2
16	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	2,740	4,270	4,083	2,211	1,872	- 4.4	19.1
39	Copper wire and copper manufactures	493	1,025	809	468	341	- 21.1	7.2
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	5,537	5,923	4,699	2,344	2,355	- 20.7	1.6
22	Asbestos, unmanufactured	3,761	3,851	2,754	1,426	1,328	- 28.5	2.8
	Chemicals and Allied Products	8,435	9,910	11,320	5,451	5,869	+ 14.2	5.0
19	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	3,184	3,757	3,335	1,768	1,567	- 11.2	12.5
30	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.....	1,160	1,295	1,092	584	508	- 15.7	8.4
36	Drugs and medicines.....	1,309	868	848	390	458	- 2.3	17.1
	Miscellaneous Commodities	6,524	9,342	26,459	13,205	13,254	+ 183.2	21.3
6	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	593	709	15,310	6,645	8,665	+ 1	30.9
13	Non-commercial items	1,306	3,076	4,892	3,002	1,890	+ 59.0	14.4
21	Packages	1,594	2,988	3,011	1,958	1,053	+ 0.8	80.7
	Total Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth	203,867	249,929	253,360	132,469	120,891	+ 1.4	5.3
	Total of Commodities Itemized	174,558	218,545	221,444	117,324	104,120		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	85.6	87.4	87.4	88.6	86.1		

1. Over 1000%.

TABLE XVI. Imports from the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1956		Change from 1955-56	C'wealth Share of Item Total 1956
		1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	120,090	131,466	131,764	58,382	73,382	+ 0.2	21.0
1	Sugar, unrefined	46,158	45,917	49,455	17,749	31,706	+ 7.7	88.6
2	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	15,446	27,145	23,170	12,382	10,788	- 14.6	57.1
3	Tea, black	20,122	22,970	23,001	11,604	11,397	+ 0.1	93.3
8	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	5,072	5,439	6,627	3,035	3,592	+ 21.8	30.6
9	Coffee, green	6,776	3,871	5,595	3,452	2,143	+ 44.5	8.9
11	Fruits, dried	5,207	5,014	4,468	449	4,019	- 10.9	36.1
12	Nuts	4,651	5,621	4,246	2,185	2,061	- 24.5	20.3
13	Cocoa beans, not roasted	3,770	3,623	3,892	1,963	1,929	+ 7.4	52.0
17	Molasses and syrups	2,385	2,596	2,337	1,082	1,255	- 10.0	52.0
23	Rum	1,295	1,319	1,667	619	1,048	+ 26.4	47.0
24	Rubber footwear and parts	603	1,441	1,191	1,060	131	- 17.3	36.8
25	Spices	1,689	1,317	1,155	694	461	- 12.3	46.0
27	Wines	887	870	869	358	511	- 0.1	18.6
32	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,142	1,406	705	132	573	- 49.9	4.0
35	Rice	47	37	470	265	205	+ $\frac{1}{2}$	8.5
36	Brandy	461	450	461	196	265	+ 2.4	21.8
40	Natural gums, resins and balsam	368	419	346	181	165	- 17.4	5.8
	Animals and Animal Products	8,931	12,171	12,015	6,553	5,462	- 1.3	9.8
10	Sausage casings	2,394	3,209	5,291	2,725	2,566	+ 64.9	95.5
19	Meats, canned	2,530	2,823	1,946	563	1,383	- 31.1	50.4
21	Mutton and lamb, fresh	1,416	2,363	1,838	1,529	309	- 22.2	96.4
39	Meat extracts	268	240	398	232	166	+ 65.8	71.5
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	23,779	29,186	31,561	17,585	13,976	+ 8.1	7.6
5	Wool raw	9,108	12,025	13,213	9,120	4,093	+ 9.9	64.6
6	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	8,853	10,601	10,188	4,426	5,762	- 3.9	76.9
14	Cotton fabrics	1,577	2,382	3,037	1,494	1,543	+ 27.5	4.9
26	Carpets and mats, wool	1,116	769	1,041	513	528	+ 35.4	8.7
28	Flax, hemp and jute, raw	244	217	826	377	449	+ 280.6	92.6
29	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	859	669	814	548	266	+ 21.7	11.3
30	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	265	380	814	272	542	+ 114.2	1.8
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	439	553	868	488	380	+ 57.0	0.4
34	Logs, timber and lumber	260	327	517	334	183	+ 58.1	1.3
	Iron and its Products	212	300	1,319	213	1,106	+ 339.7	0.1
31	Rolling mill products	0	0	739	0	739	+ $\frac{1}{2}$	0.3
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	17,385	24,143	29,814	8,391	21,423	+ 23.5	6.1
4	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum	13,775	15,247	19,332	4,495	14,837	+ 26.8	78.5
15	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	1,567	2,262	2,981	1,086	1,895	+ 31.8	36.4
16	Manganese ore	320	4,470	2,624	1,311	1,313	- 41.3	28.7
18	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	900	0	2,044	328	1,716	+ $\frac{1}{2}$	21.5
20	Bauxite and alumina, n.o.p.	$\frac{2}{2}$	1,289	1,889	806	1,083	+ 46.5	41.5
37	Chrome ore	388	292	426	132	294	+ 45.9	27.9
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	9,097	9,566	11,310	4,953	6,357	+ 18.2	1.5
7	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	6,850	6,704	7,387	3,236	4,151	+ 10.2	2.7
22	Abrasives	768	1,234	1,740	878	862	+ 41.0	9.5
	Chemicals and Allied Products	771	804	768	402	366	- 4.5	0.3
	Miscellaneous Commodities	2,149	1,819	2,229	989	1,240	+ 22.5	0.4
33	Non-commercial items	705	544	593	257	336	+ 9.0	0.7
38	Containers, n.o.p.	282	360	415	186	229	+ 15.3	3.9
	Total Imports from the Commonwealth	182,853	210,010	221,647	97,955	123,692	+ 5.5	3.9
	Total of Commodities Itemized	170,524	197,862	209,748	92,254	117,494		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	93.3	94.2	94.6	94.2	95.0		

1. Over 1000%.

2. Prior to 1955 all bauxite and alumina from the Commonwealth were included in the item now described as "Bauxite and alumina for aluminum".

TABLE XVII. Domestic Exports to Latin America

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1956		Change from 1955-56	Lat. Am. Share of Item Total 1956
		1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	57,773	36,886	33,679	16,285	17,394	- 8.7	3.5
2	Wheat flour	20,955	19,101	14,442	7,423	7,019	- 24.4	20.2
6	Wheat	24,369	6,519	7,193	3,268	3,925	+ 10.3	1.4
15	Malt	4,404	3,681	4,103	2,141	1,962	+ 11.5	48.1
22	Potatoes, certified seed	1,455	1,365	1,613	318	1,295	+ 18.2	28.3
24	Rubber tires and tubes	2,299	1,867	1,434	785	649	- 23.2	23.7
28	Whisky	594	740	1,008	479	529	+ 36.2	1.5
29	Oats	670	590	842	279	563	+ 42.7	9.0
32	Rubber products (except tires and footwear)	542	638	753	396	357	+ 18.0	29.4
	Animals and Animal Products	16,801	15,346	18,062	8,577	9,485	+ 17.7	6.9
7	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	5,134	6,200	6,637	2,465	4,172	+ 7.0	74.1
11	Fish, cured	6,953	4,629	5,822	2,856	2,966	+ 25.8	25.5
20	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	612	1,088	1,927	1,163	764	+ 77.1	17.7
26	Leather, unmanufactured	861	970	1,182	541	641	+ 21.9	13.3
30	Eggs in the shell (chiefly food)	1,424	699	796	614	182	+ 13.9	45.4
39	Fish, canned	1,022	717	590	323	267	- 17.7	3.4
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,110	1,843	2,356	1,099	1,257	+ 27.8	10.4
37	Synthetic thread and yarn	35	738	657	239	418	- 11.0	35.0
38	Felts and jackets, for papermaking	381	435	604	265	339	+ 38.9	80.5
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	30,351	26,910	29,639	13,342	16,297	+ 10.1	2.0
1	Newsprint paper	20,316	18,315	22,256	9,586	12,670	+ 21.5	3.1
17	Wood pulp	6,284	4,667	2,692	1,521	1,171	- 2.3	0.9
25	Planks and boards	52	513	1,374	678	696	+ 167.8	0.4
34	Bond and writing paper, uncut	1,096	772	727	337	390	- 5.8	36.4
	Iron and its Products	30,711	30,387	37,437	16,007	21,430	+ 23.2	8.2
3	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	12,970	11,505	12,729	5,366	7,363	+ 10.6	27.0
5	Rolling mill products	527	6,502	8,019	3,830	4,189	+ 23.3	31.2
12	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	8,583	4,294	5,563	2,704	2,859	+ 29.6	8.7
18	Railway track material (except rails)	1	3,545	2,394	778	1,616	- 32.5	92.6
19	Automobiles, passenger	166	142	1,982	864	1,118	+ 2	11.6
21	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	0	117	1,776	408	1,368	+ 2	8.6
35	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	1,128	922	724	194	530	- 21.5	4.1
36	Tractors and parts	2,291	1,155	718	288	430	- 37.8	13.9
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	25,244	17,304	21,135	10,420	10,715	+ 22.1	2.3
8	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	7,440	3,947	6,101	2,345	3,756	+ 54.6	2.6
10	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	8,094	6,387	5,981	3,069	2,912	- 6.4	27.9
13	Copper wire and copper manufactures	2,859	3,798	5,304	3,425	1,879	+ 39.7	47.0
31	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	540	700	759	360	399	+ 8.4	0.3
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	7,107	8,101	8,112	2,902	5,210	+ 0.1	2.8
9	Asbestos, unmanufactured	5,672	6,411	5,986	1,887	4,099	- 6.6	6.0
	Chemicals and Allied Products	12,486	19,950	15,288	6,820	8,468	- 23.4	6.7
4	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	7,198	12,710	8,449	3,346	5,103	- 33.5	31.8
23	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	1,041	1,145	1,451	677	774	+ 26.7	11.1
27	Drugs and medicines	865	760	1,020	509	511	+ 34.2	20.6
	Miscellaneous Commodities	5,079	4,103	10,730	5,113	5,617	+ 161.5	8.6
14	Ships, sold	1,986	1,050	4,971	1,500	3,471	+ 373.4	72.4
16	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	442	563	3,241	2,605	636	+ 475.7	6.5
33	Non-commercial items	489	583	744	238	506	+ 27.6	2.2
40	Films, motion picture, not exposed	695	605	569	299	270	- 6.0	46.2
	Total Domestic Exports to Latin America	186,662	160,830	176,436	80,565	95,871	+ 9.7	3.7
	Total of Commodities Itemized	162,444	141,085	155,133	70,369	84,764		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	87.0	87.7	87.9	87.3	88.4		

1. Less than \$500.00.
2. Over 1000%.

TABLE XVIII. Imports from Latin America

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1956		Change from 1955-56	Lat. Am. Share of Item Total 1956
		1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	97,985	94,430	98,684	50,599	48,085	+ 4.5	15.7
2	Coffee, green.....	53,030	50,287	53,899	27,785	26,114	+ 7.2	86.0
4	Bananas, fresh.....	22,965	23,044	23,407	11,952	11,455	+ 1.6	99.9
6	Sugar, unrefined	5,362	6,396	6,373	4,050	2,323	+ 0.4	11.4
8	Nuts	4,847	3,620	3,679	1,621	2,058	+ 1.6	17.6
10	Vegetables, fresh	2,296	2,147	2,130	9,923	207	- 0.8	4.9
13	Rice	185	375	1,680	299	1,381	+ 348.0	30.5
16	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,426	979	1,359	254	1,105	+ 38.8	7.7
18	Cocoa beans, not roasted	2,982	1,650	1,155	384	771	- 30.0	15.4
19	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	455	1,366	1,092	395	697	- 20.1	5.0
26	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste.....	1,048	954	608	130	478	- 36.3	14.7
27	Pineapples, fresh	562	561	585	514	71	+ 4.3	86.3
28	Tobacco, unmanufactured	715	638	548	280	268	- 14.1	19.7
32	Melons, fresh	198	267	393	371	22	+ 47.2	14.0
33	Natural gums, resins and balsam	509	159	340	64	276	+ 113.8	5.7
38	Sugar, refined	62	324	227	98	129	- 29.9	95.8
	Animals and Animal Products	2,356	2,332	2,386	945	1,441	+ 2.3	2.0
22	Meats, canned	1,526	1,359	936	255	681	- 31.1	24.2
30	Hides and skins (except furs).....	151	206	425	202	223	+ 106.3	4.6
34	Fish, canned	300	217	311	158	153	+ 43.3	4.0
37	Fur skins, undressed	118	213	255	145	110	+ 19.7	1.3
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	9,716	27,294	38,712	31,272	7,440	+ 41.8	9.3
3	Cotton, raw	2,647	19,768	29,160	25,797	3,363	+ 47.5	49.6
7	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	3,215	3,910	4,017	2,241	1,776	+ 2.7	56.0
9	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	1,463	1,288	2,235	1,145	1,090	+ 73.5	15.9
17	Wool, raw	1,186	1,217	1,351	849	502	+ 11.0	6.6
23	Cloth, coated and impregnated	0	69	678	484	194	+ 882.6	3.6
29	Flax, hemp and jute yarns and cords	567	293	525	356	169	+ 79.2	17.0
36	Rags and waste, textile	185	232	262	116	146	+ 12.9	2.6
40	Cotton linters	85	188	205	135	70	+ 9.0	14.2
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	724	795	712	480	232	- 10.4	0.3
24	Logs, timber and lumber	688	760	647	460	187	- 14.9	1.6
	Iron and Its Products	1,204	896	3,224	668	2,556	+ 259.8	0.1
11	Iron ore.....	1,194	876	1,791	360	1,431	+ 104.5	4.6
15	Rolling mill products	0	0	1,379	267	1,112	+ 1	0.6
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	1,833	1,573	3,344	1,646	1,698	+ 112.6	0.7
12	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	1,418	2	1,721	637	1,084	+ 1	52.3
20	Manganese ore.....	256	311	1,081	868	213	+ 247.6	11.8
31	Mercury and quicksilver.....	120	885	399	82	317	- 54.9	26.6
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	167,645	188,625	211,042	94,813	116,229	+ 11.9	27.6
1	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	158,231	174,022	198,787	90,251	108,536	+ 14.2	73.3
5	Fuel oils	8,546	13,959	11,184	4,217	6,967	- 19.9	13.7
25	Fluorspar	222	234	645	209	436	+ 175.6	93.3
39	Lime, plaster and cement	0	51	212	58	154	+ 315.7	2.0
	Chemicals and Allied Products	743	1,231	1,099	547	552	- 10.7	0.4
21	Dyeing and tanning materials ²	573	830	969	484	485	+ 16.7	7.7
	Miscellaneous Commodities	2,198	2,080	2,647	1,432	1,215	+ 27.3	0.5
14	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	1,464	1,373	1,648	948	700	+ 20.0	87.4
35	Non-commercial items	292	270	281	112	169	+ 4.1	0.3
	Total Imports from Latin America	284,405	319,256	361,850	182,403	179,447	+ 13.3	6.3
	Total of Commodities Itemized	281,089	315,298	358,579	180,956	177,623		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	98.8	98.8	99.1	99.2	99.0		

1. Over 1000%.

2. Less than \$500.00

3. All or mostly quebracho extract. Imports of quebracho extract from Latin America in these periods were (in thousands): 1954, \$573; 1955, \$830; 1956, \$967; January-June, 1956, \$484; July-December 1956, \$483.

C. TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1955 and 1956
(Values in \$'000)

Note: Countries ranked by their importance in Canada's total trade in 1956. For United States and United Kingdom see Tables IX-XII

	1955	1956		1955	1956
3. VENEZUELA					
Domestic Exports	30,756	34,335	Imports	187,277	208,401
Re-Exports	46	82	Trade Balance	-156,475	-173,984
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports—continued:		
Wheat flour	10,007	8,395	Eggs in the shell (for food)	699	796
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	5,117	5,482	Barite	386	580
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,573	1,988	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	43	499
Newsprint paper	1,261	1,910	Asbestos, unmanufactured	345	317
Copper wire and copper manufactures	1,037	1,430	Brass, manufactured	340	309
Planks and boards	473	1,241			
Automobiles, passenger	100	1,057	Principal Imports:		
Potatoes, certified seed	372	1,024	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	172,883	196,560
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,565	968	Fuel oils	13,959	11,184
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	557	915	Coffee, green	258	455
4. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY					
Domestic Exports	90,751	134,098	Imports	55,603	89,348
Re-Exports	2,213	674	Trade Balance	+ 37,361	+ 45,424
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	35,323	66,881	Automobiles, passenger	4,959	14,022
Iron ore	6,337	6,859	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	7,951	11,121
Scrap iron and steel	3,478	6,772	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,133	6,390
Asbestos, unmanufactured	5,685	5,906	Non-commercial items	3,239	4,792
Barley	1,056	5,035	Cryolite	260	3,356
Rye	2,357	4,682	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	1,016	2,860
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	973	4,193	Tools	1,722	2,127
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	7,368	3,077	Cameras and parts (except X-ray)	1,563	1,820
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	4,226	2,971	Clocks, watches and parts	1,256	1,774
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	2,377	2,027	Automobiles, freight	1,180	1,693
Wood pulp	1,569	1,858	Glass, plate and sheet	1,090	1,683
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	750	1,741	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	813	1,484
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	933	1,513	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p.	1,049	1,399
Whisky	1,169	932	Cotton fabrics	605	1,256
Fish, seal and whale oils	32	960	Lime, plaster and cement	2,701	1,108
Brass, primary and semi-fabricated	1,422	900	Cutlery	866	1,062
Newsprint paper	1,954	794	Wire and wire products	535	1,053
Wheat flour	987	1	Synthetic fabrics	712	1,038
5. JAPAN					
Domestic Exports	90,893	127,870	Imports	36,718	60,826
Re-Exports	96	178	Trade Balance	+ 54,270	+ 67,221
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	52,699	56,677	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	3,783	8,132
Wood pulp	5,531	12,796	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	4,846	7,779
Barley	5,779	10,762	Fish, canned	506	5,582
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	63	6,609	Cotton fabrics	2,174	4,108
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	4,924	6,307	Toys and sporting goods	2,185	3,474
Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,509	5,136	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	2,152	2,855
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	310	3,359	Plywoods and veneers	1,447	1,824
Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals	1,285	3,025	Citrus fruits	1,367	1,409
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	879	2,262	Containers, n.o.p.	841	1,334
Iron ore	3,588	2,076	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	845	1,257
Mustard seed	72	2,068	Pottery and chinaware	945	1,239
Hides and skins (except furs)	1,191	1,527	Bauxite and alumina, for aluminum	1,285	1,174
Whisky	1,682	1,361	Electro-plated ware, n.o.p.	926	1,160
Wheat flour	1,362	1,312	Hardware, n.o.p.	515	1,057
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	3	1,039	Cutlery	536	863
Brass, primary and semi-fabricated	239	1,024	Cotton manufactures, n.o.p.	749	850
Seeds, n.o.p.	2,219	687	Flax, hemp and jute manufactures, n.o.p.	759	705
Fodders, n.o.p.	1,085	0	Silk fabrics	247	669
6. BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG					
Domestic Exports	53,384	57,852	Imports	29,051	52,728
Re-Exports	3,407	357	Trade Balance	+ 27,740	+ 5,481
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	22,024	29,135	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	5,499	22,192
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	3,696	4,385	Carpets and mats, wool	4,632	5,170
Asbestos, unmanufactured	3,330	3,694	Diamonds, unset	4,024	4,646
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	4,553	3,251	Glass, plate and sheet	2,894	4,345
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,204	1,466	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	2,384	2,635
Seeds, n.o.p.	174	1,174	Wire and wire products	726	1,216
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	767	1,094	Lime, plaster and cement	94	942
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	971	1,046	Cotton fabrics	883	825
Fish, canned	1,727	934	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	483	697
Wheat flour	51	922	Cloth, coated and impregnated	464	667
Oats	1,241	243	Abrasives	60	639
Newsprint paper	1,382	237	Glass products, n.o.p.	376	633

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1955 and 1956 - Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1955	1956		1955	1956
7. FRANCE					
Domestic Exports	42,563	53,156	Imports	25,016	32,600
Re-Exports	286	526	Trade Balance	+ 17,834	+ 21,082
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	6,904	8,674	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,623	6,041
Wheat	0	6,569	Books, printed	1,555	1,891
Asbestos, unmanufactured	4,039	5,280	Wines	1,390	1,696
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	5,392	4,679	Brandy	1,308	1,510
Wood pulp	4,692	3,861	Rubber tires and tubes	709	1,081
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,609	2,616	Glass, plate and sheet	644	938
Pulpwood	2,031	2,414	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	648	842
Newsprint paper	2,832	1,722	Non-commercial items	474	678
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	2,224	1,062	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	509	676
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	0	721	Lace and embroidery	683	632
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	535	478	Wool fabrics	505	578
Planks and boards	400	449	Fertilizers, chemical	748	563
Synthetic thread and yarn	1,147	447	Cordials and liqueurs	384	464
Scrap iron and steel	315	411	Motion picture films, exposed	351	362
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	437	403	Wool yarns and warps	432	291
			Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	452	161
8. MEXICO					
Domestic Exports	37,126	39,385	Imports	28,814	41,699
Re-Exports	350	237	Trade Balance	+ 8,662	- 2,077
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - continued:		
Newsprint paper	5,242	7,514	Wood pulp	1,158	620
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	5,937	6,203	Whisky	265	519
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	6,379	4,669	Fertilizers, chemical	941	288
Railway track material (except rails)	3,545	2,300			
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,206	2,145	Principal Imports:		
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,077	1,889	Cotton, raw	16,781	28,205
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	0	1,776	Nuts	2,650	3,034
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,070	1,637	Coffee, green	2,359	3,002
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,807	1,495	Vegetables, fresh	1,994	1,991
Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	204	1,205	Fruits, canned and preserved	814	1,253
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	956	975	Fluorspar	234	645
			Mercury and quicksilver	871	399
9. NETHERLANDS					
Domestic Exports	47,689	54,559	Imports	20,951	23,776
Re-Exports	679	488	Trade Balance	+ 27,416	+ 31,271
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - continued:		
Wheat	8,543	21,150	Fish, seal and whale oils	818	165
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	7,632	5,189	Oats	725	30
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	4,227	4,417			
Iron ore	1,161	3,322	Principal Imports:		
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	2,131	3,270	Non-commercial items	1,848	2,213
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,519	1,485	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,510	2,129
Asbestos, unmanufactured	804	1,464	Florist and nursery stock	1,927	2,105
Wood pulp	1,949	1,136	Cotton fabrics	1,149	1,618
Hides and skins (except furs)	1,477	1,047	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1,291	866
Pulpwood	1,556	962	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	1,105	813
Newsprint paper	1,570	699	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	242	748
Rye	2,301	673	Cocoa and chocolate powder	793	746
Tobacco, unmanufactured	169	476	Benzol	231	615
Scrap iron and steel	10	424	Diamonds, unset	524	586
Barley	1,112	374	Fruits, canned and preserved	625	499
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	2,194	72	Hair and bristles and products	550	199
10. AUSTRALIA					
Domestic Exports	58,482	47,747	Imports	26,295	26,310
Re-Exports	95	90	Trade Balance	+ 32,282	+ 21,528
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - continued:		
Automobile parts (except engines)	11,634	12,954	Synthetic plastics primary forms	721	508
Planks and boards	11,809	8,566	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	2,943	0
Newsprint paper	8,646	7,584			
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	4,927	2,673	Principal Imports:		
Asbestos, unmanufactured	3,470	2,019	Sugar, unrefined	8,288	7,336
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,192	1,280	Wool, raw	5,649	6,833
Automobiles, passenger	2,112	1,066	Fruits, dried	4,980	4,336
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,778	1,039	Meats, canned	2,713	2,172
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	837	979	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	0	739
Packages	1,088	954	Mutton and lamb, fresh	652	722
Wood pulp	472	678	Sausage casings	528	564
Ferro-alloys	33	583	Wines	549	556
Automobiles, freight	1,432	522	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,154	510

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1955 and 1956 - Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1955	1956		1955	1956
11. UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA					
Domestic Exports	56,026	64,616	Imports	6,255	8,401
Re-Exports	304	373	Trade Balance	+ 50,075	+ 56,588
Principal Domestic Exports:					
Aircraft and parts (except engines)	61	14,237	Principal Domestic Exports - continued:		
Wheat	9,101	8,786	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	227	651
Planks and boards	12,155	8,440	Book paper	413	604
Automobiles, passenger	5,607	6,860	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	817	589
Newsprint paper	3,960	4,729	Fish, canned	768	503
Automobiles, freight	3,072	2,568	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	523	198
Automobile parts (except engines)	3,018	2,251	Railway cars, coaches and parts	2,082	1
Packages	1,514	1,628	Principal Imports:		
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	666	1,201	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	0	2,044
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,332	1,154	Abrasives	1,234	1,738
Tallow	1,278	1,031	Nuts	1,047	930
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	672	825	Wool, raw	743	644
Leather, unmanufactured	736	814	Wines	284	281
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	935	719	Brandy	244	241
Wrapping paper	659	701	Sugar, unrefined	478	216
			Manganese ore	363	148
12. ITALY					
Domestic Exports	27,653	37,744	Imports	18,502	24,967
Re-Exports	109	149	Trade Balance	+ 9,261	+ 12,926
Principal Domestic Exports:					
Wheat	4,519	11,429	Principal Imports:		
Scrap iron and steel	3,917	6,972	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	1,669	2,609
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,804	2,692	Wool fabrics	1,361	2,610
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,100	1,499	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,190	2,053
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	734	1,307	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	1,006	1,722
Wood pulp	935	1,194	Fruits, canned and preserved	968	1,121
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	980	799	Nuts	981	1,027
Pulpwood	345	543	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	834	1,014
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	496	515	Cheese	747	879
Rags and waste, textile	548	512	Wines	488	602
Planks and boards	467	380	Musical instruments	471	540
Coal and coke	401	379	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	147	548
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	431	378	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	84	460
Fish, canned	724	339	Mercury and quicksilver	14	415
Wheat flour	356	107	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	403	197
			Rice	532	113
13. NORWAY					
Domestic Exports	47,031	57,682	Imports	2,366	3,780
Re-Exports	88	33	Trade Balance	+ 44,753	+ 53,935
Principal Domestic Exports:					
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	24,823	28,474	Principal Domestic Exports - continued:		
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	7,654	10,277	Barley	97	364
Wheat	5,842	8,813	Cordage, rope and netting, n.o.p.	405	233
Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	1,360	3,657	Scrap iron and steel	234	0
Chemicals and allied products	3,818	1,439	Principal Imports:		
Rye	217	1,229	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	0	1,262
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	239	966	Fish, canned	1,103	844
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	1,174	808	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	109	224
Carbon and graphite electrodes	346	385	Fish, cured	120	157
14. INDIA					
Domestic Exports	24,669	25,714	Imports	35,147	30,898
Re-Exports	273	137	Trade Balance	- 10,206	- 5,047
Principal Domestic Exports:					
Locomotives and parts	10,970	9,831	Principal Imports:		
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	1,373	3,495	Tea, black	12,645	10,788
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,955	1,893	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	10,592	10,102
Newsprint paper	1,970	1,762	Cotton fabrics	2,364	2,762
Wood pulp	1,096	1,180	Nuts	2,962	1,812
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	544	1,022	Manganese ore	1,810	1,091
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	2,043	1,014	Carpets and mats, wool	701	1,027
Automobile parts (except engines)	864	741	Spices	546	441
Aircraft and parts (except engines)	201	666	Mineral jelly and wax	358	333
Engines, internal combustion, and parts	165	359	Natural gums, resins and balsam	300	289
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	13	354	Carpets and mats (except wool)	339	251
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	576	245	Rice	0	213
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	227	221	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	1,151	7
Wheat	602	0			

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1955 and 1956 - Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1955	1956		1955	1956
15. SWITZERLAND					
Domestic Exports.....	25,640	33,535	Imports	19,365	22,301
Re-Exports	267	280	Trade Balance	+ 6,542	+11,513
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	13,134	19,459	Clocks, watches and parts	6,142	7,192
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	4,913	4,267	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	2,155	3,522
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	297	1,902	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2,204	2,212
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,134	1,547	Dyeing and tanning materials.....	1,390	1,271
Wood pulp	810	508	Cheese.....	963	1,049
Barley	268	464	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles.....	716	847
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	353	422	Drugs and medicines	618	487
Asbestos, unmanufactured	210	407	Hats and hatters' materials, textile	511	419
Fur skins, undressed.....	303	388	Tools	288	391
Leather, unmanufactured.....	295	321	Silk fabrics	371	369
Oats	318	16	Non-commercial items	369	342
16. BRAZIL					
Domestic Exports.....	11,520	13,026	Imports	30,747	34,832
Re-Exports	196	40	Trade Balance	-19,032	-21,766
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Newsprint paper	2,443	2,778	Coffee, green	21,164	24,851
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	2,838	1,933	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres.....	1,510	2,194
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	170	1,354	Iron ore	876	1,791
Asbestos, unmanufactured	688	1,329	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	1,343	1,598
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	516	1,168	Cocoa beans, not roasted	1,290	795
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	717	995	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	697	699
Malt	462	617	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste.....	934	595
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	202	350	Logs, timber and lumber	684	571
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,232	330	Rice	0	542
Rolling mill products (iron and steel).....	39	217	Nuts	881	539
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	614	207	Cotton, raw	362	0
17. JAMAICA					
Domestic Exports.....	12,907	17,222	Imports	15,567	24,633
Re-Exports	30	64	Trade Balance	- 2,630	- 7,327
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Fish, cured	3,225	3,259	Bauxite and alumina, for aluminum	7,067	11,879
Wheat flour	2,212	2,798	Sugar, unrefined	6,852	10,929
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	604	1,359	Rum	312	425
Tobacco, unmanufactured	762	878	Cocoa beans, not roasted	639	309
Fish, canned.....	507	752	Cotton fabrics	0	266
Rolling mill products (iron and steel).....	284	741	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1	253
Automobiles, passenger	272	446	Coffee, green	181	106
Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	286	397			
Newsprint paper	292	369			
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	84	330			
18. COLOMBIA					
Domestic Exports.....	22,691	17,589	Imports	22,220	23,056
Re-Exports	243	144	Trade Balance	+ 714	- 5,323
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - continued:		
Aircraft and parts (except engines).....	431	2,961	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred.....	373	75
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,967	2,416	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	347	43
Newsprint paper	2,314	1,851	Fertilizers, chemical.....	900	15
Copper wire and copper manufactures.....	688	1,036	Wheat	1,076	0
Malt	830	932			
Wood pulp	993	886	Principal Imports:		
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,284	822	Coffee, green	19,830	19,838
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	918	710	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	1,139	2,227
Wheat flour	955	370	Bananas, fresh	1,231	907
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	4,314	344			
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	446	183			
19. NETHERLANDS ANTILLES					
Domestic Exports.....	1,444	1,349	Imports	30,722	38,119
Re-Exports	3	2	Trade Balance	-29,276	-36,769
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour	501	401	Fuel oils	19,350	25,635
Fish, canned.....	189	172	Gasoline	10,414	11,419
Rubber tires and tubes	116	88	Kerosene, n.o.p.	375	574
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	100	75	Naptha	283	319

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1955 and 1956 — Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1955	1956		1955	1956
20. MALAYA AND SINGAPORE					
Domestic Exports	3,421	3,914	Imports	28,810	28,558
Re-Exports	10	27	Trade Balance	- 25,378	- 24,617
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour	706	891	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	24,864	22,081
Engines, internal combustion, and parts	731	786	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	2,262	2,981
Automobiles, passenger	543	653	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	991	2,779
Automobiles, freight	136	256	Spices	318	274
Asbestos, unmanufactured	28	205			
Automobile parts (except engines)	379	120			
21. NEW ZEALAND					
Domestic Exports	22,344	17,995	Imports	12,316	12,321
Re-Exports	68	77	Trade Balance	+ 10,096	+ 5,751
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports — continued:		
Automobiles, passenger	2,836	2,122	Bond and writing paper, uncut	675	323
Newsprint paper	3,826	1,889	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	589	264
Fish, canned	1,829	1,830	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	513	252
Planks and boards	1,773	1,575	Sanitary paper products	323	79
Engines, internal combustion, and parts	495	1,238	Locomotives and parts	1,358	1
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	931	901	Principal Imports:		
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	534	745	Wool, raw	5,366	5,374
Automobile parts (except engines)	1,119	651	Sausage casings	2,681	4,727
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	339	594	Mutton and lamb, fresh	1,711	1,117
Automobiles, freight	189	506	Beef and veal, fresh	531	107
Tools	444	401	Cheese	1,210	27
Copper wire and copper manufactures	790	353			
22. CZECHOSLOVAKIA					
Domestic Exports	1,062	24,558	Imports	2,880	5,675
Re-Exports	36	22	Trade Balance	- 1,782	+ 18,904
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	0	22,106	Lime, plaster and cement	0	836
Barley	0	2,245	Glass, plate and sheet	522	775
Rags and waste, textile	461	35	Cotton fabrics	126	480
Butter	503	0	Hats and hatters' materials, textile	92	403
23. CUBA					
Domestic Exports	13,910	15,371	Imports	10,025	12,279
Re-Exports	282	86	Trade Balance	+ 4,168	+ 3,178
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Newsprint paper	2,086	2,676	Sugar, unrefined	5,596	6,373
Fish, cured	2,068	2,658	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	1,288	2,235
Copper wire and copper manufactures	1,219	1,742	Manganese ore	180	989
Malt	1,179	1,257	Cloth, coated and impregnated	69	678
Wheat flour	1,828	932	Pineapples, fresh	559	578
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	12	610	Tobacco, unmanufactured	638	548
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	493	551	Molasses and syrups	413	170
Synthetic thread and yarn	401	540	Chrome ore	309	60
Drugs and medicines	310	384	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	398	0
Potatoes, certified seed	358	169			
Wheat	1,056	4			
24. ARABIA					
Domestic Exports	1,244	1,942	Imports	6,986	24,712
Re-Exports	1	2	Trade Balance	- 5,741	- 22,768
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	514	1,206	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	6,977	24,696
Automobiles, freight	121	202			
Rubber tires and tubes	72	56			
Plywoods and veneers	127	11			
25. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS					
Domestic Exports	2,680	24,606	Imports	628	1,007
Re-Exports	2	15	Trade Balance	+ 2,054	+ 23,613
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	0	23,618	Fur skins, undressed	572	706
Wood pulp	2,290	710	Platinum metals	0	240
Indian corn	0	109			
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	356	0			

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1955 and 1956 - Concluded
(Values in \$'000)

	1955	1956		1955	1956
26. SWEDEN					
Domestic Exports:.....	7,622	7,894	Imports	12,152	17,303
Re-Exports	181	123	Trade Balance	- 4,349	- 9,285
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	0	1,371	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	3,506	5,530
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated.....	816	1,174	Ball and roller bearings	1,330	1,697
Asbestos, unmanufactured	334	348	Firearms and parts	93	1,499
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	399	329	Lime, plaster and cement.....	237	894
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	320	321	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	583	756
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	480	286	Farm implements and machinery (except trac-		
Meats, cooked and meats, n.o.p.	252	261	tors) and parts	466	631
Rye	330	245	Paperboard, paper and products	143	627
Clover seed	28	241	Tools	543	551
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	178	234	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	286	429
Hides and skins (except furs)	140	228	Fur skins, undressed	481	418
Molluscs and crustaceans	136	170	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,167	331
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	0	128			
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets.....	407	4			
Ships, sold	762	0			
27. BRITISH GUIANA					
Domestic Exports	2,967	4,351	Imports	18,307	20,498
Re-Exports	23	34	Trade Balance	- 15,318	- 16,112
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour	76	623	Sugar, unrefined	8,160	10,307
Fish, cured.....	232	319	Bauxite and alumina; for aluminum	8,180	7,453
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	153	253	Bauxite and alumina, n.o.p.	1,289	1,889
Fish, canned	178	204	Rum	402	623
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	129	177	Molasses and syrups	220	148
Fodders, n.o.p.	98	160			
Peas, split or whole	123	153			
28. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO					
Domestic Exports	12,624	12,491	Imports	9,840	11,051
Re-Exports	24	46	Trade Balance	+ 2,808	+ 1,486
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour	3,999	3,307	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	6,704	7,387
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	723	840	Sugar, unrefined	1,395	2,046
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated.....	627	839	Molasses and syrups	102	569
Fish, cured.....	807	703	Cocoa beans, not roasted	853	348
Barite	493	639	Rum	322	306
Planks and boards.....	457	557	Coffee, green	135	156
Fish, canned	455	447			
Pork and beef, pickled	438	405			
Automobiles, passenger	399	359			
Newsprint paper	257	306			
29. LEBANON					
Domestic Exports	1,293	1,320	Imports	17,920	19,601
Re-Exports	3	25	Trade Balance	- 16,624	- 18,255
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour	191	409	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	17,904	19,585
Non-commercial items.....	115	158			
Rubber tires and tubes	66	115			
Asbestos, unmanufactured	19	111			
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	373	107			
Planks and boards	221	75			
30. PHILIPPINES					
Domestic Exports	18,136	18,060	Imports	2,027	2,467
Re-Exports	18	27	Trade Balance	+ 16,128	+ 15,621
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour	13,193	11,965	Nuts	1,208	1,500
Newsprint paper.....	1,345	1,526	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres.....	490	521
Fertilizers, chemical	860	1,334	Chrome ore.....	197	265
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	770	477			
Asbestos, unmanufactured	126	304			
Aircraft and parts (except engines)	239	260			
Wood pulp	25	259			
Fish, canned	210	146			
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	123	0			

D. PRICES AND PHYSICAL VOLUME—GROUPS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES

TABLE XX. Prices¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1953-1956
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year				Change from 1955-56	1956			
	1953	1954	1955	1956		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and Animal Products	103.5	96.8	96.5	95.7	- 0.8	93.9	95.5	97.0	99.0
Barley	87.4	81.1	83.9	81.8	- 2.5	77.6	83.2	83.9	80.4
Oats	84.4	90.7	103.7	98.3	- 5.2	101.7	97.0	99.8	100.2
Rye	48.6	43.2	45.3	53.5	+18.1	51.4	54.3	53.1	50.2
Wheat	109.5	100.6	99.4	94.4	- 5.0	93.3	94.4	95.5	95.5
Wheat flour	90.7	86.4	85.7	82.4	- 3.9	84.1	81.4	81.4	83.1
Whisky	118.9	120.4	119.9	119.2	- 0.6	118.2	118.5	116.8	121.2
Tobacco, flue-cured	108.1	111.0	111.0	114.5	+ 3.2	115.7	108.5	107.6	118.2
Cattle, dairy	107.3	97.3	99.0	102.2	+ 3.2	99.1	100.1	104.1	108.0
Cattle, slaughter	125.6	108.5	111.2	96.3	- 13.4	85.5	94.9	102.4	94.5
Fish and fish products	104.3	105.0	108.0	122.9	+13.8	125.6	118.2	122.3	129.9
Fur skins, undressed	74.1	74.5	87.1	78.3	- 10.1	84.3	74.5	63.3	76.1
Cattle hides, raw	73.5	58.7	53.9	61.2	+13.5	60.9	63.8	59.9	61.2
Leather, unmanufactured	128.1	120.9	122.2	128.4	+ 5.1	128.4	129.1	128.4	127.8
Beef and veal, fresh	121.9	81.9	105.0	95.4	- 9.1	102.3	106.4	95.8	85.6
Milk, processed	90.3	96.6	99.7	92.9	- 6.8	101.1	98.9	89.4	91.1
Eggs in the shell	98.2	91.4	88.6	93.6	+ 5.6	94.8	110.2	108.4	82.8
Fibres and Textiles	114.1	108.6	106.4	108.7	+ 2.2	107.6	108.2	110.1	110.4
Wood Products and Paper	118.3	116.3	118.0	120.1	+ 1.8	119.2	121.0	120.3	119.4
Planks and boards	107.7	103.8	107.4	106.7	- 0.7	107.6	109.0	106.9	103.7
Shingles, red cedar	106.2	110.4	122.5	130.0	+ 6.1	127.6	132.8	133.9	125.4
Plywood	122.8	110.5	116.7	109.6	- 6.1	113.2	112.3	108.8	101.8
Pulpwood	131.0	126.0	126.5	120.4	- 4.8	113.2	118.3	123.3	124.2
Wood pulp	103.9	100.7	101.6	104.5	+ 2.9	103.8	105.5	104.1	104.1
Newsprint paper	130.0	130.0	130.5	120.1	- 8.0	133.0	134.5	134.1	134.3
Iron and Steel and Products	134.2	132.3	134.8	143.1	+ 6.2	141.3	141.9	143.1	145.6
Iron ore	129.4	128.3	135.8	144.2	+ 6.2	137.7	143.3	143.3	146.3
Pig iron	111.4	112.0	118.1	124.1	+ 5.1	124.6	121.8	123.3	128.0
Farm implements and machinery	138.1	138.7	139.4	146.8	+ 5.3	146.7	146.6	146.8	147.0
Machinery (non-farm)	116.1	118.3	123.0	131.7	+ 7.1	130.8	131.0	131.6	133.4
Automobiles, trucks and parts	126.5	125.8	127.3	136.0	+ 6.8	134.3	134.7	134.7	140.1
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	135.0	134.6	149.4	165.0	+10.4	163.6	168.0	164.4	163.6
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	126.4	130.8	141.3	161.8	+14.5	150.4	161.0	163.2	168.6
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	142.8	138.6	170.9	196.1	+14.7	204.8	214.0	193.8	176.9
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	71.3	70.9	76.1	85.8	+12.7	86.3	83.9	84.5	83.9
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	200.0	204.7	220.5	224.8	+ 2.0	223.8	223.4	224.2	228.1
Platinum metals, unmanufactured	103.8	97.1	93.6	118.3	+26.4	119.2	118.3	119.0	116.5
Silver, unmanufactured	111.7	110.9	115.7	118.3	+ 2.2	118.7	118.3	118.3	117.8
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	91.2	80.1	92.6	106.7	+15.2	106.6	105.6	104.2	109.4
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	149.5	150.2	149.9	156.1	+ 4.1	156.7	155.5	157.8	155.9
Asbestos, unmanufactured	156.6	154.2	154.5	163.6	+ 5.9	166.1	162.0	166.1	162.9
Coal	128.9	128.8	128.3	126.8	- 1.2	126.0	127.0	125.1	128.1
Abrasives, artificial, crude	145.5	155.9	153.9	157.8	+ 2.5	153.8	159.7	159.8	157.8
Chemicals and Fertilizer	117.1	115.0	114.8	114.0	- 0.7	114.4	115.3	113.5	112.4
Fertilizers, chemical	124.6	122.3	120.4	116.3	- 3.4	118.4	119.4	115.5	111.8
Miscellaneous chemicals	111.3	108.9	110.2	111.0	+ 0.7	110.6	110.7	110.7	111.7
Miscellaneous Products	123.6	123.5	125.2	126.6	+ 1.1	126.0	128.0	125.8	127.1
Rubber products	142.3	143.2	157.5	158.9	+ 0.9	158.0	163.8	158.6	158.2
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	117.7	117.8	116.7	117.3	+ 0.5	117.2	117.1	117.2	118.0
Total Domestic Exports	118.3	115.1	117.7	121.3	+ 3.1	120.0	121.8	121.7	122.3

1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.
2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the statistical classification. See Ch. V, p. 51.

TABLE XXI. Physical Volume¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1953-1956
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year				Change from 1955-56	1956			
	1953	1954	1955	1956		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and Animal Products	123.8	105.0	99.7	122.6	+ 23.0	102.7	131.1	122.9	129.6
Barley	580.5	408.9	338.1	430.9	+ 27.4	131.6	447.8	436.8	707.3
Oats	317.2	158.7	51.0	42.0	- 17.6	28.9	12.0	57.6	66.6
Rye	183.7	90.0	99.3	117.6	+ 18.4	30.0	158.6	270.6	12.7
Wheat	213.4	153.5	140.0	223.6	+ 59.7	159.6	292.6	243.0	196.1
Wheat flour	90.0	81.4	69.4	69.4	0.0	67.5	71.4	70.6	67.9
Whisky	196.8	182.2	188.3	213.7	+ 13.5	153.6	182.1	178.5	340.7
Tobacco, flue-cured	183.9	208.6	307.1	191.2	- 37.7	440.1	79.2	86.9	158.0
Cattle, dairy	25.2	19.3	23.7	27.1	+ 14.3	27.6	33.7	30.8	16.4
Cattle, slaughter	8.6	18.0	7.5	1.3	- 82.7	0.8	2.4	1.2	1.3
Fish and fish products	125.3	145.5	136.4	124.3	- 8.9	107.8	115.5	141.8	127.7
Fur skins, undressed	122.3	132.8	139.6	142.1	+ 1.8	187.4	103.1	95.7	197.0
Cattle hides, raw	45.3	107.7	111.9	87.3	- 22.0	72.7	77.9	113.2	84.8
Leather, unmanufactured	57.4	62.9	70.6	74.9	+ 6.1	74.2	74.4	68.8	82.1
Beef and veal, fresh	20.8	15.1	7.0	10.5	+ 50.0	7.1	8.6	10.6	15.2
Milk, processed	77.4	52.0	53.2	63.4	+ 19.2	38.5	50.4	87.1	75.9
Eggs in the shell	15.3	14.0	7.8	7.7	- 1.3	23.6	0.6	1.2	5.3
Fibres and Textiles	46.8	42.4	47.1	45.5	- 3.4	42.2	41.9	40.7	56.8
Wood Products and Paper	114.8	124.2	135.2	132.2	- 2.2	125.7	131.5	137.7	134.6
Planks and boards	133.6	159.6	183.1	156.0	- 14.8	147.9	157.3	171.0	147.3
Shingles, red cedar	88.3	98.3	106.3	84.3	- 20.7	77.5	87.4	85.5	86.7
Plywood	54.7	79.5	116.9	104.6	- 10.5	115.5	113.5	96.4	93.4
Pulpwood	80.3	83.3	88.3	94.9	+ 7.5	96.6	52.4	127.0	103.9
Wood pulp	113.1	127.4	138.3	137.7	- 0.4	132.0	143.3	140.6	135.6
Newsprint paper	124.3	127.6	133.2	154.0	+ 15.6	130.0	139.3	140.1	142.6
Iron and Steel and Products	77.4	64.0	82.3	89.7	+ 9.0	60.6	95.7	109.6	92.8
Iron ore	449.7	584.0	1,386.6	1,889.7	+ 36.3	139.7	1,565.7	3,630.6	2,229.1
Pig iron ³	52,167	30,616	38,454	38,923	+ 1.2	5,525	47,346	61,439	41,323
Farm implements and machinery	73.0	74.8	74.0	62.3	- 15.8	88.4	94.5	42.6	23.9
Machinery (non-farm)	77.8	75.4	68.0	83.7	+ 23.1	68.0	74.4	91.3	100.5
Automobiles, trucks and parts	108.1	39.1	56.7	56.7	0.0	56.1	76.0	44.6	50.5
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	127.6	133.1	144.2	139.9	- 3.0	126.6	135.8	141.4	156.1
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	147.9	150.4	161.0	156.5	- 2.8	123.9	148.4	152.3	201.0
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	109.2	122.2	127.6	131.7	+ 3.2	121.8	117.9	136.1	151.2
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	154.6	166.6	142.4	118.9	- 16.5	71.7	111.2	171.5	128.8
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	110.1	120.6	132.2	134.3	+ 1.6	137.5	138.8	131.8	129.2
Platinum metals, unmanufactured	150.5	169.1	167.0	179.0	+ 7.2	229.6	185.7	166.7	133.4
Silver, unmanufactured	233.5	264.6	258.8	244.6	- 5.5	215.5	219.7	271.0	272.7
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	149.1	172.2	180.0	163.8	- 9.0	134.9	143.9	186.5	191.1
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	103.9	102.1	144.9	197.1	+ 36.0	154.2	210.9	199.3	222.6
Asbestos, unmanufactured	129.5	129.3	148.2	147.5	- 0.5	111.9	165.1	151.2	160.0
Coal	13.4	11.5	32.8	32.2	- 1.8	38.8	48.0	22.0	20.0
Abrasives, artificial, crude	148.8	130.5	130.8	134.5	+ 2.8	134.0	131.9	111.8	160.6
Chemicals and Fertilizer	147.5	175.7	200.2	251.2	+ 25.5	239.9	265.5	240.1	260.1
Fertilizers, chemical	94.1	95.2	128.6	116.3	- 9.6	136.4	114.9	96.4	117.3
Miscellaneous chemicals	104.1	99.5	116.3	109.8	- 5.6	85.9	137.9	118.3	97.8
Miscellaneous Products	95.0	80.3	71.0	103.1	+ 45.2	85.3	113.9	115.3	97.2
Rubber products	23.1	31.1	24.6	23.2	- 5.7	25.0	25.3	20.8	20.9
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	63.3	50.8	58.4	60.4	+ 3.4	53.5	68.4	63.1	56.1
Total Domestic Exports	113.2	109.6	118.3	128.4	+ 8.5	112.2	131.9	133.4	135.2

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XX into appropriate value indexes.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Ch. V, p. 51.

3. A very large index — not a misprint.

TABLE XXII. Prices¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1953-1956
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year				Change from 1955-56	1956			
	1953	1954	1955	1956		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and Animal Products	97.4	104.4	99.8	99.9	+ 0.1	98.8	101.5	101.5	99.5
Bananas, fresh	121.8	124.6	125.0	121.9	- 2.5	123.0	125.0	118.6	124.6
Citrus fruits, fresh	123.4	147.3	143.4	160.1	+11.6	144.4	164.4	173.4	168.5
Fruits, dried	120.6	124.7	126.3	126.5	+ 0.2	122.9	123.7	128.2	126.9
Nuts	81.5	83.3	76.8	76.7	- 0.1	79.9	77.2	74.9	76.5
Vegetables, fresh and frozen	76.9	77.2	90.3	90.0	- 0.3	95.9	88.1	100.3	86.9
Soybeans	82.8	89.5	71.6	72.7	+ 1.5	68.6	88.3	74.8	67.2
Sugar, unrefined	82.2	77.7	76.5	76.9	+ 0.5	78.3	76.9	79.4	73.5
Cocoa beans, not roasted	79.7	137.9	110.6	70.8	-36.0	79.3	71.8	66.7	66.2
Coffee, green	200.7	252.1	205.6	214.2	+ 4.2	203.4	213.9	222.5	218.4
Tea, black	86.6	104.0	118.4	108.5	- 8.4	105.5	109.5	101.7	114.5
Whisky	95.1	96.8	96.2	98.4	+ 2.3	97.1	98.8	100.1	98.4
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	71.4	67.0	63.1	72.2	+14.4	69.6	77.2	70.0	71.5
Fur skins, undressed	67.4	61.0	80.8	78.1	- 3.3	84.2	81.6	79.9	72.5
Fibres and Textiles	100.4	99.8	95.5	89.2	- 6.6	93.2	88.8	87.2	88.8
Cotton, raw	105.2	104.6	105.2	92.7	-11.9	99.4	95.1	86.3	87.8
Cotton fabrics	72.6	66.1	71.1	70.9	- 0.3	73.6	69.3	72.0	69.6
Jute fabrics, unbleached	60.9	59.6	56.3	52.3	- 7.1	54.3	53.6	49.7	51.0
Wool, raw	147.6	153.6	142.7	137.9	- 3.4	136.7	138.1	140.1	145.8
Wool tops	114.9	111.9	97.8	94.8	- 3.1	91.0	91.0	94.8	103.0
Worsted and serges	98.9	102.3	94.0	82.6	-12.1	97.2	78.1	78.9	80.3
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	99.9	100.0	98.7	96.7	- 2.0	97.1	96.9	96.2	96.0
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	76.3	64.2	58.7	60.6	+ 3.2	63.9	62.9	60.6	55.2
Wood Products and Paper	117.1	117.5	119.4	123.8	+ 3.7	123.1	124.0	124.3	123.6
Paperboard, paper and products	103.4	103.1	105.3	112.7	+ 7.0	111.7	113.2	113.3	112.5
Newspapers and periodicals	134.2	136.5	138.4	138.9	+ 0.4	138.7	138.7	139.0	139.0
Iron and Steel and Products	120.1	120.4	125.2	133.2	+ 6.4	132.8	133.0	132.6	134.5
Iron ore	189.8	188.5	192.6	203.6	+ 5.7	203.1	207.0	203.8	201.4
Rolling mill products	127.4	127.4	138.3	148.8	+ 7.6	148.1	147.0	150.3	151.5
Farm implements and machinery	117.8	116.8	118.3	122.4	+ 3.5	123.8	122.8	121.7	121.2
Machinery (non-farm)	116.6	118.3	123.0	131.7	+ 7.1	130.8	131.0	131.6	133.4
Automobiles, trucks and parts	114.9	113.4	118.0	124.0	+ 5.1	124.0	124.9	124.1	122.9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	119.7	120.4	124.8	132.8	+ 6.4	132.2	133.2	132.2	133.7
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	101.7	88.4	93.0	98.8	+ 6.2	103.8	99.1	94.9	99.6
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	123.9	125.9	128.3	134.9	+ 5.1	133.3	134.3	135.1	137.0
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	104.8	102.1	100.6	102.0	+ 1.4	102.2	102.4	101.1	102.0
Bricks and tiles	117.9	122.1	129.3	136.9	+ 5.9	136.8	136.8	136.6	137.2
China tableware	105.9	107.6	113.0	118.1	+ 4.5	119.9	119.5	117.4	115.7
Coal, anthracite	126.0	112.4	107.6	111.4	+ 3.5	112.0	108.9	108.6	114.6
Coal, bituminous	93.9	89.3	88.0	96.8	+10.0	91.1	97.8	97.6	98.6
Glass, plate and sheet	134.3	139.0	143.4	149.6	+ 4.3	150.1	149.0	149.1	150.3
Crude petroleum for refining	103.0	106.1	104.2	100.1	- 3.9	102.9	101.3	98.8	98.4
Gasoline	105.6	92.0	93.2	95.2	+ 2.1	96.6	95.9	96.6	93.2
Chemicals and Fertilizer	109.4	108.1	109.9	111.7	+ 1.6	112.4	112.1	111.4	110.4
Fertilizer	107.6	109.8	112.6	117.1	+ 4.0	115.5	115.5	115.9	117.1
Paints and pigments	97.8	98.3	100.5	103.9	+ 3.4	103.3	105.5	113.9	102.7
Industrial chemicals	110.9	110.9	112.4	115.0	+ 2.3	115.5	115.3	115.0	114.2
Miscellaneous Products	111.0	105.3	119.7	118.3	- 1.2	127.6	120.0	112.6	113.7
Rubber and products	120.8	108.5	171.0	163.2	- 4.6	194.5	167.4	143.2	149.2
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	101.3	99.5	99.3	98.8	- 0.5	100.3	99.4	98.1	97.3
Total Imports	106.4	109.5	110.5	113.0	+ 2.3	113.8	113.4	112.2	113.0

1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. V, p. 51.

TABLE XXIII. Physical Volume¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1953-1956
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year				Change from 1955-56	1956			
	1953	1954	1955	1956		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and Animal Products	134.0	137.8	149.3	167.4	+ 12.1	137.4	172.1	160.4	196.5
Bananas, fresh	109.0	107.4	107.3	111.7	+ 4.1	91.4	132.6	128.5	91.7
Citrus fruits, fresh	114.0	112.7	110.7	108.1	- 2.3	117.9	120.9	75.1	114.5
Fruits, dried	100.6	101.0	107.5	94.2	- 12.4	63.5	48.9	107.3	158.2
Nuts.....	79.3	87.4	78.6	88.0	+ 12.0	80.4	99.1	66.1	104.1
Vegetables, fresh and frozen	586.7	658.2	664.8	775.7	+ 16.7	677.3	1,138.4	542.3	686.1
Soybeans.....	316.9	475.2	550.6	679.1	+ 23.3	141.3	625.6	238.2	1,707.6
Sugar, unrefined	91.6	105.1	108.5	115.1	+ 6.1	55.6	123.3	145.5	136.5
Cocoa beans, not roasted	83.3	76.6	70.8	71.5	+ 1.0	53.1	100.3	98.2	34.4
Coffee, green.....	122.5	108.7	118.4	124.9	+ 5.5	134.2	129.7	112.8	122.9
Tea, black	130.0	129.4	123.3	129.7	+ 5.2	105.9	158.7	110.3	144.4
Whisky	130.9	114.4	116.2	113.0	- 2.8	79.7	112.6	108.1	150.6
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	174.1	187.9	188.1	166.3	- 11.6	145.3	188.0	158.6	172.0
Fur skins, undressed	111.4	111.5	113.2	112.0	- 1.1	136.2	83.0	97.0	124.3
Fibres and Textiles	110.0	95.3	113.9	133.2	+ 16.9	135.0	137.6	124.0	133.9
Cotton, raw	95.0	90.2	104.5	114.1	+ 9.2	139.1	96.4	85.2	136.3
Cotton fabrics	145.9	131.8	142.2	165.9	+ 16.7	203.4	167.7	124.9	164.9
Jute fabrics, unbleached	107.7	97.1	117.2	122.2	+ 4.3	83.8	124.6	129.4	154.7
Wool, raw	64.0	40.6	54.5	62.7	+ 15.0	77.3	85.4	47.5	38.3
Wool tops	73.5	50.8	62.3	61.4	- 1.4	65.8	59.3	62.3	58.2
Worsted and serges.....	101.7	71.9	71.2	100.7	+ 41.4	82.1	115.1	112.8	92.4
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	123.0	105.4	135.7	147.5	+ 8.7	155.1	132.2	150.2	155.0
Sisal, istle and-tampico fibres	62.5	78.3	89.8	90.8	+ 1.1	91.9	107.5	60.9	103.3
Wood Products and Paper	186.9	191.7	223.7	252.2	+ 12.7	243.6	255.0	258.5	252.1
Paperboard, paper and products	220.3	245.5	290.7	320.8	+ 10.4	302.8	334.5	321.7	324.0
Newspapers and periodicals	179.1	176.4	175.8	170.3	- 3.1	178.7	170.5	169.4	162.8
Iron and Steel and Products	161.7	139.2	162.9	212.9	+ 30.7	194.7	252.3	194.7	209.7
Iron ore.....	95.8	69.9	105.7	122.6	+ 16.0	5.5	133.1	192.4	158.9
Rolling mill products	116.7	91.2	111.7	188.0	+ 68.3	157.1	233.5	160.9	198.6
Farm implements and machinery.....	126.8	87.6	107.6	135.5	+ 25.9	134.6	177.3	125.4	104.4
Machinery (non-farm)	158.7	148.0	167.0	219.8	+ 31.6	191.7	244.0	219.5	224.1
Automobiles, trucks and parts	216.0	175.8	237.7	286.1	+ 20.4	329.5	362.6	182.4	269.7
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	200.9	195.8	210.8	242.3	+ 14.9	212.3	253.7	249.5	253.3
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	102.9	106.6	120.0	105.0	- 12.5	70.5	121.1	114.4	113.7
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	257.5	265.4	284.4	307.0	+ 7.9	285.1	319.9	302.5	319.9
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	103.5	96.6	108.6	123.6	+ 13.8	98.3	123.6	140.0	133.1
Bricks and tiles	144.0	107.5	137.6	164.8	+ 19.8	168.3	171.1	172.3	147.7
China tableware	97.3	95.7	94.2	94.2	0.0	83.6	114.1	95.2	83.2
Coal, anthracite	56.5	52.4	49.7	47.7	- 4.0	44.4	38.4	53.3	55.0
Coal, bituminous.....	79.0	61.8	66.3	78.1	+ 17.8	52.4	89.8	89.7	80.5
Glass, plate and sheet.....	98.0	78.3	112.8	128.8	+ 14.2	118.1	165.6	114.3	117.4
Crude petroleum for refining	105.1	104.3	114.7	141.0	+ 22.9	118.1	126.2	164.9	154.7
Gasoline.....	98.9	80.7	82.5	79.4	- 3.8	46.4	83.1	103.0	83.9
Chemicals and Fertilizer	170.2	171.6	198.8	216.8	+ 9.1	198.6	243.1	207.2	219.4
Fertilizer	160.9	162.7	166.0	171.1	+ 3.1	119.0	182.4	170.5	218.2
Paints and pigments.....	151.8	143.3	162.0	171.9	+ 6.1	164.6	190.9	154.7	162.4
Industrial chemicals.....	179.9	156.9	194.9	202.9	+ 4.1	148.9	264.3	208.3	189.8
Miscellaneous Products	313.4	321.8	322.5	327.7	+ 1.6	280.9	356.5	349.3	326.6
Rubber and products.....	132.5	133.4	138.7	149.4	+ 7.7	133.4	146.8	157.3	164.2
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures.....	961.0	851.8	935.6	999.6	+ 6.8	775.4	1,102.5	1,215.8	908.7
Total Imports	151.0	141.0	160.3	190.0	+ 18.5	168.9	208.6	186.4	195.5

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XXII into appropriate value indexes.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch.V. p. 51.

E. CURRENT SERIES

TABLE XXIV. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1952							
January	324,101	187,871	43,665	22,693	26,599	28,763	14,510
February	310,286	168,727	44,213	26,277	27,658	27,256	16,155
March	354,616	185,250	68,557	35,461	25,817	22,472	17,059
April	348,411	181,104	72,620	24,448	25,839	26,746	17,654
May	382,516	198,873	87,289	28,572	30,217	23,141	14,424
June	376,694	191,483	84,632	20,366	45,341	19,950	14,922
July	370,438	187,238	69,576	25,876	47,391	21,436	18,921
August	346,538	176,354	72,766	22,560	47,698	14,029	13,132
September	336,960	192,729	43,271	18,575	48,782	18,388	15,215
October	373,927	206,709	50,643	16,451	52,844	26,200	21,080
November	387,153	209,841	61,125	24,099	42,878	21,057	27,703
December	389,442	220,776	47,487	19,264	52,755	22,510	26,650
1953							
January	317,266	188,590	49,235	17,427	21,069	18,225	22,721
February	275,517	173,319	36,175	22,673	19,100	12,883	11,366
March	307,784	202,391	38,525	17,699	17,035	16,767	15,367
April	301,098	189,276	45,059	17,258	20,964	16,326	12,214
May	380,268	220,255	68,216	22,936	39,338	14,513	15,010
June	411,659	214,588	77,026	27,453	51,628	20,816	20,149
July	393,098	208,758	80,897	24,075	46,668	16,130	16,570
August	342,569	196,529	66,775	19,065	30,047	11,536	18,617
September	338,204	206,715	44,859	25,272	26,311	17,449	17,598
October	343,441	198,618	55,514	16,235	32,916	18,286	21,872
November	350,737	200,671	55,629	19,218	34,058	20,309	20,852
December	355,765	219,202	47,324	16,380	31,002	15,012	26,845
1954							
January	260,683	157,067	37,931	12,230	22,362	10,155	20,940
February	274,685	168,666	44,438	11,878	19,071	13,286	17,345
March	315,656	200,801	52,314	13,789	17,742	14,687	16,323
April	292,379	176,746	39,118	19,553	19,599	20,093	17,269
May	354,710	208,827	58,256	20,267	30,992	19,363	17,005
June	341,789	208,432	52,537	17,865	31,799	16,774	14,383
July	323,921	190,845	55,246	18,120	25,927	17,981	15,804
August	321,968	191,611	58,410	19,494	26,097	13,670	12,685
September	330,765	198,986	60,676	14,068	33,449	15,216	8,370
October	314,306	190,924	46,388	19,352	35,999	11,905	9,738
November	365,123	209,150	70,984	19,310	36,689	14,878	14,112
December	385,285	215,098	77,111	17,942	41,608	18,655	14,872
1955							
January	305,704	179,490	62,691	17,261	24,215	12,534	9,512
February	296,811	177,669	54,966	17,279	20,025	12,788	14,084
March	348,835	209,651	65,145	19,426	26,351	13,072	15,189
April	335,752	190,612	69,916	21,089	26,040	12,056	16,039
May	367,069	217,579	66,643	23,933	31,037	14,186	13,691
June	377,704	228,126	65,263	19,324	36,569	13,152	15,271
July	348,119	197,801	63,134	18,480	37,115	15,482	16,107
August	381,738	238,524	62,860	25,180	27,071	13,372	14,732
September	383,913	225,619	71,998	30,167	32,561	14,301	9,268
October	374,029	232,810	61,254	20,852	32,748	12,962	13,403
November	386,321	235,573	63,671	17,870	43,244	12,262	13,701
December	375,789	225,889	61,772	19,069	39,103	14,662	15,295
1956							
January	359,707	212,711	72,565	19,351	29,950	13,364	11,766
February	347,875	211,940	58,352	19,325	33,877	11,435	12,946
March	327,544	203,764	48,874	20,749	29,679	10,899	13,579
April	382,658	231,659	65,223	19,676	34,968	13,867	17,264
May	428,501	256,541	58,584	25,078	55,442	15,234	17,622
June	423,639	228,759	65,363	28,289	67,038	15,766	18,423
July	424,310	232,409	75,615	21,928	61,687	15,649	17,022
August	420,274	262,264	68,151	18,966	39,417	12,926	18,550
September	403,617	230,971	75,246	19,690	41,550	14,566	21,593
October	449,128	279,697	66,914	17,663	45,987	20,518	18,350
November	418,766	237,583	83,428	22,338	43,730	15,117	16,569
December	403,726	230,357	74,390	20,306	44,567	17,095	17,010

TABLE XXV. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1952							
January	307,084	228,711	24,336	14,450	11,296	22,220	6,071
February	282,016	211,805	21,289	16,727	9,719	18,692	3,784
March	327,019	253,476	22,623	10,752	11,584	24,249	4,335
April	323,971	245,614	28,402	13,055	11,215	21,480	4,205
May	385,992	282,893	33,217	20,227	15,534	27,030	7,091
June	324,267	235,300	31,553	16,822	11,058	23,160	6,374
July	343,159	246,606	34,090	16,838	10,738	27,656	7,241
August	302,894	212,770	32,387	14,337	13,300	24,253	5,847
September	349,116	255,144	31,495	19,523	13,074	21,800	8,080
October	376,391	275,215	37,060	16,714	14,626	26,572	6,204
November	363,447	264,211	35,273	15,989	17,214	24,545	6,215
December	345,111	265,220	28,032	9,659	11,938	22,569	7,693
1953							
January	327,814	249,199	30,557	9,458	10,294	21,207	7,098
February	310,048	241,010	27,153	8,927	8,771	20,835	3,351
March	360,102	272,845	37,568	11,018	11,880	22,059	4,732
April	391,758	297,246	37,947	12,497	18,064	22,724	3,280
May	420,561	312,315	43,534	17,625	14,753	27,680	4,654
June	406,281	299,798	42,831	17,150	16,269	23,226	7,007
July	405,435	286,528	47,070	17,965	15,902	31,093	6,877
August	345,239	244,738	38,409	14,687	14,898	26,404	6,105
September	367,488	268,018	34,338	16,901	14,615	25,296	8,320
October	358,271	258,252	36,782	18,491	16,098	22,169	6,478
November	351,400	244,519	38,857	16,956	18,899	24,793	7,387
December	338,435	246,747	38,346	9,427	12,731	22,480	8,703
1954							
January	280,217	202,681	28,302	9,132	10,289	23,578	6,235
February	292,612	217,449	29,026	10,478	9,093	21,633	4,932
March	353,036	269,951	30,890	9,636	12,226	25,011	5,321
April	348,484	255,737	35,289	14,885	15,386	21,449	5,737
May	359,710	259,977	35,999	17,296	15,827	24,100	6,510
June	416,054 ¹	296,986 ¹	44,622 ¹	20,274	16,886	29,091	8,195
July	341,246	240,557	34,989	16,409	14,974	25,110	9,208
August	335,201	238,937	31,146	17,618	15,635	22,194	9,671
September	324,780	227,720	30,379	18,887	16,935	22,160	8,699
October	333,070	234,864	31,520	19,017	17,502	21,892	8,276
November	372,130	273,459	26,475	20,286	19,710	22,178	10,022
December	336,658	243,062	33,834	8,934	14,102	26,009	10,717
1955							
January	306,637	228,048	27,545	11,350	10,010	21,851	7,833
February	307,873	232,692	25,562	10,882	9,554	21,628	7,556
March	376,200	284,934	32,326	13,488	12,555	24,743	8,154
April	382,577	284,784	33,792	18,228	15,464	23,679	6,630
May	433,995	318,515	37,069	20,620	18,209	28,625	10,956
June	402,132	300,271	26,588	20,569	16,903	26,735	11,066
July	372,637	274,385	33,508	16,319	16,208	23,466	8,751
August	429,830	301,691	45,398	18,471	18,110	32,571	13,590
September	414,188	302,354	31,652	23,144	19,536	27,219	10,283
October	456,745	331,090	38,627	21,231	22,701	31,253	11,843
November	443,708	303,483	40,348	24,678	26,729	31,641	16,830
December	385,848	289,932	28,116	11,029	18,365	25,845	12,561
1956							
January	403,650	294,463	33,124	12,877	15,741	33,048	14,397
February	405,024	305,274	30,896	13,076	14,655	30,392	10,731
March	463,536	361,737	33,774	13,208	15,854	27,867	11,095
April	532,401	400,294	50,046	13,987	25,934	30,705	11,435
May	550,039	397,666	49,523	26,478	29,194	32,293	14,885
June	490,609	357,811	41,429	18,328	27,171	28,097	17,773
July	482,544	341,676	45,867	22,467	27,691	29,736	15,107
August	473,650	329,683	42,801	21,121	26,336	35,029	18,681
September	437,704	309,899	35,829	21,163	26,654	28,397	15,762
October	542,832	394,554	43,651	21,571	33,771	27,657	21,627
November	521,516	368,726	48,486	26,271	32,840	30,617	14,576
December	401,944	299,885	29,253	11,098	20,807	28,010	12,891

1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in that month by an amount estimated at not less than \$40 million (some \$30 million of which represented imports from the United States, and some \$5 million imports from the United Kingdom). Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

TABLE XXVI. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Months
Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Months	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Price Indexes										
DOMESTIC EXPORTS:										
January	86.7	97.2	106.9	104.8	116.3	125.5	119.6	115.8	114.5	119.3
February	88.1	99.2	106.7	104.0	118.2	124.8	119.2	115.7	116.0	119.9
March	88.5	98.4	105.2	105.2	119.7	124.3	119.4	115.5	116.7	120.8
April	90.6	99.1	104.8	106.3	121.6	123.1	119.5	116.2	117.7	121.4
May	91.2	97.8	104.1	105.6	122.4	121.5	118.7	116.0	117.4	122.0
June	93.6	97.8	103.8	107.1	123.4	121.4	119.1	116.6	118.4	122.1
July	92.6	98.6	102.0	108.9	124.3	121.0	118.6	115.4	117.6	121.7
August	93.6	99.9	101.2	110.1	126.0	120.7	118.7	115.0	118.1	121.9
September	93.9	102.6	99.9	111.7	125.4	120.1	118.8	114.4	118.5	122.0
October	94.1	104.8	102.9	111.2	125.9	120.3	118.3	114.7	119.2	122.4
November	94.8	105.0	103.5	112.0	126.4	120.4	117.1	114.5	119.1	122.5
December	95.0	104.9	104.0	112.2	126.2	119.2	116.1	114.5	119.4	122.2
Annual Index	91.6	100.0	103.3	108.3	123.0	121.8	118.3	113.1	117.7	121.3
Physical Volume Indexes										
January	93.9	94.4	86.5	82.3	95.7	100.8	103.5	87.8	104.2	117.7
February	79.5	82.0	75.0	74.8	77.2	97.0	90.2	92.7	99.8	113.2
March	92.1	90.5	80.4	84.6	94.6	111.3	100.6	106.7	116.6	105.8
April	82.2	83.7	88.5	75.4	94.7	110.4	98.3	98.2	111.3	123.0
May	114.6	112.6	102.3	106.1	103.1	122.9	125.0	119.3	122.0	137.0
June	113.7	93.1	95.9	105.4	98.8	121.1	134.8	114.4	124.5	135.4
July	99.7	99.3	92.4	90.9	117.5	119.4	129.3	109.5	115.5	136.1
August	92.2	87.6	97.0	91.1	108.3	112.0	112.6	109.5	126.1	134.5
September	90.8	107.6	89.2	97.5	99.6	109.5	111.1	112.8	126.4	129.1
October	103.9	114.3	102.0	110.6	115.0	121.3	113.3	106.9	122.4	143.1
November	104.2	109.2	110.1	102.0	117.2	125.5	116.9	124.5	126.5	133.4
December	109.4	117.7	107.1	100.8	117.3	127.5	119.6	131.3	122.8	128.9
Annual Index	98.5	100.0	94.2	93.6	103.5	114.9	113.2	109.6	118.3	128.4
Price Indexes										
IMPORTS:										
January	81.0	97.1	103.3	107.2	119.9	119.9	108.4	109.5	109.0	113.4
February	82.2	98.0	104.0	107.6	122.6	117.3	108.1	109.1	109.6	113.8
March	83.9	98.0	103.9	108.6	124.8	114.9	109.0	108.9	110.4	114.4
April	86.6	99.1	104.5	109.3	128.4	112.9	109.0	110.0	110.6	113.8
May	88.5	99.8	102.6	108.5	129.7	110.7	109.3	110.2	109.7	113.1
June	88.5	99.9	102.0	108.5	129.9	109.4	109.9	110.6	109.8	113.5
July	87.9	98.8	100.7	109.0	129.9	107.9	109.9	110.7	109.1	112.4
August	87.6	99.5	100.7	110.8	127.3	106.6	110.2	110.3	109.6	112.4
September	89.3	100.2	101.3	112.6	126.4	106.7	111.0	109.8	111.3	112.0
October	90.1	101.7	102.0	114.0	124.1	107.7	110.7	109.4	112.1	112.8
November	92.8	102.6	104.3	113.6	121.5	108.0	110.1	109.0	112.8	113.0
December	95.2	102.8	107.0	116.4	121.5	108.4	110.0	109.0	113.6	113.5
Annual Index	88.0	100.0	102.6	110.3	126.2	110.4	109.4	109.5	110.5	113.0
Physical Volume Indexes										
January	97.4	96.6	98.5	90.0	124.3	116.4	136.1	116.2	127.5	161.6
February	98.1	84.6	90.2	84.7	101.9	109.1	130.0	121.7	127.1	161.2
March	113.3	91.5	103.4	99.5	125.0	128.8	149.9	147.2	152.7	183.6
April	118.6	104.0	105.7	96.2	139.4	130.4	163.2	143.5	156.3	210.9
May	123.6	102.6	111.2	121.8	142.0	157.8	174.3	148.3	178.4	219.3
June	118.9	106.1	111.9	118.5	126.1	134.4	167.6	170.6 ¹	164.5	195.2
July	117.4	103.7	104.4	108.4	129.9	144.5	167.6	139.4	153.6	194.0
August	106.3	94.5	95.6	109.8	127.3	129.0	141.7	137.2	174.5	189.4
September	105.9	100.6	99.5	113.1	111.9	148.4	149.4	132.4	168.6	175.2
October	128.5	108.9	104.6	128.1	125.8	158.6	146.0	137.8	184.7	217.5
November	112.3	105.7	104.6	131.3	121.7	152.2	144.9	154.7	178.2	209.1
December	92.8	102.7	90.7	104.2	102.0	143.7	139.2	139.7	154.1	159.5
Annual Index	110.9	100.0	102.0	109.2	122.7	138.0	151.0	141.0	160.3	190.0

1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the volume index for that month by an amount estimated at not less than 10%. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

TABLE XXVII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Quarters
Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Quarter	Domestic Exports					Imports				
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Price Indexes										
First Quarter	124.8	119.2	115.2	115.7	120.0	117.3	108.5	109.2	109.6	113.8
Second Quarter	122.0	119.0	116.3	117.8	121.8	110.2	109.2	110.3	110.1	113.4
Third Quarter	120.6	118.5	115.0	118.2	121.7	107.1	110.3	110.3	109.9	112.2
Fourth Quarter	119.9	116.9	114.5	119.2	122.3	107.9	110.2	109.1	112.8	113.0
Physical Volume Indexes										
First Quarter	103.0	98.2	96.1	106.9	112.2	118.1	138.7	128.3	135.9	168.9
Second Quarter	118.1	119.5	110.6	119.3	131.9	140.9	168.7	154.0 ¹	166.2	208.6
Third Quarter	113.7	117.9	110.4	122.6	133.4	140.6	152.5	136.4	165.8	186.4
Fourth Quarter	124.8	116.9	121.0	124.0	135.2	151.7	143.4	144.2	172.3	195.5

1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the volume index for the second quarter by an amount estimated at not less than 3%. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

TABLE XXVIII. Foreign Exchange Rates, by Months

Month	U.S. Dollar in Canada					Pound Sterling in Canada				
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Canadian cents per unit										
January	100.48	97.05	97.29	96.60	99.87	279.51	273.05	273.56	269.12	280.35
February	100.10	97.73	96.65	97.69	99.91	278.43	275.55	271.93	271.97	280.43
March	99.59	98.33	97.08	98.43	99.87	278.58	276.92	273.29	274.81	280.17
April	98.09	98.37	98.25	98.62	99.68	275.46	277.13	276.93	275.86	279.93
May	98.38	99.41	98.43	98.59	99.18	275.49	279.80	277.48	275.69	278.49
June	97.92	99.44	98.13	98.44	98.53	272.68	279.82	276.61	274.66	276.16
July	96.91	99.18	97.44	98.46	98.18	270.21	279.29	274.59	274.25	274.30
August	96.11	98.83	97.02	98.51	98.12	268.05	278.25	272.95	274.56	273.11
September	95.98	98.43	96.97	98.78	97.77	267.11	275.94	271.65	275.22	272.14
October	96.43	98.25	96.98	99.53	97.32	269.36	275.76	271.34	277.96	271.06
November	97.66	97.77	96.92	99.94	96.44	273.52	274.89	270.90	280.04	268.36
December	97.06	97.31	96.80	99.95	96.05	272.40	273.52	269.88	280.15	267.54
Annual Average	97.89	98.34	97.32	98.63	98.41	273.40	276.66	273.39	275.35	275.16

Source: Bank of Canada. Noon average market rate for business days in month (year).

Note: Exchange rates for these and other currencies are published currently in *Prices and Price Indexes*, D.B.S., monthly, and *Foreign Trade*, Department of Trade and Commerce, bi-weekly.

TABLE XXIX. New Gold Production Available for Export, by Months

Month	Average 1935-39	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
\$'000,000										
January	10.0	9.6	9.7	15.8	17.3	13.3	16.0	11.5	11.5	12.4
February	9.4	8.9	9.6	11.7	11.7	13.0	16.1	10.2	14.7	12.7
March	11.6	8.7	12.1	13.5	8.4	15.0	15.6	12.8	12.2	12.0
April	8.4	9.5	9.8	11.4	16.2	11.2	11.7	13.8	10.9	12.5
May	9.8	8.8	12.4	15.8	13.0	8.5	12.0	13.7	15.0	14.4
June	10.7	9.6	9.8	15.0	13.8	14.6	13.7	15.6	13.3	12.9
July	9.2	10.8	9.4	14.8	13.4	14.9	9.3	13.6	11.9	11.1
August	9.7	9.7	13.8	13.8	11.0	9.6	10.7	13.3	13.1	14.5
September	10.9	11.9	11.2	10.8	10.8	12.8	10.4	11.9	12.2	12.2
October	12.6	9.6	13.2	16.4	8.2	10.1	9.9	12.3	11.7	12.3
November	11.2	9.1	15.4	12.3	7.7	13.6	9.1	12.3	15.0	12.3
December	10.9	12.8	12.5	11.3	18.3	13.5	9.8	13.7	13.4	10.4
Total	124.4	119.0	138.9	162.6	149.8	150.1	144.3	154.7	154.9	149.7

Note: Since March 21, 1956, mines not receiving aid under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act have been allowed to sell their gold to private residents and non-residents, either for export or for safe-keeping in Canada. Such sales, commencing in April, are now included in the figures for New Gold Production Available for Export.

F. TRADE BY THE STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION

TABLE XXX. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports) by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1955 and 1956

Section and Division Codes	Title Description	To All Countries		To United States		To United Kingdom	
		1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
0	Food	797,902	997,747	229,940	255,284	246,948	279,435
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	14,345	11,957	12,895	9,667	0	1
01	Meat and meat preparations	48,292	43,253	40,743	36,442	903	854
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	17,247	16,618	1,088	1,281	3,630	3,691
03	Fish and fish preparations	118,079	120,921	83,675	86,678	4,792	7,575
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	525,251	720,169	49,454	76,845	215,196	237,911
05	Fruits and vegetables	26,739	28,667	17,232	17,735	3,695	4,215
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	6,148	6,229	6,012	6,146	6	2
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	1,157	2,337	674	809	335	543
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	38,982	45,969	17,780	19,311	18,058	24,417
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	1,662	1,627	387	370	333	225
1	Beverages and Tobacco	91,644	90,111	57,556	65,882	22,971	13,560
11	Beverages	64,642	72,437	57,523	65,839	575	665
12	Tobacco and manufactures	27,001	17,674	33	43	22,396	12,895
2	Crude Materials, Inedible	1,324,204	1,378,372	888,467	927,238	208,984	201,255
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	38,950	37,204	27,111	25,249	6,103	6,219
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	35,474	54,474	1,500	1,987	7,832	22,868
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic ¹	726	503	718	497	9	1
24	Wood, lumber and cork	449,343	391,840	321,107	303,397	80,178	48,530
25	Pulp and waste paper	300,172	307,413	236,546	247,512	34,904	30,185
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	8,086	8,370	4,202	4,687	1,207	1,462
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers	122,414	131,360	78,072	79,743	10,456	11,181
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	340,801	420,692	197,876	241,586	66,466	79,332
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.	28,237	26,515	21,337	22,582	1,828	1,476
3	31 Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity	58,399	137,472	54,801	130,703	3,514	2,420
4	41 Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	10,761	14,721	1,872	1,914	2,402	5,139
5	Chemicals	242,377	266,285	139,519	161,256	25,854	28,574
51	Chemical elements and compounds	47,607	50,269	33,893	36,334	10,499	10,535
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	509	944	509	944	0	0
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	1,275	1,794	513	883	40	12
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	4,727	5,460	875	1,476	19	37
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	335	369	176	184	9	5
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	56,503	49,279	44,782	41,989	51	0
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals ¹	131,421	158,171	57,771	79,448	15,235	17,985
6	Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	1,487,536	1,585,689	1,057,549	1,124,340	255,257	276,519
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	9,928	10,703	4,985	5,479	1,934	1,553
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	9,356	8,908	3,667	3,876	71	51
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture)	75,527	71,931	63,818	60,539	5,834	6,019
64	Paper, paperboard and products	691,531	738,614	592,641	630,558	37,044	50,458
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	13,717	13,228	6,197	6,951	746	423
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	18,447	17,722	13,053	11,864	1,979	2,482
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	17,415	15,947	15,812	14,234	857	499
68	Base metals (including iron)	633,359	691,632	345,338	382,069	206,485	214,662
69	Manufactures of metals	18,255	17,002	12,038	8,769	308	371
7	Machinery and Transport Equipment	280,749	319,450	148,071	165,948	5,199	7,390
71	Machinery other than electric	151,533	157,523	103,782	105,024	3,730	5,209
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	31,921	33,246	15,356	17,705	606	753
73	Transport equipment	97,295	128,681	28,932	43,220	864	1,428
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	30,379	35,811	16,839	20,164	2,172	2,523
81	Building fixtures and fittings	1,379	1,260	135	200	1	4
82	Furniture and related fixtures	753	757	342	308	7	44
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	80	68	53	32	1	1
84	Clothing	5,171	5,761	3,002	3,436	627	881
85	Footwear	2,390	2,612	1,458	1,605	275	269
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc.	9,372	11,191	4,664	5,372	666	754
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.	11,233	14,163	7,186	9,210	594	570
9	Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	27,333	37,487	18,567	26,283	1,692	1,619
91	Postal packages	73	86	28	29	1	2
92	Live animals not for food	1,136	1,053	1,063	988	12	20
93	Returned goods and special transactions	26,124	36,347	17,475	25,266	1,680	1,598
	Grand Total, Exports Covered by S.I.T.C.	4,351,284	4,863,143	2,612,182	2,879,014	773,994	818,432

1. The provisions of the Statistics Act prevent the inclusion of exports of synthetic rubber in Division 23. They are included in Division 59.
2. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE XXXI. Imports by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1955 and 1956

Section and Division Codes	Title Description	From All Countries		From United States		From United Kingdom	
		1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
	Food	435,058	494,867	195,397	240,280	15,030	14,764
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	2,178	3,400	2,028	3,297	150	102
01	Meat and meat preparations	23,555	27,522	12,183	15,409	376	504
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	7,100	7,767	2,681	3,703	28	62
03	Fish and fish preparations	9,407	15,889	5,075	6,012	293	305
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	19,513	25,307	14,759	19,456	3,058	2,787
05	Fruits and vegetables	188,214	213,814	129,888	155,085	1,745	1,924
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	61,675	65,678	2,419	3,533	2,830	2,774
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	113,020	116,830	16,373	15,817	6,331	5,907
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	7,994	14,831	7,985	14,813	3	3
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	2,400	3,829	2,006	3,155	215	395
1	Beverages and Tobacco	25,303	26,420	5,859	5,223	10,171	10,585
11	Beverages	20,398	21,646	2,360	1,837	9,912	10,297
12	Tobacco and manufactures	4,905	4,773	3,499	3,386	259	287
2	Crude Materials, Inedible	417,912	494,213	265,589	320,184	26,106	27,352
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	27,735	28,480	21,509	21,620	2,755	3,269
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kerpels	29,253	37,465	20,446	28,432	71	2
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic	43,775	40,169	16,121	15,362	163	671
24	Wood, lumber and cork	36,844	48,925	34,887	46,683	21	3
25	Pulp and waste paper	9,661	12,001	9,655	11,993	4	5
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	121,535	121,273	60,433	50,613	19,254	17,593
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers	46,856	59,637	39,640	45,942	2,344	2,852
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	83,208	124,280	50,941	85,793	175	700
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.	19,044	21,983	11,959	13,745	1,319	2,256
3	31 Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity	489,437	562,625	230,632	255,235	4,290	2,852
4	41 Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	28,157	27,307	14,644	15,141	1,821	697
5	Chemicals	272,814	298,384	230,410	255,567	24,261	23,945
51	Chemical elements and compounds	68,150	70,171	56,887	60,349	6,359	5,766
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	10,141	11,630	8,604	9,525	639	419
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	33,847	36,354	22,576	24,963	7,080	7,075
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	17,631	18,760	14,200	15,088	1,973	1,968
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	9,713	11,993	8,326	10,183	493	587
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	11,767	12,050	9,900	10,276	40	33
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals	121,564	137,426	109,917	125,183	7,677	8,097
6	Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	924,004	1,253,249	639,932	842,518	161,593	216,452
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	13,572	14,776	8,214	8,477	4,522	5,153
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	24,940	30,581	22,553	27,114	870	1,390
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture)	28,450	35,548	16,246	19,796	3,223	4,802
64	Paper, paperboard and products	47,641	55,730	45,281	52,354	1,767	1,945
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	217,027	245,381	110,412	119,217	61,958	70,208
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	98,203	112,674	58,864	66,046	23,236	25,014
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	34,502	40,242	8,262	8,541	17,414	21,253
68	Base metals (including iron)	228,166	429,034	174,956	300,730	26,020	58,751
69	Manufactures of metals	231,504	289,283	195,145	240,243	22,583	27,935
7	Machinery and Transport Equipment	1,562,814	1,925,929	1,412,662	1,728,972	112,715	136,549
71	Machinery other than electric	762,028	1,030,631	691,240	941,621	48,674	57,127
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	251,620	290,867	220,720	248,044	23,514	32,609
73	Transport equipment	549,166	604,431	500,702	539,307	40,527	46,813
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	348,579	389,974	269,385	290,916	35,537	41,245
81	Building fixtures and fittings	22,205	24,341	19,911	21,192	1,505	2,088
82	Furniture and related fixtures	13,758	16,605	12,525	14,651	540	806
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	5,430	6,714	3,522	4,394	980	1,037
84	Clothing	44,968	51,266	20,477	20,552	14,865	16,115
85	Footwear	10,355	10,594	3,780	3,411	3,700	4,030
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc.	72,734	85,245	54,739	61,221	3,277	4,620
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.	179,129	195,208	154,429	165,495	10,670	12,548
9	Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	208,219	232,412	187,619	207,581	9,007	10,238
91	Postal packages	41,639	49,371	40,537	47,141	555	1,238
92	Live animals not for food	2,468	1,918	2,254	1,426	109	258
93	Returned goods and special transactions	164,112	181,123	144,829	159,015	8,239	8,741
	Grand Total, Imports Covered by S.I.T.C.	4,712,297	5,705,379	3,452,129	4,161,617	400,531	484,679

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REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE

CALENDAR YEAR, 1957

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

International Trade Division

External Trade Section

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REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE

CALENDAR YEAR, 1957

Published by Authority of

The Honourable Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce

FOREWORD

The *Review of Foreign Trade* is a semi-annual publication designed to provide information on Canadian trade for the general reader, together with some analysis of Canadian trade statistics. Both textual commentary and summary tables are included and, from time to time, special material relating to Canadian trade is presented. Those interested in obtaining more detailed statistics on Canada's foreign trade should consult the monthly, quarterly and annual *Trade of Canada* publications.

This report was prepared by Mr. J. Pickett, under the direction of Mr. L.A. Shackleton, Chief of the External Trade Section, and of Mr. C.D. Blyth, Director of the International Trade Division.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics,
June 11, 1958.

WALTER E. DUFFETT,
Dominion Statistician.

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CHAPTER I

Leading Developments and General Background

Leading Developments in 1957

In 1957, the high level of Canadian exports was little more than maintained and the level of Canadian imports was slightly lower than it had been in 1956. This relative stability reflected the tendency toward a levelling-off in activity which had become evident, to different degrees and with differences in timing, during the year at home and abroad and above all in the United States. Total exports (domestic exports plus re-exports) increased by 1.5% in value in 1957, compared to an increase of 11.8% in 1956, and imports, which had risen by 21.1% in 1956, declined by 1.4%. Total trade was consequently reduced by 0.1% and the import balance fell from \$842 million, which was the highest balance ever recorded, to \$689 million.

The price index fell by 0.1% for domestic exports and rose by 3.2% for imports, with the terms of trade consequently deteriorating by 3.2%. The volume increase in domestic exports was thus, at 1.2% roughly similar to the value change, whereas the volume decline in imports was 4.1% and the value fall would have been greater but for the price increases. On a seasonally adjusted basis total exports were at their highest in the third quarter and declined in the fourth quarter to an annual rate of \$4,995 million. Imports, on the other hand, increased in the first quarter but decreased continuously thereafter until, in the fourth quarter, they were running at an annual rate of \$5,234 million. The changes of 1957 as a whole contrast markedly with developments in other recent years.

In 1953, during the re-adjustments which followed the Korean War, Canadian exports declined (mostly because of reduced foreign demand for grains and especially wheat). Imports, in the same year, increased considerably, but fell in 1954 as a result of a widespread decline in purchases which was most marked for machinery, equipment and textiles. In 1955, Canadian trade expanded greatly as the recovery which began in 1954 became general and complete; the demand for exports of virtually all commodities but grains (which fell again but less sharply) increased and imports of all leading commodities were greater. The following year saw the growth of trade continue at an increased rate and value and volume records were established for both exports and imports. The strong recovery of wheat sales was a significant factor in the expansion of exports, while the higher demand for investment goods contributed greatly to the increase of imports. Inter-related and behind the trade expansion were a high level of domestic economic activity and buoyant world markets; and an important feature of recent years, which contributed to the increase of both exports and imports, was the increased exploration and development of Canadian natural resources.

There was no major change in the ranking of Canada's leading trading partners in 1957, although, contrary to the general increase in exports and imports which took place in 1956, there were some decreases in exports to and imports from different countries and areas. Imports from the United States declined as those from the United Kingdom, the

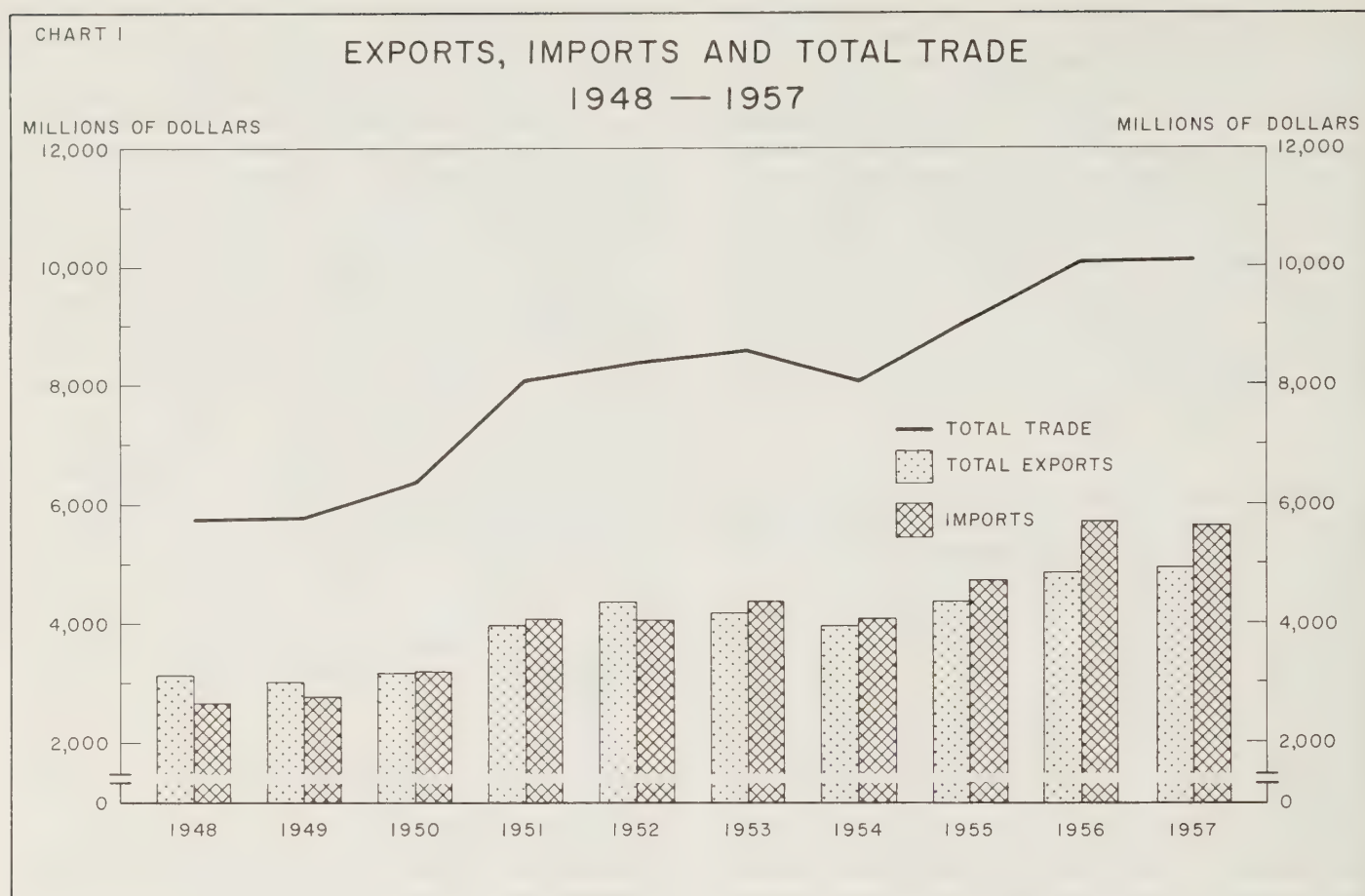
TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canada's Foreign Trade

	Calendar year					Change from	
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1955 to 1956	1956 to 1957
	\$'000,000					%	%
Value of trade:							
Total exports ¹	4,172.6	3,946.9	4,351.3	4,863.1	4,934.4	+11.8	+1.5
Domestic exports ¹	4,117.4	3,881.3	4,281.8	4,789.7	4,839.1	+11.9	+1.0
Re-exports ¹	55.2	65.6	69.5	73.4	95.3	—	—
Imports	4,382.8	4,093.2 ²	4,712.4	5,705.4	5,623.4	+21.1	-1.4
Total trade	8,555.4	8,040.1 ²	9,063.7	10,568.6	10,557.8	+16.6	-0.1
Trade balance	-210.2	-146.3 ²	-361.1	-842.3	-639.0	—	—
Price indexes:	1948 = 100						
Domestic exports	118.3	115.1	117.7	121.4	121.3	+ 3.1	-0.1
Imports	109.4	109.5	110.5	113.0	116.6	+ 2.3	+3.2
Terms of trade ³	108.1	105.1	106.5	107.4	104.0	+ 0.8	-3.2
Volume indexes:	1948 = 100						
Domestic exports	113.2	109.6	118.3	128.3	129.8	+ 8.5	+1.2
Imports	151.0	141.0	160.3	190.0	182.2	+18.5	-4.1
Constant dollar values:	\$'000,000 of 1948						
Total exports	3,530.9	3,432.0	3,700.8	4,010.3	4,071.1	+ 8.4	+1.5
Imports	4,006.2	3,738.1 ²	4,264.6	5,049.0	4,822.8	+18.4	-4.5
Total trade	7,537.2	7,170.1 ²	7,965.4	9,059.3	8,893.9	+13.7	-1.8

1. Exclusive of transfer of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act, which were as follows: 1953, \$182.0 million; 1954, \$202.4 million; 1955, \$165.9 million; 1956, \$96.4 million; 1957, \$62.5 million.

2. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in the year by an amount estimated at not less than \$40 million, and total trade and the trade balance by the same amount. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

3. Export price index divided by import price index. This ratio measures the extent to which export prices have increased more or less rapidly than import prices.



Commonwealth, Europe and Latin America increased; and exports to the United States, Europe and Latin America increased as those to the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth declined. The United States, with which industrial materials are exchanged for manufactured goods and to a lesser extent, chemicals, fuels and certain products not available in Canada, continued to be the leading country in Canadian foreign trade. The share, however, of the United States in total trade fell from 66.6% to 65.7% in 1957. The United Kingdom, which supplies manufactured goods and machinery and receives mainly grains, non-ferrous metals and forest products, ranked second to the United States and accounted for 12.0% of trade—slightly less than in 1956. Europe, whose trading pattern with Canada is similar to that of the United Kingdom, was responsible for 8.2% of Canadian foreign trade in 1957, as compared to 7.9% in 1956. Latin American and many Commonwealth countries are more interested in exchanging primary commodities for Canadian manufactured goods, and the Commonwealth (excluding the United Kingdom) accounted for 4.6% and Latin America for 5.8% of Canadian trade in 1957, somewhat more in both cases than in 1956.

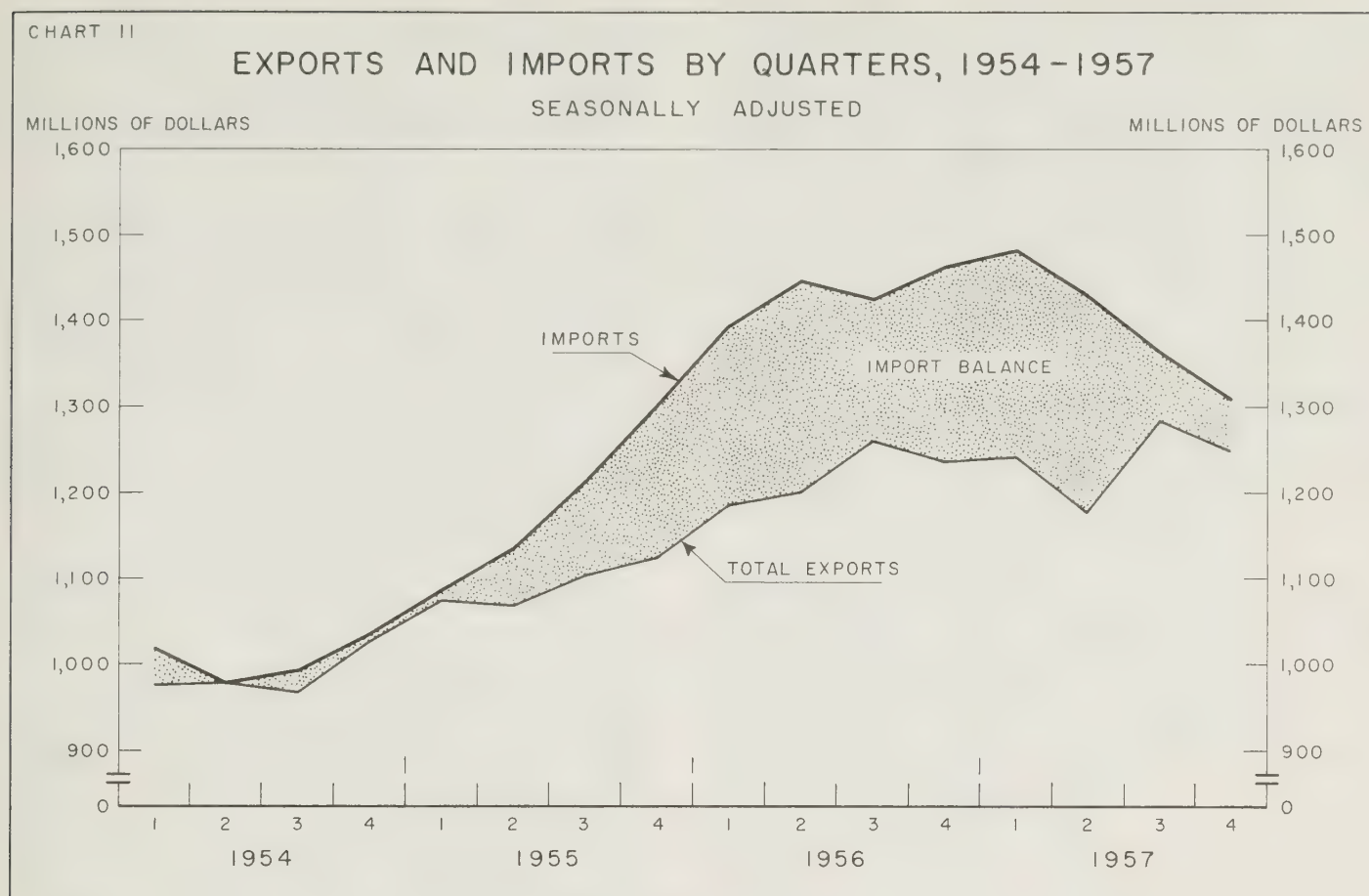
Among individual commodities, exports were sustained by large increases in the sale of cattle, flaxseed and used ships; in some iron and steel products, notably pigs, ingots, blooms and billets; and in nickel, uranium and petroleum. These gains,

however, were very largely offset by considerable decreases in the export of wheat and barley, planks and boards and copper. Large increases in the import of unrefined sugar, pipes, tubes and fittings, bauxite and petroleum did not suffice to compensate fully for the considerable declines in the import of freight and passenger automobiles and parts, rolling mill products and tractors and parts.

Main Export Changes¹

Although there was relatively little overall change in Canadian exports in 1957, the main commodity groups, classified on the basis of component material, showed considerable and diverse movement. Wood, wood products and paper and agricultural and vegetable products, which between them accounted for more than 48% of total domestic exports, declined by around 15% and 4% respectively. These decreases, however, were offset by increases (of around 5%, 13% and 19% respectively) in non-ferrous metals, iron and its products, and non-metallic minerals, which three groups accounted for almost 40% of the domestic export total. The other four main groups all recorded relative increases: animals and animal products, fibres, textiles and products, and chemical goods reversed

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VII.



previous declines and gained respectively by about 16%, 20% and 7%; miscellaneous commodities rose by some 24% compared to an increase of more than 54% in the previous year. Wood and paper products, notwithstanding their relative decline, were still responsible for around 30% of total domestic exports and continued, collectively, to rank first. Agricultural and vegetable products, which had risen by

close to 30% in 1956 and which accounted for about 17% of the total in 1957, yielded second place among the commodity groups to non-ferrous metals which were responsible for over 20% of the 1957 domestic export total.

Newsprint paper was still the leading commodity export in 1957 and accounted for almost 15% of

TABLE 2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas

	United States	United Kingdom	Europe	Commonwealth and Ireland	Latin America	Others
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total exports:						
1955	60.0	17.8	8.8	5.8	3.7	3.9
1956	59.2	16.8	10.9	5.2	3.7	4.2
1957	59.6	15.0	11.3	5.0	4.6	4.5
Imports:						
1955	73.3	8.5	4.3	4.4	6.8	2.7
1956	73.0	8.5	5.2	3.9	6.3	3.1
1957	71.1	9.3	5.5	4.3	6.8	3.0
Total trade:						
1955	66.9	13.0	6.5	5.1	5.3	3.2
1956	66.6	12.3	7.9	4.5	5.1	3.6
1957	65.7	12.0	8.2	4.6	5.8	3.7

total domestic exports. The relative value increase, however, was very moderate and was the smallest in seven years, while the volume of sales was virtually unchanged. Exports slowed down markedly in the last quarter of 1957, largely because of reduced demand in the United States, and a ten week strike in British Columbia late in the year also affected the movement of exports. The small increase in newsprint paper was insufficient to offset declines in other wood and paper products, notably planks and boards and plywood and veneers, which were affected by the reduction in residential construction activity in the United States and which declined for the second successive year. In 1957, the respective declines were around 14% and 23%. The export of wood pulp was also reduced but only by some 4% in value and the smaller relative decline resulted in wood pulp just replacing planks and boards as the third leading commodity export.

The decline of agricultural and vegetable products was due largely to reduced sales of wheat which were some 26% less than in 1956. Both the regular European market and the special market in the Soviet countries, the development of which had been an important factor in the 1956 recovery, were affected. Wheat exports had increased by over 50% in 1956 but had even then been considerably below the record level of 1952 the only recent year in which wheat had ranked first among the leading exports. In other years except 1955, wheat has been second leading commodity and in 1957 it was responsible for almost 8% of total domestic exports. Exports of barley, wheat flour and whisky also declined, and exports of flaxseed and tobacco increased by around 50% and 27% respectively, while shipments of oats, mostly to the United States, rose by more than 100%.

Aluminum declined moderately and copper, lead, zinc and platinum metals more sharply among non-

ferrous metals, but increases in nickel, uranium and electrical apparatus more than compensated for these adverse movements. Aluminum exports fell by just over 2% in value with the volume decrease being somewhat greater and although a strike, which lasted from May until September, may have affected the situation, it is noteworthy that subsequent production has been less than capacity. Copper exports actually increased in volume, the decrease in value of around 17% being due entirely to a fall in price, whereas nickel exports were somewhat more than 11% greater than in 1956 very largely as a result of price increases. Price changes also played a large part in the reduction in value of zinc, lead and platinum metal exports. Uranium exports, the prices, of which are fixed by existing contracts, and virtually all of which go to the United States, rose by almost 180% as compared with an increase of some 73% in the previous year.

Among iron and its products, iron ore (which had ranked twenty-eight among the leading forty commodities in 1953, eighteenth in 1954 and, reflecting increases in productive capacity, eighth thereafter) maintained its high position and increased in value by something just over 5%—a moderate rise compared to that of the previous two years. Farm implements and machinery, which had declined in 1956, increased by more than 5%, while non-farm machinery and parts rose by more than 20%, rolling mill products by about 29%, internal combustion engines by almost 52%, and passenger automobiles by some 33%. Scrap iron and steel, on the other hand, which had increased by more than 40% in 1956, declined by almost 6% in 1957. Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, which had declined by some 38% in 1956, increased by over 100%, a spectacular increase in exports to Europe much more than compensating for a not inconsiderable decline in exports to the United States. Although in absolute terms the exports of pipes, tubes and fittings

TABLE 3. Composition of Trade with all Countries, by Main Groups

	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	\$'000,000		% of total		\$'000,000		% of total	
Agricultural and vegetable products	975.0	831.6	20.4	17.2	628.8	652.2	11.0	11.6
Animals and animal products	260.2	302.1	5.4	6.2	122.2	124.6	2.2	2.2
Fibres, textiles and products	22.6	27.2	0.5	0.6	416.4	408.7	7.3	7.3
Wood, wood products and paper	1,514.5	1,456.1	31.6	30.1	228.2	225.9	4.0	4.0
Iron and its products	458.8	518.8	9.6	10.7	2,231.4	2,131.0	39.1	37.9
Non-ferrous metals and products ¹	959.5	1,006.2	20.0	20.8	491.5	484.9	8.6	8.6
Non-metallic minerals and products	292.1	347.7	6.1	7.2	766.0	777.7	13.4	13.9
Chemicals and allied products ¹	182.9	195.3	3.8	4.0	288.6	293.8	5.1	5.2
Miscellaneous commodities	124.2	154.1	2.6	3.2	532.5	524.7	9.3	9.3

1. Export figures for 1956 are adjusted for transfer of uranium ores and concentrates from chemicals to non-ferrous metals. See *Review of Foreign Trade*, First Half Year, 1957, Ch. IV, Tables 10 and 11, pp. 28 and 29.

were not sufficiently large to rank among the forty leading commodities the increase from about \$1.5 million in 1956 to approaching \$11 million in 1957 is worth noting, the more so since the increase was spread among the United Kingdom, the United States, Europe and the Commonwealth.

Petroleum was again the most important export among non-metallic minerals, retaining, for the second successive year, ninth place among leading commodities where previously, as recently as 1954, it had not been in the leading forty. The 1957 value increase of almost 36% was, perhaps not surprisingly, relatively small compared to the increases of 187% and 474% respectively recorded in the previous two years. Most of the petroleum went to the United States and of the \$141 million worth exported in 1957, all but \$300 thousand was taken by that country. Asbestos and abrasives, the other leading exports among non-metallic minerals, also increased in 1957, the former by over 7% and the latter by almost 20%.

A very strong increase—from \$630 thousand in 1956 to almost \$42 million in 1957—in cattle sales (which were mostly to the United States) played an important part in the improvement of the animal and animal products group, while fresh and frozen fish, which account for more than one-fifth of all exports in this group increased by about 6%, roughly the same as in 1956. Cured fish increased by just over 7% and fur skins were virtually unchanged.

Exports of fertilizers declined very slightly while those of synthetic plastics increased by approaching 12% among chemical and allied products. Among miscellaneous commodities, the export of aircraft and parts decreased by some 19%. Used ships, sold mostly to Panama, increased by almost 350% and thus recorded one of the largest relative gains.

Main Import Changes¹

Import changes in the main commodity groups were moderate and well balanced as between increases and decreases. Fibres, textiles and products, and iron and its products declined by roughly 2% and 5% respectively; and wood, wood products and paper, non-ferrous metals and miscellaneous commodities all decreased by roughly 1%. On the other hand, agricultural and vegetable products increased by around 4% and the other three main commodity groups all by around 2%. The relative shares of the groups in the total were virtually unchanged in 1957 and the iron and steel group, despite the small decline, was still by far the most important and accounted for almost 38% of the import total—no fewer than twelve of the forty leading commodities being found in this group.

In 1955 and 1956 a high rate of economic growth and domestic resource development resulted in in-

creasing imports of virtually all the leading commodities in the iron and steel group. As, however, the rate of growth slackened, the demand for imports was affected and most of the leading iron and steel imports in 1957 either increased but moderately or declined more or less sharply. Non-farm machinery and parts, the largest category in its group and among all import commodities, was virtually unchanged at \$631.5 million and thus reflected the levelling off of business investment in machinery and equipment. Rolling mill products, the import of which had increased by over 80% in 1956, declined by almost 6% in 1957, but remained in fifth place among leading commodities. Automobile parts (except engines), which fell from second to third among leading commodities, passenger automobiles and freight automobiles declined by around 9%, 15% and 36% respectively. The value change in the import of passenger automobiles partly reflects a decline in imports from the United States, whence shipments had been inflated in 1956 by a strike; but it also conceals a marked structural change in the Canadian market for foreign cars. In both value and volume terms, imports from the United States were lower in 1957 than they had been in 1955, whereas imports from the United Kingdom and Europe, in value and volume, were greater. Thus the American share, in value terms, of the Canadian market for foreign cars fell from almost 76% in 1955 to just over 52% in 1957, while the British and European shares rose from around 18% and 6% respectively to around 29% and 19% respectively. In terms of numbers of cars, however, the American share over the same period was reduced from just under 57% to 25%, the British share increased from almost 31% to over 40%, and the European share went up from almost 13% to almost 35%.

Among other iron and steel imports, tractors and parts, which had increased by almost 40% in 1956, declined by 20% in 1957, and cooking and heating apparatus and iron ore by about 8% and 6% respectively. Farm implements and internal combustion engines and parts both increased moderately, while tools rose by around 11%. Pipes, tubes and fittings, largely because of widespread pipe line construction increased by roughly 20%—sufficiently against the general trend to displace both tractors and parts and passenger automobiles in individual commodity ranking.

Unrefined sugar, the leading commodity among agricultural and vegetable imports, increased by 36% while green coffee lost some of the ground it had recovered the previous year and declined by almost 6%. In the same group, fresh vegetables and crude and semi-fabricated rubber increased moderately, and citrus fruits remained virtually unchanged. Among fibres and textiles, cotton and wool fabrics both increased slightly, but raw cotton declined (by almost 16% in 1957) for the second successive year. Newspapers and magazines and printed books, among wood and paper products increased by roughly 4% and 13% respectively. Paperboard, paper and products were relatively unchanged and logs, timber

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VIII.

and lumber declined by just 22%—almost as much as the percentage increase of the previous year.

Imports of electrical apparatus declined moderately in 1957, but were still the most important among non-ferrous metals and products and ranked fourth among leading commodities. Bauxite and alumina increased by almost 58% in marked contrast to the trends in primary production and export of aluminum. Petroleum, the second leading commodity,

accounted for approaching one-third of imported non-metallic minerals and increased by almost 13% over its 1956 total. Bituminous coal and fuel oils in the same group, declined by some 6% and 7% respectively; gasoline increased by about 6%.

Among other leading commodities, aircraft and parts, which had declined by more than 30% in 1956, increased by almost 3%, refrigerators and freezers decreased by about 21%, and tourist purchases rose from about \$75 million to about \$77 million.

General Background

In order accurately to evaluate movements in foreign trade it is necessary to know something of the structure of foreign trade and its importance to the national economy; to have some broad understanding of trends in the international economy; and to be acquainted with the main domestic developments. As the difficulties of the immediate post-war period have receded it has become clear that the essential problem is to maintain the balance between inflationary and deflationary situations and thus to reconcile economic growth with stability and reasonably full employment. This is particularly difficult to achieve in industrial economies in which investment is at one and the same time an important factor in aggregate demand and the means whereby productive capacity and, therefore, the level of effective demand necessary to clear the market are raised.

International Trade and the National Economy

International trade is based on the division of labour and is determined, in kind and extent, by a combination of factors, the more important of which are geographical, technological, historical and political. Geography has been of great importance to Canada, both from the nature of her resource endowment and from the proximity of the United States, but technology has also played its part, especially in recent years when it has become increasingly profitable to develop mineral resources. The structure of Canadian trade has changed somewhat in the last thirty years without, however, more than moderately reducing the overall importance of trade to the Canadian economy. In the early 1900's Canada exchanged the products of her farms, forests and fisheries for primary products not obtainable domestically and for manufactured goods and equipment. The impact of this pattern is still discernible, but exports have become more varied, minerals more important and agricultural products, although still very significant, have lost their relative pre-eminence.

In 1957, 20.4% of Canadian exports originated on the farms. This compares with 22.7% in 1956, the difference being due mainly to the reduction in wheat sales. Wheat, which was formerly by far the leading Canadian export, now normally ranks second to newsprint paper, but is still important and fluctuations in its sales have very considerable effect on the course of Canadian trade. Products of forest origin were responsible for 31.6% and 30.1% of total exports in 1956 and 1957 respectively, while those of mineral origin, reflecting recent growth in capaci-

ty and concealing diverse trends, rose over the two years from 36.1% to 36.9%. Imports in 1956 and 1957 were heavily concentrated in commodities of mineral origin, which accounted for 62.8% and 61.8% of the respective totals; goods of farm origin were responsible for 18.6% and 19.0%; and those of mixed origin for 14.0% and 14.5%.

A rough measure of the importance of foreign trade to Canada may be obtained by comparing the trade totals to the gross national product and relating the comparisons to the relative shares claimed in the gross national product by some other economic categories. Thus in 1957, exports of Canadian goods and Canadian imports of foreign goods accounted for around 16% and 18% respectively of the gross national product, whereas total domestic investment in new construction, machinery and equipment was responsible for some 23%. It should, too, be remembered that the gross national product includes goods which cannot enter into trade and that, therefore, the importance of trade to Canada may be greater than these figures suggest. It is thus evident that Canada has an open economy and a high degree of interdependence with the outside world.

In 1957 world exports again increased, but by a reduced margin: in 1956 the increase had been of the order of 11%, whereas in 1957 it was around 7%. World industrial production was also higher than in 1956, but the rate of increase was lower than both that of 1956 and that of world exports. As in Canada, output in the United States and the United Kingdom was little changed from what it had been a year earlier. In most Western European countries production increased sharply in the first quarter of the year, as a result of the mild winter, but, in some of the smaller countries, it declined thereafter; Germany shared in this initial upsurge, but the rate of growth was lower in the subsequent three quarters; in France output changes were somewhat irregular throughout the year but showed a significant increase for the year as a whole; and in Japan production was also higher than in 1956, but the rate of growth was lower. The trade of manufacturing countries as a group expanded rapidly till mid-year; rose somewhat in the third quarter; and was virtually unchanged in the fourth quarter from the previous year. Exports from primary producing countries also fell in the fourth quarter, although imports into these countries continued to increase.

As evidence of the recession in the United States strengthened in the final quarter of the year,

TABLE 4. Indexes of Foreign Trade and Domestic Economic Activity

1948 = 100

	1937	1947	1954	1955	1956	1957
Value indexes:						
Domestic exports	32.4	90.2	126.2	139.2	155.7	157.3
Imports	30.7	97.6	155.2	178.7	216.4	213.3
Total trade	31.7	93.7	139.9	157.7	183.9	183.7
Gross national product	34.3	88.2	155.9	172.6	192.1	199.0
Private investment in plant, equipment and housing	24.1	79.0	173.8	196.5	251.5	272.5
Cheques cashed	43.6	92.3	183.0	199.0	237.0	253.6
Bank deposits	37.5	95.6	135.5	150.2	159.6	166.3
Price indexes:						
Domestic exports	53.4	91.6	115.1	117.7	121.4	121.3
Imports	50.8	88.0	109.5	110.5	113.0	116.6
Wholesale prices	55.7	88.4	112.2	113.2	116.6	117.6
Consumers' prices	64.9	87.4	119.8	120.0	121.8	125.7
Volume indexes:						
Domestic exports	60.7	98.5	109.6	118.3	128.3	129.8
Imports	60.4	110.9	141.0	160.3	190.0	182.2
Total trade	60.7	104.3	124.8	138.6	157.6	154.8
Gross national product	55.1	97.1	125.4	136.9	147.0	147.2
Industrial production	55.0	96.7	124.6	135.4	144.9	144.7
Persons with jobs	83.3	99.1	106.3	109.0	113.1	115.9
Railway revenue freight ton miles	45.6	101.8	97.4	112.0	¹	¹

1. Not available.

two differences between the present period and that of 1953-54 emerged: activity in Europe, which had remained relatively buoyant in 1953-54, also slackened; and countries outside the United States, which had entered the period in 1953-54 with growing gold and dollar reserves, were losing reserves at the beginning of the present period. For most of the period 1952-56, reserves had increased at an annual rate of \$2 billion. In 1957 they increased by \$650 million to a total of \$30 billion; and even this more moderate increase was only made possible by drawings of some \$900 million on the International Monetary Fund. This change in the rate of increase in the holdings of gold and dollars reserves resulted in the first part of the year from a sharp increase in foreign expenditures on American goods and services and from an apparent influx of short term capital into the United States.

Related to the slowing down in industrial production and trade, at least in so far as it helped intensify recessionary tendencies, was the fall in some commodity prices—particularly those of some non-ferrous metals. The supply of certain base metals—especially of copper, lead, zinc and tin—had caught up with the demand, in markets in which prices had previously been inflated by artificial control of supplies and long dependence on marginal

high cost sources. The effects of the Suez crisis of late 1956 continued into the early months of 1957. They were, however, neither lasting nor as considerable as might have been expected; although they did for a time inflate freighter rates and provide Canada with a Californian market for oil.

Domestic Economic Trends

The Canadian economy expanded very rapidly in 1955 and 1956 and natural resources and basic industry were greatly developed. Imports and exports increased markedly over the two years: the former to supply the raw materials and equipment for development and to supplement scarce domestic resources; and the latter including increasingly significant quantities of iron ore, uranium and petroleum and thus reflecting the resource development. The high levels of activity were characterised in the movement of the gross national product which increased by some 11% in both 1955 and 1956. In contrast, the main feature of 1957 was the marked levelling off of economic activity: the sharp quarter-to-quarter advance in output and the gross national product which had been characteristic of 1955 and 1956, slowed down in 1957 and a moderate fall in output took place in the fourth quarter. For the year as a whole, the gross national product was some \$31.1

TABLE 5. Foreign Trade and Population

	Unit	1937	1947	1954	1955	1956	1957
Population	'000	11, 045	12, 551	15, 287	15, 698	16, 081	16, 589
Current dollar comparisons:							
Domestic exports per capita	\$	90.30	221.09	253.90	272.76	297.85	291.71
Imports per capita	\$	73.24	205.08	267.76	300.19	354.79	338.98
Total trade per capita	\$	164.87	429.11	525.94	577.38	657.21	636.43
Constant dollar comparisons:							
Domestic exports per capita	\$'48	169.10	241.36	220.59	231.74	245.35	240.49
Imports per capita	\$'48	144.17	233.04	244.53	271.67	313.97	290.72
Total trade per capita	\$'48	315.90	477.75	500.42	507.42	563.36	536.13

billion, which, in value terms, represented an increase of 3.5% over the 1956 figure, but which in volume terms was virtually unchanged.

Although total production in 1957 was relatively unchanged from 1956, there were divergent and contrary trends in the broad industry groups, with the service industries tending to show increases, and declines appearing in some primary and secondary commodity producing industries. In the primary industries, output was lower as the result of a substantial drop in crop production and the reduction in activity in the forest industry and fishing and trapping. On the other hand, the output of the mines, quarries and oil wells increased by some 6% as gains in uranium, petroleum, nickel, gold, silver and iron ore more than compensated for declines in the base metals and non-mineral production. Even here, however, the trend in output was downward in the second half of the year. Manufacturing output averaged about 2% less than the 1956 total, with durable goods falling off by about 5% and non-durable goods rising by 1%. The increases in the service industries were concentrated in financial, government, and other personal and community services; and transportation, storage and communications declined, reflecting the fall in railway freight traffic. Construction output was higher as a large scale programme of non-residential building more than offset the fall in residential construction (which increased sharply in the later part of the year).

In 1957, the labour force increased by over 200,000 partly because of increased participation and partly because of the high rate of immigration. This increase in the labour force made possible a simultaneous increase in employment and unemployment; employment was some 2.4% higher than in 1956, and the number of persons without jobs and looking for work rose from 3.1% of the labour force in 1956 to 4.3% of the labour force in 1957.

Notwithstanding the rise in unemployment, the prices of final products again advanced in 1957 (although the rate of increase declined during the year), but there was some decline in basic commodity prices.

The national income in 1957 was 3% higher than it had been in 1956, but it was, however, moving downward in the fourth quarter. Corporation profits and farm income both declined but labour income rose by 7% (although it was down slightly in the fourth quarter) and was the major factor in the 6% rise in personal income. Personal expenditure increased to \$19.5 billion and was thus 5% higher than in 1956. All of the increase was accounted for by spending on non-durable goods and was due largely to price increases.

Business expenditure for plant and equipment, which had been the major expansionary force in the economy in 1956, increased to \$5.9 billion. It was then 14% higher than it had been in 1956 and this relative increase compares with the rise of 37% which took place in 1956. New construction, partly because both the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway and the Trans Canada Pipeline were intensified in 1957, accounted for more than one-half of this expenditure and increased by 25% over 1956. The purchase of new machinery and equipment rose by only 3% for the year as a whole, compared to 35% in the previous year.

Thus, after two years of unusually rapid growth, the pace of Canadian economic development slackened in 1957. As foreign markets lost some of their earlier buoyancy, the creation of new capacity in the resource and basic industries was reduced; and with this reduction, imports, especially of iron and steel products, also levelled off. This was especially so towards the end of the year when the reduced flow of expenditures was largely absorbed by a reduction in the import of goods and services, which fell by 4.5% between the third and the fourth quarters.

CHAPTER II

TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES

The United States and the United Kingdom accounted for almost 78% of Canadian foreign trade in 1957. Imports from the United States declined from 73.0% to 71.1% of the total and exports to the United States accounted for 59.6% of all exports—a slightly higher proportion than in 1956. The United Kingdom was responsible for a somewhat higher proportion—9.3%—of the import total than in 1956, but the British share of total exports fell from 16.8% to 15.0%. As a net result of these and other changes, the American share of Canada's total trade fell from 66.6% to 65.7% and that of the United Kingdom from 12.3% to 12.0%. By comparison, Canada accounted for only 21.0% of the total trade of the United States and 8.5% of the total trade of the United Kingdom. This is reflected in Canada's having a much higher index of market concentration of trade than either the United States or the United Kingdom.

Although the United States and the United Kingdom have been Canada's leading trading partners since Confederation, their individual importance has differed in different periods. From 1867 onwards there has been a marked tendency for the United States to become more and the United Kingdom less important as a source of imports; and a somewhat similar tendency has generally been evident for exports since the 1920's. The fundamental reasons for the changing importance are to be found in economic history, especially in the development of a national economy in Canada and in the increas-

ing industrialization of the North American economy as a whole; but the basic economic trend has twice been aggravated by world war, and the very heavy dependence on the United States as a source of imports, which has characterized recent years, is probably greater than it would have been in the absence of hostilities.

In the four years following Confederation, the United Kingdom was, on the average, responsible for more than 50% of Canadian imports and the United States for just over 33%; and the importance of the United Kingdom was a reflection of the relative immaturity of the Canadian and American economies. The Canadian economy at this time was still primarily rural, and imported mainly foodstuffs (some of which came from the United States), textiles, and machinery and tools requiring a high degree of skill for their production; and most of the textiles and machinery came from the United Kingdom. Within twenty years of Confederation, however, the United States had replaced the United Kingdom as the most important source of Canadian imports and the respective shares in the import total for the period 1890-1893 were about 46% and 37%. This change reflected the development of the Canadian economy, the growing importance of manufactures in Canadian imports, and the growing competitiveness of the American industrial economy. As, too, the Canadian economy expanded westwards, as it became more

TABLE 6. Index of Market Concentration of Trade¹

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Concentration of domestic exports:							
Canada	61.1	56.7	61.2	62.2	62.6	61.5	61.5
United States	22.0	26.5	29.3	27.0	27.7	27.9	26.2 ²
United Kingdom	19.8	17.5	18.0	18.6	18.5	17.9	17.8
Concentration of imports:							
Canada	69.8	74.5	74.3	73.1	73.9	73.6	71.9
United States	25.5	26.6	26.8	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.2 ²
United Kingdom	18.2	19.0	19.5	18.9	20.0	19.7	19.9
Concentration of total trade:							
Canada	65.4	65.0	67.8	67.7	68.3	67.9	67.0
United States	23.9	26.3	27.8	27.0	27.3	27.4	26.5 ²
United Kingdom	18.1	18.0	18.4	18.3	18.8	18.5	18.6

1. The index measures the extent to which a country's trade is concentrated on particular markets, rather than widely distributed among many markets. See Ch. IV, p. 45. Comparison between the series for Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom is affected by the varying number of "countries" with which each records trade, but the resulting distortion is probably not serious.

2. January-November, 1957, only.

industrial, and as technological progress led to the increased exploitation of natural resources and the beginnings of non-ferrous smelting and pulp and paper manufacturing, so the influence of the United States became more marked; and by the period 1910-1913 the United States was responsible for about 63% of Canadian imports and the United Kingdom for only about 22%.

The First World War further weakened British-Canadian trade-ties; and the situation was accentuated somewhat as the North American economy matured, as American advertising media circulated more widely in Canada and as the geographical proximity of the United States combined with the improved transportation facilities to increase contact between Canada and the United States. Prior to the war, the United Kingdom had been the principal source of capital imports: when however, the war had made it impossible to borrow in London, loans had been raised in New York; and the United Kingdom declined in the post-war period as a supplier of capital. In the same period merchandise imports were similarly affected. By 1926-29, imports from Britain had fallen to around 14% of the total and those from the United States had risen to almost 69%; and although the British share rose somewhat following the Empire Trade Agreement of 1932 and was around 18% in the late 1930's, American influence was very marked in the import pattern which prevailed on the eve of the Second World War. The war itself resulted in further trade diversion and in the period 1946-49 the proportion of Canadian imports from the United Kingdom declined to some 10%, and that of imports from the United States increased to 72%. These figures reflect not only the growing strength of the economy of the United States but also the strain placed by the war on the economy of the United Kingdom. War-time decimation of British capital at home and abroad had been very great: to restore the pre-war volume of capital per head required, in 1946, capital creation equal to one-quarter of the 1938 volume of the United Kingdom's total capital assets; and external disinvestment during the war was very great. In addition, war-time austerity had given rise to a pent-up home demand for consumers' durable goods. These various demands on an economy already radically transformed by the war could not but have affected the ability of the United Kingdom to supply traditional markets in the immediate post-war period.

American predominance in the Canadian import trade subsequent to 1949 has been sustained as Canadian natural resources have been further developed and as American capital and skills have played a leading part in this development. In 1945, 70% of the foreign capital invested in Canada was owned in the United States; and by 1956 the American proportion had risen to 75%. Nor is this all: it should be remembered that, in the period 1946-54, new capital of foreign origin supplied to Canadian enterprises and governments accounted for almost one-quarter of gross capital formation; and that by 1956, some 63% of American capital in

Canada was direct rather than portfolio investment and that much of the investment was in wholly-owned subsidiaries. Against this background, and mindful also of non-economic factors, it is perhaps not surprising that in the period 1951-54, more than 72% of Canadian imports should have been coming from the United States. In the same period the United Kingdom was the source of just under 10% of the import total.

The direction of changes in the Canadian export pattern have been less regular and far-reaching than the import changes, but the trend has been broadly similar since the 1920's. At Confederation, about 38% of Canadian exports were sold in the United Kingdom and about 51% in the United States. In contrast, exports to the United Kingdom were relatively highest during the wheat boom of 1896-1913, and in the period 1901-1904 accounted for just under 61% of total exports. This reflected the development of an international market for Canadian wheat as freight rates were greatly reduced, prices increased, and demand grew sufficiently to exceed the full exploitation of good American land.

In the period following the First World War, however, the development of hydro-electric power, the general advent of the internal combustion engine, the use of new industrial materials, and growth in size and circulation of newspapers led to even further exploitation of Canadian natural resources and to the increasing importance of mineral and forest products among export commodities. And as a large proportion of the mineral and forest products were marketed in the United States, so the direction of the export trade changed and by 1926-29 about 38% of the total was going to the United States as against just over 32% to the United Kingdom. (In this period a considerable amount of wheat exports to the United Kingdom were, although sold on the Liverpool Exchange, consigned to countries other than the United Kingdom.) In the next decade, partly as a result of Imperial Preference and American tariff policy, the British position altered and by the outbreak of war the United Kingdom was again purchasing something like 40% of Canadian exports, while about 36% were marketed in the United States. War-time conditions, however, affected exports even more heavily than imports and in the immediate post-war years, exports to the United Kingdom declined to almost 25% of the total and the proportion taken by the United States rose to around 44%. In subsequent years the British proportion fell even further, in part at least as a reflection of the post-war dollar problem, and in the four years 1951-54 it averaged about 17%; and in the same period the share of exports to the United States in the total rose to almost 58%.

The United States and the United Kingdom are both manufacturing countries with an interest in Canadian natural resources. Although, however, non-ferrous metals figure prominently in exports to both countries, the interests tend to be divergent and forest products tend to be most important in exports

TABLE 7. Canada's Rank in Trade of the United States and the United Kingdom

Note: Countries ranked horizontally according to importance in 1957.

	United States Trade (U.S. Statistics ¹ , Values in U.S. \$'000,000)						
	Total	Canada	Japan	United Kingdom	Venezuela	Germany, Federal Republic	Mexico
Exports (including re-exports)²:							
1955	13,837.9	3,234.6	648.5	930.4	572.2	595.9	711.4
1956	16,900.8	4,015.8	901.9	910.1	674.3	784.9	850.7
1957	18,828.2	3,904.9	1,230.5	1,099.7	1,049.7	954.0	901.5
	Total	Canada	Venezuela	United Kingdom	Brazil	Germany, Federal Republic	Japan
General imports:							
1955	11,384.4	2,653.4	576.3	616.0	632.5	366.2	431.9
1956	12,615.0	2,893.6	704.8	726.5	745.7	494.4	557.9
1957	12,978.1	2,904.3	899.8	765.4	700.1	604.6	600.5
	United Kingdom Trade (U.K. Statistics ³ , Values in U.K. £'000,000)						
	Total	United States	Australia	Canada	India	Union of South Africa	New Zealand
Exports (including re-exports):							
1955	3,024.3	198.7	286.4	144.7	131.4	168.1	140.1
1956	3,318.0	258.9	241.2	182.3	169.8	155.6	127.8
1957	3,485.4	258.6	237.5	199.8	177.5	174.4	140.7
	Total	United States	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	India	Sweden
General imports:							
1955	3,880.9	419.9	343.7	263.9	179.9	159.0	139.6
1956	3,886.1	407.8	347.5	236.1	197.0	141.4	144.8
1957	4,075.6	482.9	320.3	248.0	183.4	157.6	156.9

1. U.S. Dept. of Commerce, *World Trade Information Service*, Part 3, No. 58-14.

2. Excluding "special category" exports for which country detail is not published.

3. U.K. Board of Trade: *Trade and Navigation Accounts*, December, 1957.

to the United States and agricultural products in those to the United Kingdom. Imports from the two countries are more competitive, and in particular iron and steel goods, which form more than 35% of all imports from the United Kingdom and more than 40% of all imports from the United States, compete directly for Canadian markets; and non-farm machinery, passenger automobiles, rolling mill products, pipes, tubes and fittings and internal combustion engines are significant imports from both countries. Among other commodities there is also considerable rivalry between British and American heavy electrical equipment and British and American aircraft and parts.

In addition to the United States and the United Kingdom, only eight other countries were the origin or destination of more than 1% of Canadian imports or exports in 1956 and only four countries—the United States, the United Kingdom, Western Germany and Japan—were responsible for more than 1% of both imports and exports. In 1957, the number of countries in the former category rose to nine, as the Union of South Africa dropped from the list of leading countries and as Italy and Australia were added; and the number and composition of countries in the latter category was unchanged. Venezuela, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and Belgium and Luxembourg again ranked third, fourth, fifth, and

sixth, on the basis of their share in Canadian total trade, among Canada's leading trading partners. France was in seventh place; Norway was in ninth; and Italy and Australia took eighth and tenth place

respectively. The trade of Canada with each of the ten leading countries mentioned in this paragraph will be discussed in turn.

Trade with the United States

Following the recession of 1953-54, economic activity in the United States continuously increased until the third quarter of 1957, and thereafter declined somewhat. The decrease in the final quarter of 1957 offset some of the increase of the first nine months of the year, but for the year as a whole new records were set in output, consumption and employment; and the year closed with the economy operating at near record levels. The gross national product, at U.S. \$434 billion, was 5% higher than it had been in 1956, and was thus just over 10% higher than it had been in 1955. Much of the 1957 increase was due to a rise in prices, the volume of output being only 1% above the 1956 volume; and most of the increase was concentrated in wages and salaries. Private investment was virtually unchanged at U.S. \$67 billion, while Federal, State and local government spending increased by U.S. \$6.5 billion to U.S. \$86.5 billion; and consumer expenditures, at U.S. \$280 billion, were, in dollar terms, more than 5%, and, in real terms, 2% higher than in 1956. Exports, allowing for price changes, increased in 1957 by around U.S. \$2 billion or 8% in volume. For the year as a whole, the supply of money was moderately reduced; and unemployment averaged around 4% of the civilian labour force.

By the end of 1957 there was widespread evidence of a general slackening in activity: consumer expenditure, although still heavy, had fallen somewhat from the high level reached in the summer; unemployment had risen noticeably and had been reflected, after September, in falling personal income; production had fallen and sales were maintained by moderate, but widespread, inventory liquidation; exports, which had been greatest in the earlier part of the year, had declined moderately in the middle months and more severely in the last quarter; excess capacity was evident, especially, in the steel industry which was, by December, operating at 60% of capacity; and the gross national product ran, in the last quarter, at a rate somewhat below that for a year as a whole. Different sectors of the economy were differently affected and the decline had begun in a few industries in 1956 (the automobile and textile industries, for example); some industries slackened off at various points in 1957; and chemical, paper and food products generally maintained their strength until the end of 1957. Residential construction, contrary to the general trend and possibly in response to the easing of credit restrictions, increased somewhat in the second half of the year.

On the basis of United States trade statistics, Canada was the most important single national market for American exports and the leading single source of American imports. The Canadian share in

American exports fell from 24.0% in 1956 to 20.1% in 1957; the proportion of total imports from 23.0% to 22.4%; and the consequent Canadian share of the 1957 total of American foreign trade was 21.0%.

Domestic Exports to the United States¹

Canadian exports to the United States reached a total of almost \$2,868 million in 1957 and thus exceeded the previous record of 1956 by some 1.7%. The year-to-year advance was, therefore, greatly reduced from the 10.1% increase recorded in 1956. A significant proportion of Canadian exports in all main groups went to the United States in 1957, the lowest proportion being 23.1% for agricultural and vegetable products, and the highest 80.5% for wood, wood products and paper, the leading group. Among the ten leading commodity exports, the proportion going to the United States fell below 40% in only one case—that of wheat of which only 4.2% of the total amount exported was shipped to the United States. Virtually 100% of all Canadian petroleum and uranium exported found markets in the United States, and more than 80% of exported newsprint paper and wood pulp were sold in the same country. More than 40% of all domestic exports to the United States were found in the wood and paper products group, and this group together with the non-ferrous metals accounted for more than 60% of Canadian exports to the United States.

In 1956, only the exports of animals and animal products, among the nine main groups, were lower than they had been in the previous year. In 1957, four main group totals were lower than in 1956, four were higher, but with relatively reduced increments, and the group which had been lower in 1956 than in 1955 also increased. Animals and animal products, which had declined by around 2% in 1956, increased by 23.4% to record the largest relative increase and to rise absolutely by almost as much as the net increase for all commodity groups taken together. Iron and steel goods, non-ferrous metals, non-metallic minerals and miscellaneous commodities, which together were responsible for some 42% of Canadian exports to the United States, went up by 3.1%, 8.6%, 19.9% and 1.4% respectively, whereas they had risen by 15.7%, 10.4%, 50.5% and 34.9% in 1956. The absolute increases, however, in non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals were both around \$45 million, each somewhat greater than the increase in the exports of animals and animal products. Wood and paper products, which had increased moderately in 1956, declined by 6.2% in 1957 and

1. For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Table IX.

TABLE 8. Trade of Canada with the United States, by Half-Years

	1955		1956		1957		Change from 1st half '56 to 1st half '57	Change from 2nd half '56 to 2nd half '57
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic exports	1,203.1	1,356.2	1,345.4	1,473.3	1,355.7	1,511.9	+0.8	+2.6
Re-exports	25.7	27.1	28.2	32.2	35.5	38.6	—	—
Imports	1,649.2	1,803.0	2,117.2	2,044.5	2,136.0	1,862.5	+0.9	-8.9
Total trade	2,878.0	3,186.4	3,490.8	3,549.9	3,527.3	3,412.9	+1.0	-3.9
Trade balance	- 420.4	- 419.6	- 743.7	- 539.0	- 744.8	- 312.1	—	—

thus by some \$30 million more than the increase for all groups taken together. The export of agricultural and vegetable products and of fibres and textiles were also reduced — by 3.8% and 8.1% respectively — and reversed previous increases of around 24% and 10%

Among agricultural and vegetable products, the export of whisky and barley, the two most important commodities in the group, declined by 3.0% and 30.6% respectively. These were, however, very largely made good by increases in fodders and oats, which rose by 17.2% and 158.8% respectively, and the sale of which had been abnormally low in 1956 on account of high Canadian prices and heavy American crops. The phenomenal increase in cattle sales, which were eighty times greater in 1957 than in 1956, was the most important factor in the increase recorded in the animals and animal products group. The increase in cattle exports was more than \$41 million, of which more than \$40 million fell in the second half of the year, and was almost as great as the increase for the group as a whole and, thus, the net increase for all groups. This development restored Canada to the position of a net exporter of cattle and resulted from two factors in the American situation: the ending of the drought in the mid south-west United States, which encouraged the building up of depleted feeder herds; and the fact that large quantities of American feed grain were harvested damp and could not, therefore, be stored. In the same group the export of beef and fresh veal increased considerably, and that of fresh and frozen fish, which was still absolutely greater than cattle, more moderately. Sales of fresh pork fell by almost 20% and those of fur skins by just under 2%.

Among wood and paper products, the export of newsprint paper, which is Canada's leading export to both the United States and the world as a whole, was virtually unchanged in 1957, whereas it had increased by 6.5% in 1956. On a half-yearly basis, however, there was an increase of some 2% in the first six months compared to the same period of the previous year and a decline of over 4% in the second six months of the year. The levelling off for the year as a whole and the declining trend for the

latter months reflected lower North American consumption and a consequent increase in consumer stocks. Exports of the other leading commodities in this group — wood pulp, planks and boards, pulpwood, shingles, and plywoods and veneers — all declined, and the relative and absolute decreases were particularly marked in planks and boards and plywood and veneers, which both fell for the second successive year. The former, sales of which in the United States were responsible for more than 70% of Canadian lumber exports to all countries, declined by almost 19%, or \$48 million, and was affected by the recession in construction activity. The same factor affected the sales of plywood and veneers which fell by approaching \$8 million (30.0%); but Japanese competition was also a factor in this decline. Most of the Canadian plywood going to the United States is birch, and, according to United States trade statistics, the share of birch in an expanding American market for foreign plywoods has been steadily decreasing over the last four years — from about 40% in 1954 to about 20% in 1957; and the Canadian share of what market there was for birch declined steadily from 1955, as the Japanese share increased markedly in 1956 and was maintained in 1957. Even, however, in the latter year Canadian birch exports to the United States were still more than double those of Japan, and the greater threat to Canadian sales came from the widespread substitution for birch of other plywoods, in the supply of which the Japanese excelled.

Iron and steel goods accounted for something approaching 10% of all Canadian exports to the United States in 1957. Iron ore, which was responsible for something less than one-half of all the exports in the group, had, as domestic productive capacity increased, gone up by over 200% in 1955 and by over 40% in 1956, but declined by almost 3% in 1957. Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets and ferro alloys also declined — by 22.0% and 17.0% respectively — as farm implements and machinery, non farm machinery, and internal combustion engines rose — by 9.2%, 16.8% and 85.9% respectively.

Increases in the sales of nickel, uranium ores, aluminum, lead and miscellaneous non-ferrous metals were more than enough, among non-ferrous

TABLE 9. Composition of Trade with the United States, by Main Groups ¹

Group	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1954	1955	1956	1957
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and vegetable products	9.2	6.3	7.1	6.7	8.5	7.8	7.7	8.1
Animals and animal products	7.9	7.1	6.3	7.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8
Fibres, textiles and products	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	6.1	5.5	4.6	5.2
Wood, wood products and paper	47.8	47.7	44.3	40.9	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.0
Iron and its products	7.3	8.8	9.2	9.4	38.6	41.5	46.6	45.1
Non-ferrous metals and products ²	16.9	18.4	19.0	20.3	8.8	8.4	8.3	8.2
Non-metallic minerals and products	4.2	5.8	8.0	9.4	11.3	10.2	9.4	9.8
Chemicals and allied products ²	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.7	6.4	6.5	6.0	6.3
Miscellaneous commodities	2.8	2.2	2.7	2.7	13.4	13.1	10.7	10.5

1. For the values from which most of these percentages are derived see Part II, Tables IX and X.

2. Export figures for 1954-1956 are adjusted for transfer of uranium ores and concentrates from chemicals to non-ferrous metals. See *Review of Foreign Trade*, First Half Year, 1957, Ch. IV, Tables 12 and 13, pp. 30 and 31.

metals, to compensate for declines in copper, zinc, silver and platinum metals. Uranium, which is taken under contract, had the largest relative and absolute increase both among the group and among all leading commodities—the gain of \$82 million being not far short of twice the net gain recorded in domestic exports to the United States as a whole.

Petroleum, among non-metallic minerals, increased by 36.5% (as compared to 184.2% in 1956) and accounted for more than half of the group total. Of the \$38 million increase, \$33 million was recorded in the first half of the year, and there were some distributional changes during the year. The impact of the Suez crisis on freight rates was still being felt in the first six months, and the consequent flow of oil from Vancouver to California was sufficiently great to maintain the proportion of total petroleum exports shipped from Vancouver at some 15%—roughly what it had been in 1956; but as freight rates were re-adjusted, exports from Vancouver fell sharply after mid-year and dried up completely in the last three months of the year. Partly for this reason the proportion of exports going to the west coast of the United States fell from three-quarters in the first half of the year to under two-thirds in the second half, while exports to the mid-northern states rose from one quarter to well over one-third of the total. Late in the year the voluntary restriction on American imports was extended to the Pacific Coast region. At the time of the extension, however, Canadian exports to the Pacific region were running below quota. Of the other leading exports in the non-metallic minerals group, abrasives rose by about 24% and lime, plaster and cement by 31%, and asbestos fell by almost 2%.

Among other leading commodities, the export of aircraft and parts, which had increased by more than 60% in the previous year, declined by some

\$12 million, or 43.6%, and that of electrical energy, which is exported only to the United States and, on a very small scale, Alaska, rose by 26.1%. Exports of non-commercial items were greater in total than both aircraft and electrical energy, and increased by 23.5% over 1956.

Imports from the United States¹

In 1957 imports from the United States amounted to \$3,998.5 million and thus declined for the first year since 1954, being 3.9% less than they had been in 1956. The decline was more evident in the second half of the year, when imports were 8.9% lower than in the same period of 1956; in the first six months imports, which were some 53% of the total for the year, were 0.9% higher than in the corresponding months of the previous year. The United States, in 1957, supplied 50% or more of the imports in all the main commodity groups, and provided 84.6% of all iron and steel goods imported into Canada during the year. Similarly, the United States accounted for more than 70% of all but two of the ten leading imports from all sources. The exceptions were petroleum, 8.5% of Canadian imports of which came from the United States, and passenger automobiles, 52% of which, in value terms, were purchased in the same country.

In 1955 imports of all the main commodity groups had risen more or less sharply, and in 1956 increases were again recorded in all groups other than fibres and textiles and miscellaneous commodities; in 1957 declines were recorded in five of the nine main groups. Iron and steel goods, which accounted for more than one-third of all Canadian im-

1. For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Table X.

ports and more than 45% of imports from the United States, decreased by 7.1% and thus accounted for almost 85% of the decline in all imports from the United States. This contrasted very sharply with respective increases of 25% and 35% recorded in the previous two years and reflects the levelling off of business investment in plant and equipment. Imports of animals and animal products declined by 1.7%; of wood and paper products by 2.1%; of non-ferrous metals by 4.2%; and of miscellaneous commodities by 6.6%. Agricultural and vegetable imports rose by 0.5%; fibre and textile imports by 10.1%; non-metallic mineral imports by 0.2%; and chemical imports by 1.0%.

The decline in the imports of iron and steel goods would have been greater but for increases in pipes, tubes and fittings, which went up by 18.4%, farm implements and machinery, which rose by 3.1%, and tools, which increased by 11.7%. Imports of all other leading commodities in this group declined, with the largest relative decrease of 39.0% being recorded for freight automobiles. Passenger automobiles fell off by almost \$33 million, or 37.0%, and automobile parts (except engines), which were the second most important import were down by 9.3%. Non-farm machinery, the leading import in 1957, had risen by more than 40% in 1956, but fell by almost \$10 million or nearly 2% in 1957. A fall of

almost \$35 million (22.1%) in the import of tractors and parts also contributed considerably to the overall decline for the group, and the imports of rolling mill products, internal combustion engines, cooking and heating apparatus, iron ore, and soap iron and steel were also reduced.

Among fibres and textiles, which accounted for some 5% of all imports from the United States, raw cotton increased by \$15 million (51.5%)—as purchases were diverted from Mexico—and had the largest relative and absolute gain. Cotton fabrics and synthetic fabrics also increased—by 5.0% and 4.5% respectively. Imports of newspapers, magazines and printed books increased, but not sufficiently to compensate for a more than 20% decline in logs, timber and lumber among wood and paper products. Electrical apparatus, which was the third leading import from the United States, declined by 4.7% and accounted for more than 70% of the total decline in non-ferrous metals and products. Petroleum and gasoline imports increased, as imports of coal and fuel oils declined among non-metallic minerals. Of the leading chemical products synthetic plastics and drugs and medicines increased, and among other leading commodities non-commercial items declined by \$20 million and aircraft and parts by approaching \$6 million. Tourist purchases increased by almost \$1.5 million or 2.0%.

Trade with the United Kingdom

In 1957 the United Kingdom government continued to lay stress on the dangers of inflation and to formulate its policies accordingly. The most important feature, however, of the year as a whole was the decline in confidence in sterling which culminated in the speculative pressures on the pound of August and September; and the immediate result of which was a serious fall in the gold and dollar reserves. As a consequence, the Bank Rate was raised from 5% to 7%; the clearing banks agreed to hold bank advances at the level of the previous year; an investment freeze was announced for the public sector of the economy; and the government, as an employer, gave notice that unavoidable increases in wages and salaries would, where possible, be offset by economies elsewhere. In the final quarter of 1957 some recovery was evident in the gold and dollar reserves.

The gross national product increased to £19,188 million and was thus almost 6% greater than in 1956. Much of this increase, however, was due to price increases and gross domestic product, which accounted for almost £19,000 million of the gross national product, rose by only 1.5% in real terms. Total final expenditure was some 2% higher, at constant prices, than in 1956 and 1957 was thus a year of moderate expansion. This was the net result of increases in home investment and personal consumption; a significant fall in public authorities, current expenditure on goods and services; and

virtually no change in the volume of goods and services exported. Apart from the increase in gross domestic product, the increase in final expenditures was met by a 3% real increase in imports of goods and services, although many of the additional commodity imports went into inventories.

On a shipment basis the volume of merchandise exports expanded by 2%, with the increase, however, being confined to the first nine months of the year; in the fourth quarter the volume of exports was actually 2% lower than in the same period of 1956. All commodity groups except fuel and textiles shared in the increase, and there was a particularly rapid expansion in exports of passenger cars among engineering products. The volume of merchandise imports landed in Britain was 3.5% higher than in 1956 but, if allowance is made for delays caused by the closing of the Suez Canal in 1956, the actual increase was in the region of 2%. Imports of food, drink and tobacco, basic materials, semi-manufactures and finished manufactures all increased; those of fuel fell slightly.

Canada, on the basis of United Kingdom trade statistics, was second only to the United States as a source of British imports and, following the United States and Australia, was the third largest market for British exports. In 1956 Canada was the source of almost 9% of goods imported into the United Kingdom and in 1957 the proportion fell to about

TABLE 10. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom, by Half-Years

	1955		1956		1957		Change from 1st half '56 to 1st half '57	Change from 2nd half '56 to 2nd half '57
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic exports	384.6	384.7	369.0	443.7	338.5	399.0	-8.3	-10.1
Re-exports	1.9	2.8	2.5	3.2	2.5	2.7	—	—
Imports	182.9	217.6	238.8	245.9	260.1	261.9	+8.9	+ 6.5
Total trade	569.4	605.1	610.2	692.9	601.0	663.6	-1.5	- 4.2
Trade balance	+203.7	+169.8	+132.6	+201.2	+ 80.9	+139.8	—	—

8%. On the other hand, the Canadian share of British exports rose fractionally to almost 6% in 1957.

Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom¹

Domestic exports to the United Kingdom in 1957 were valued at ~~\$633~~ ^{\$610} million, some 4% lower than the 1956 total. The decline was spread between both halves of the year, and exports in the first six months were more than 8% less than in the same period of 1956, while the corresponding fall in the second six months was over 10%. Among the leading commodity groups, the largest relative and absolute decrease was recorded in agricultural and vegetable products which fell by 21.6% (as compared to an increase of 13.4% in 1956) and thus accounted for almost 90% of the net decline of \$75 million for all groups taken together. Animals and animal products, non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals, which had all increased in 1956, also decreased—by 3.1%, 10.4% and 15.4% respectively. The other five main groups—fibres and textiles, wood and paper products, iron and steel goods, chemical products and miscellaneous commodities—increased by an aggregate of \$23 million.

Wheat exports, which were the largest in value of any commodity exported to the United Kingdom, accounted for some 18% of Canadian exports to Britain and for some 34% of wheat shipped to all foreign countries. At \$130 million, however, the 1957 total of exports to the United Kingdom was 21.6% lower than it had been in 1956 and this decrease was more than 70% of the decrease in agricultural and vegetable products as a whole. Wheat flour, which had risen considerably in 1956, and barley, for the second successive year, also declined; the former by 3.2% and the latter by 46.9%. Other decreases in this group were recorded in oil seed and apples, while exports of flaxseed, tobacco, vegetable oils and soya beans all increased. Notwithstanding the net decline in the group as a whole, agricultural and vegetable exports were still of greatest value among the main commodity groups,

and were responsible for almost one-third of Canadian exports to Britain.

Non-ferrous metals, which have grown in importance in recent years, were almost as prominent as agricultural and vegetable products and also came close to accounting for one-third of all domestic exports. Aluminum exports, which were valued at \$79 million, decreased, partly as a result of Russian competition, by 26.8% (in contrast to an increase of 8.9% in 1956) and thus fell by rather more than the group as a whole. Aluminum, however, was still the second largest commodity export by a considerable margin. As in 1956, exports of both copper and nickel, which ranked third and fourth among leading commodities, increased, by 4.7% and 9.2% respectively; and zinc exports increased by 23.9%, something greater than their relative decline of the previous year. Among other leading commodities in this group, exports of lead and platinum metals were significantly lower than in 1956.

Wood, wood products and paper, which were responsible for almost 20% of domestic exports to the United Kingdom, increased by just over 5% in 1957 and thus recovered some of the ground lost in 1956. All the leading commodities in the group contributed to the increase with the exception of wood pulp which decreased by 3.7%, a much lower proportion than the corresponding figure for 1956. Newsprint paper, the most important commodity in the group and fifth among all leading commodities, increased by almost \$1.5 million which, at 6%, was only one-quarter of the relative increase made in 1956. Planks and boards and plywoods and veneers, which had declined in 1956, the former sharply and the latter slightly, rose in 1957 by 3.5% and 29.7% respectively. Pulpboard and paperboard, plupwood, posts, poles and piling, and railway ties increased in aggregate by more than \$2 million.

In 1955 and 1956, exports of iron and steel goods went up by almost 100% and over 20% respectively; in 1957 the upward trend continued, but the rate of increase fell to 12.8%. This was, however, sufficient moderately to raise the share of iron and steel goods in the total to almost 6%. Exports of iron ore, the leading commodity in the group and

1. For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Table XI.

TABLE 11. Composition of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Main Groups¹

	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1954	1955	1956	1957
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and vegetable products	34.8	35.4	38.0	32.8	7.2	7.3	6.2	6.1
Animals and animal products	3.3	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.0
Fibres, textiles and products	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	22.8	23.8	21.4	19.6
Wood, wood products and paper.....	22.4	20.5	16.7	19.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
Iron and its products	2.4	4.0	4.6	5.8	33.1	28.0	33.6	37.5
Non-ferrous metals and products	32.0	32.2	32.5	32.1	12.5	12.7	15.0	12.4
Non-metallic minerals and products	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.2	7.2	8.0	7.0	5.8
Chemicals and allied products	2.4	2.6	2.6	3.9	4.7	5.7	4.7	4.4
Miscellaneous commodities	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	8.5	9.8	7.7	9.9

1. For the values from which most of these percentages are derived see Part II, Tables XI and XII.

exports of which increased strikingly in the previous two years, were some \$6 million (31.2%) higher than in 1956, and this, together with a slight increase in exports of rolling mill products was sufficient to offset declines in ferro-alloys and scrap iron and steel.

Fibres, textiles and products, by dint of a large relative increase in exports of synthetic thread and yarn, rose by 133%, but still accounted for less than 1% of total domestic exports to Britain. The total of exports in the other four main groups was something less than 10% of the domestic exports in all groups. Among the leading commodities in these groups, synthetic plastics, which increased by some \$3 million (237.3%), had the largest relative and absolute increase. Carbon and graphite electrodes and non-commercial items also increased, as asbestos, abrasives and the principal chemicals declined.

Imports from the United Kingdom¹

Following a 21% increase in 1956, imports from the United Kingdom further increased by 7.7% to \$522 million in 1957. The flow of imports was almost equally heavy in both halves of the year and the total for the first six months was almost 9% greater than for the corresponding period of 1956, while imports in the second six months rose by approaching 7%. All the major commodity groups shared in the increase for the year except fibres and textiles, non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals. Fibres and textiles, which had increased by almost 9% in the previous year, and which accounted for about one-fifth of all imports from the United Kingdom, declined by 1%; non-ferrous metals, which had risen by more than 40% in 1956, declined by 11.1% and their share in the import total conse-

quently fell from 15% to 12%; and non-metallic minerals, as a result of a decline of 11.6%, accounted for 5.8%, as compared to 7.0%, of the import total.

Iron and steel goods which were responsible for more than one-third of all imports from Britain, increased by 20% or \$33 million and thus accounted for almost 90% of the net increase for all main groups. Non-farm machinery, which had risen heavily in 1956, increased further in 1957 by 18.3% to \$47 million and was again the leading import commodity. Reflecting the growing share of smaller cars in the Canadian market, passenger automobiles increased for the second successive year, and the increase of \$8 million (34.6%) was almost a quarter of the increase for the group as a whole. Pipes, tubes and fittings also increased for the second successive year (although the 1957 rate of increase—50.9%—was less than half of that of 1956) and the addition of \$9 million was the largest absolute increase recorded among all commodities. Other sizeable increases in this group were made by internal combustion engines, castings and forgings, wire products, tractors and parts and automobile parts. Rolling mill products, tools and bicycles alone of the leading commodities in the group recorded declines.

Among fibres and textiles, wool fabrics, which was the second leading commodity, declined by 5.2% and this, together with decreases in cloth, cotton yarns and wool yarns and warps, more than offset increases in wool noils and tops, textiles apparel, cotton fabrics, and woollen carpets and mats. Agricultural and vegetable products accounted for some 6% of all imports from the United Kingdom and increases, aggregating just over \$1 million, were recorded for whisky, confectionery and cereal foods and bakery products, the leading commodities in the group. Of the leading commodities among animals and animal products, imports of unmanufactured leather and fur skins decreased as those of leather footwear increased, and the group as a

1. For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Table XII.

whole went up by almost 5% to maintain its 3% share in total imports. Wood and paper products, which take a relatively small share in the total, increased sale of British books in Canada.

The decline in imports of non-ferrous metals was very largely due to decreases in electrical apparatus, platinum metals, primary and semi-fabricated aluminum, and non-ferrous wire, which were only slightly offset by an increase in imports of

aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures. Among non-metallic minerals, decreases in pottery and chinaware, and plate and sheet glass contributed most to the decline in the group as a whole. A decrease in the imports of principal chemicals was more than offset by an increase in pigments, and among other leading commodities imports of aircraft and parts rose by \$8 million to record the largest relative increase as non-commercial items, containers and toys and sporting goods also went up.

Trade with Other Leading Countries

Venezuela

Canadian exports to Venezuela increased by 18% to \$40 million in 1957 as imports from that country rose by 19% to \$248 million. The consequent import balance of \$208 million was \$34 million greater than it had been in 1956. The size of this balance is largely a reflection of the high level of petroleum imports, which accounted for more than 90% of all Canadian imports from Venezuela and the value of which was roughly six times greater than the value of all domestic exports to Venezuela. Imports of petroleum, for refineries around Montreal and Halifax, increased by about 23% and accounted for over 70% of all petroleum imported into Canada.

The leading domestic exports to Venezuela was wheat flour which, at approaching \$6 million, had fallen considerably from its high level in 1954, but which still accounted for about one-eighth of total domestic exports. Shipments of powdered, condensed and evaporated milk, fell slightly from 1956, but were almost as valuable as those of wheat flour. Exports of non-farm machinery rose by almost 50% to almost \$3 million, and newsprint paper, planks and boards, synthetic plastics, eggs in the shell (largely because of low sales in 1956) and pipes, tubes and fittings all showed significant increases. Among other Canadian exports, copper wire and manufactures, seed potatoes, wood pulp and rolling mill products decreased, as passenger automobiles, electrical apparatus, brass and asbestos remained relatively unchanged.

Federal Republic of Germany

The gross national product of the Federal German Republic is estimated to have increased by 4.5%, in volume terms, in 1957. This compares with an increase of 6% in the previous year and the decline in the rate of increase seems to have been due to a slackening in internal demand; investment in particular grew less slowly, and fixed investment, which had risen by 7% in 1956, was virtually unchanged. The growth of exports was still the main expansionary factor during the year, but the rate of increase slowed down. The growth of imports, however, also slackened largely as a result of a good harvest and a fall in prices, and there was consequently little significant change in the trade sur-

plus. Canadian exports to Germany were valued at \$155 million, some 7% higher than in 1956 and imports increased by around 9% to approaching \$98 million. As a result the Canadian export surplus rose by almost \$12 million to more than \$57 million.

Wheat is the principal Canadian export to Germany and although sales declined by approaching 20% it still accounted for more than one-third of the total. The export of aircraft and parts, which had been negligible in 1956, rose very strikingly to \$11 million and thus became second in importance only to wheat. Iron ore, asbestos, barley, nickel, aluminum, wood-pulp, synthetic plastics, seeds and tobacco also recorded increases, while scrap iron, rye, copper, lead, and non-farm machinery decreased.

Iron and steel goods figure prominently in imports from Germany and although their value declined by around 8% in 1957 it was still sufficient to account for approaching one-half of the total. Imports of passenger automobiles, which increased by more than one-third, were still the largest of all leading commodities, and were responsible for more than 20% of iron and steel imports. Among other commodities in this group non-farm machinery, pipes, tubes and fittings and automobile parts also increased and rolling mill products almost halved as tools and freight automobiles remained virtually unchanged. Cryolite, which had risen very considerably in 1956, was reduced by more than 90% and among other commodities sheet and plate glass, lime, plaster and cement, cotton fabrics, cameras and wire products also declined. Imports of electrical apparatus more than doubled and those of clocks and watches and synthetic fabrics rose slightly. Non-commercial items, jewellery and cutlery were at about the same level as in 1956.

Japan

Production in Japan continued to rise in 1957, but the rate of increase was lower than in the previous year. Canadian exports to Japan were valued at almost \$140 million, which was 8.9% higher than 1956. Imports also increased—by 1.2% to \$62 million—but the Canadian export surplus rose even further to \$78 million.

TABLE 12. Trade of Canada with Nine Leading Countries, by Half-Years

	1955		1956		1957		Change from 1st half'56 to 1st half'57	Change from 2nd half'56 to 2nd half'57
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Déc.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	%	%
	\$'000,000						%	%
Venezuela:								
Total exports	14.6	16.2	15.5	18.9	14.6	25.6	- 6.0	+35.4
Imports	88.7	98.6	93.3	115.1	123.5	124.6	+32.4	+ 8.3
Trade balance	-74.1	-82.4	-77.8	- 96.2	-108.9	- 99.1	-	-
Germany, Federal Rep.:								
Total exports	39.6	53.4	54.2	80.6	65.6	89.4	+21.1	+10.9
Imports	21.8	33.8	39.1	50.2	45.4	52.2	+16.1	+ 4.0
Trade balance	+17.9	+19.5	+15.1	+ 30.3	+ 20.2	+ 37.1	-	-
Japan:								
Total exports	45.4	45.6	55.5	72.5	65.0	74.5	+17.0	+ 2.8
Imports	13.9	22.8	29.0	31.8	29.6	32.0	+ 2.0	+ 0.7
Trade balance	+31.5	+22.8	+26.5	+ 40.7	+ 35.4	+ 42.5	-	-
Belgium and Luxembourg:								
Total exports	24.2	32.6	25.9	32.3	27.7	33.1	+ 6.8	+ 2.5
Imports	11.8	17.3	22.6	30.1	23.8	20.3	+ 5.3	-32.8
Trade balance	+12.3	+15.4	+ 3.3	+ 2.2	+ 3.9	+ 12.8	-	-
Italy:								
Total exports	10.5	17.3	18.3	19.6	29.1	33.9	+59.2	+73.1
Imports	6.7	11.8	10.1	14.9	13.0	20.0	+28.5	+34.7
Trade balance	+ 3.7	+ 5.6	+ 8.2	+ 4.7	+ 16.2	+ 13.8	-	-
Netherlands:								
Total exports	21.1	27.3	21.2	33.8	29.8	40.7	+40.7	+20.1
Imports	8.7	12.3	10.5	13.3	11.6	13.8	+10.6	+ 3.8
Trade balance	+12.4	+15.0	+10.7	+ 20.6	+ 18.2	+ 26.9	-	-
France:								
Total exports	20.1	22.7	25.6	28.1	33.0	25.0	+28.8	-11.0
Imports	10.4	14.6	14.8	17.8	17.0	19.2	+15.1	+ 7.6
Trade balance	+ 9.7	+ 8.1	+10.9	+ 10.2	+ 16.0	+ 5.8	-	-
Australia:								
Total exports	28.3	30.3	24.1	23.7	25.2	23.9	+ 4.6	+ 0.9
Imports	8.5	17.8	8.7	17.6	8.0	20.7	- 8.2	+17.8
Trade balance	+19.9	+12.4	+15.4	+ 6.1	+ 17.2	+ 3.2	-	-
Norway:								
Total exports	20.6	26.5	26.8	30.9	27.3	28.4	+ 1.9	- 8.3
Imports	1.0	1.4	1.2	2.6	1.6	1.5	+27.1	-38.1
Trade balance	+19.6	+25.2	+25.5	+ 28.4	+ 25.7	+ 26.8	-	-

Wheat exports accounted for well over one-third of total Canadian exports to Japan in 1957 although they declined in value from \$57 to \$54 million. Wood pulp, which had been the second most important export in 1956, fell slightly, but just sufficiently to be replaced among the leading commodities by both barley, which increased by about 30%, and flax seed, which rose from \$6 million to \$11 million. Among other leading exports, pigs, ingots, blooms and billets increased ninefold, iron ore rose by about 15% and aluminum increased threefold. However, declines were evident in copper, which fell sharply, asbestos, lead, plastics, skins, seeds, whisky, wheat flour, brass and non-ferrous ores.

Imports of textile apparel, which increased by about one-seventh, became the leading commodity import and accounted for about 14% of the total—thus replacing pipes, tubes and fittings, imports of which declined from \$8 million to under \$7 million. Among other textiles, cotton fabrics and cotton manufactures both increased slightly; and among other commodities toys and sporting goods, plywoods and veneers, citrus fruits, containers, non-farm machinery, pottery and chinaware and electrical apparatus also showed increases. On the other hand, decreases were recorded in canned fish, rolling mill products, bauxite, electroplated ware and hardware.

Belgium and Luxembourg

The Belgian gross national product probably showed little change in 1957. Commodity exports fell by about 4%, and industrial production which rose by 3% in the first half of the year fell by a similar proportion in the second six months. Canadian exports to Belgium and Luxembourg, at \$61 million, were 4.5% higher than in 1956 but imports, on the other hand, fell by 16.3% to \$44 million and the Canadian export surplus rose by \$1.1 million.

Among domestic exports, wheat accounted for more than one-third of the total, notwithstanding a decline of \$6 million to \$23 million. Aircraft and parts rose from \$38 thousand to \$9 million and thus ranked second only to wheat. Exports of iron ore, which had not been consigned to Belgium in 1956, were valued at \$1 million; and asbestos, aluminum and rape seed rose moderately as flaxseed, lead, rolling mill products, zinc, canned fish, wheat flour and barley declined.

Rolling mill products, which fell from \$22 million to \$18 million, continued to rank first among leading imports and accounted for about 40% of the import total. Coated and impregnated cloth, which rose by almost \$100 thousand to \$753 thousand was the only leading import not to share in the general decline. Carpets, diamonds, sheet and plate glass, tin blocks, wire products, lime, plaster and cement, cotton fabrics, and pipes tubes and fittings all declined more or less sharply.

Italy

Canadian exports to Italy rose by 66.2% in 1957 and were valued at \$63 million. Imports from

Italy also increased, by 32.0% to \$33 million. As a consequence of these changes the Canadian export surplus rose from \$13 million to \$30 million. Exports of wheat which had been by far the largest export in 1956, were almost halved to about \$6 million and were consequently surpassed by those of scrap iron and pigs, ingots, blooms and billets. The latter were valued at about \$9 million, thirty times greater than in 1956, and were therefore the largest among all export commodities. All other leading exports—aluminium, asbestos, nickel, wood pulp, flaxseed, pulpwood, rape seed, cured fish, rags and waste, planks and boards, iron ore, rolling mill products, copper, non-ferrous ores, coal and coke, and synthetic plastics—showed greater or lesser increases.

Wool fabrics increased from approaching \$3 million to approaching \$5 million and were the most important import commodity. Pickled and preserved vegetables increased slightly and non-farm machinery more considerably, while textile apparels, cheese, rice, cocoa butter, wines, leather, chemicals and musical instruments also increased. Imports of cryolite rose from nil to \$1 million and pipes, tubes and fittings, canned fruits, nuts and mercury all declined.

Netherlands

At \$71 million, Canadian exports to the Netherlands were 28.2% higher than in 1956. This increase was partly offset by a rise in imports, which went from \$24 million to \$25 million, but the Canadian export surplus still increased by \$14 million to \$45 million. Exports of wheat, contrary to the trend in other European countries, increased by over \$3 million, and at \$25 million accounted for almost 35% of all exports. Flaxseed exports doubled to \$10 million and rape seed increased very considerably to just over \$2 million. Exports of iron ore, synthetic plastics, asbestos, hides and skins and barley also contributed to the general increase and offset declines in aluminum, vegetable oils, wood pulp, and rye. Among imports from the Netherlands, non-commercial items increased by more than \$1 million to almost \$4 million and were thus the largest. Electrical apparatus, florist and nursery stock, cotton fabrics, cocoa butter, cheese, non-farm machinery and tin blocks also increased as cotton fabrics, cocoa powder, canned fruits and foreign built ships declined.

France

The French gross national product rose by 6% in volume in 1957. This compared with an increase of between 4% and 5% in the previous year and resulted partly from the high rate of investment of 1955 and 1956. The increased output, however, was not sufficient to meet a substantial rise in home demand and consequently credit restrictions and a halt to import liberalisation were imposed during the year. Canadian exports to France increased by 8.0% to \$58 million and imports by 11.1% to \$36 million. The Canadian export surplus was \$1.7 million higher than it had been in 1956 and was valued at \$23 million.

Copper continued as the leading export to France, although it declined by more than \$1 million to \$7.5 million. Wheat exports declined slightly, but sufficiently to lose second place to asbestos which increased by about one-fifth to \$7 million. Wood pulp, newsprint paper and farm implements all rose considerably; and among other leading exports rape seed, planks and boards, scrap iron, non-farm machinery, aluminum and gasoline increased as synthetic plastics, pulpwood, and synthetic threads declined.

Rolling mill products were again the largest import from France although they fell slightly in value to just over \$5 million. Imports of non-farm machinery increased fourfold to just over \$3 million and thus replaced printed books as second in importance. Book imports rose slightly, but were still somewhat lower than imports of wine which rose by about one-sixth to approaching \$2 million. Brandy, non-commercial items, cordials and liqueurs, wool fabrics, newspapers and magazines, electrical apparatus, clocks and watches, chemical fertilizers, and exposed motion film also increased; and rubber tires, plate and sheet glass, lace and embroidery and pipes, tubes and fittings decreased.

Australia

Canadian exports to Australia increased by 2.7% and were valued at \$49 million. Imports rose even more steeply to \$29 million and the Canadian export surplus, at \$20.4 million, was \$1.1 million less than it had been in 1956. Exports of automobile parts, which had been most important in 1956, were halved to \$6.4 million, and were thus surpassed by

planks and boards, which, nevertheless, fell slightly, and newsprint paper, which rose by almost \$2 million to \$9.4 million. The latter was the leading export in 1957 and accounted for more than 17% of the total. Aluminum, asbestos, passenger automobiles, non-farm machinery and wood pulp all recorded increases, but declines were shown in rolling mill products, tobacco, packages, ferro-alloys and freight automobiles. Unrefined sugar was responsible for around two-fifths of Canadian imports from Australia and increased by about \$4 million to \$11.6 million. Rolling mill products declined slightly and among other leading imports, dried fruits, canned meats, wines and canned fruits increased; raw wool, and mutton and lamb declined.

Norway

Canadian exports to Norway declined by 3.5% and were valued at \$55.7 million. Imports fell even more heavily, by 18.4%, and the export surplus declined by \$1.3 million to \$52.6 million. Nickel, accounting for more than three-fifths of the total, continued to dominate exports to Norway and increased by about one-seventh to \$33 million. Copper, on the other hand, fell rather sharply to \$7.6 million, while wheat was roughly halved to \$4 million. Non-ferrous ores rose, as did flaxseed and used ships—from nil to \$1.7 million; and chemicals, rye, which declined completely, rope and cordage, and carbon and graphite electrodes all decreased. Canned fish, which accounted for about one-third of total imports from Norway, increased by 25% to \$1 million. This increase, however, was more than offset by declines in rolling mill products, which fell by \$700 thousand to \$500 thousand, and non-farm machinery.

CHAPTER III

TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

Canadian trade with Europe, the Commonwealth and Latin America was greater in 1957 than in 1956, and exports and imports to and from all three regions were higher with the exception of exports to the Commonwealth countries which fell slightly. Domestic exports to Europe were valued at \$549.4 million and thus exceeded the 1956 total by 4.1%, and imports from the same region rose by 5.4% to \$312.8

million. The 4.7% decline in domestic exports to the Commonwealth countries reduced their value to \$241.5 million and as imports rose by 8.3% to \$240.0 million, the Canadian export surplus with the Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom was reduced. Domestic exports to Latin America increased by 27.3% to \$224.7 million and imports rose by 5.0% to \$379.9 million.

Trade with Europe¹

Total output in western Europe as a whole increased by some 4% in 1957. Since this was about the same as the 1956 increase, the expansion of production was lower than in 1955 for the second successive year. In France, Austria and Switzerland industrial expansion was higher than it had been in 1956, whereas in Western Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries the growth in output was either at or below the level of that year. In 1957 the volume of imports were greater in all western European countries save Belgium and Luxembourg, Finland and Norway; and the volume of exports failed to increase only in Norway and Belgium and Luxembourg. The slowing down in expansion in 1956 and 1957 followed two years of rapid growth in which the principal features had been a considerable increase in investment and, related to the boom, a higher volume of intra-western European trade. The strains created by this rapid development increased in 1957 and restrictive policies were more widespread and severe. In some cases the strains resulted from the pressure of excess demand and in others from increases in wages not paralleled by increases in productivity.

Developments in eastern Europe in 1957 were more favourable than might have been expected following the political disruptions and poor harvests of 1956. Industrial output exceeded the planned levels; over-all consumption was raised in almost all countries; investment, particularly in building, was rather higher than had been planned; and the good harvests of 1957 resulted in a post-war record crop of cereals. In the Soviet Union some reduction in investment was planned, mainly to reduce the global pressure on resources, and although state procurements of grain were larger than in any post-war year save 1956, drought affected the crops in the virgin lands in the eastern part of the country. The 1957 crop was good in the traditional grain areas of the Ukraine and the Kuban.

Canadian exports to the non-communist countries in Europe were valued at \$530.9 million in 1957. This was 13.7% higher than the 1956 total and exports were higher to all countries save Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, Finland and the Azores and

Madeira. Imports from the same countries increased by 6.0% to \$303.4 million, notwithstanding decreases in imports from Belgium and Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, the Azores and Madeira, Spain and Finland. The Canadian export surplus with the non-communist countries as a group increased by about one-quarter to \$227.5 million, and Denmark, Sweden and Portugal were the only countries with which Canada had an import balance. Canadian exports to the communist countries in Europe declined by more than half to \$40.6 million and only Bulgaria, Rumania and Yugoslavia bought more than in the previous year. Imports from the communist countries fell slightly to \$10.6 million as purchases from all countries but the Soviet Union declined. In Western Europe and Europe as a whole the Federal Republic of Germany was Canada's largest customer and supplier, and accounted for 30.8% and 31.2% respectively of total exports and imports to and from Europe. Among the communist countries Czechoslovakia was the principal supplier but accounted for only 1.6% of Canadian imports from Europe; and Poland took the highest share—only 3.4%—of Canadian exports in this group.

The export of agricultural and vegetable products to Europe decreased by about one-fifth in 1957. This was mainly due to lower sales of wheat which decreased by almost one-third, or \$72.6 million, and thus by considerably more than the group as a whole. Wheat exports to the Soviet Union, which had agreed in the spring of 1956 to take at least 44 million bushels in three years, fell from 15 million to 6 million bushels, and the value of sales to the Soviet bloc as a whole fell from \$48 million to \$25 million. Exports of wheat to Western Europe declined by \$50 million and those to the Federal Republic of Germany were reduced from \$67 million to \$54 million. The total value of wheat exports was \$158 million and wheat, in accounting for some 29% of all exports to Europe, was still the principal export; and the agricultural and vegetable group as a whole accounted for some 40% of the total. Sales of the other leading commodities in the agricultural and vegetable products group either decreased or increased slightly in absolute terms, with the exception of flaxseed and rape seed. The former rose by 80.6% to \$32 million and thus became the second largest Canadian export to Europe; exports of rape seed increased by 526.8% to \$13 million.

1. Except Commonwealth countries and Ireland. For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Tables V, VI, XIII, XIV and XIX.

TABLE 13. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland), by Half-Years

	1955		1956		1957		Change from 1st half '56 to 1st half '57	Change from 2nd half '56 to 2nd half '57
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic exports	164.2	211.9	251.0	276.9	257.8	291.6	+ 2.7	+5.3
Re-exports	1.6	5.8	1.1	1.9	2.0	3.9	-	-
Imports	82.7	121.6	128.5	168.1	145.7	167.1	+13.4	-0.6
Total trade	248.6	339.2	380.6	447.0	405.5	462.6	+ 6.5	+3.5
Trade balance	+ 83.2	+ 95.9	+123.5	+110.8	+114.0	+128.5	-	-

Canadian exports to Europe increased for all other main groups. Iron and steel goods which rose by 54.9%, had the largest relative increase of \$22 million and accounted for about 11% of total domestic exports. The increase was shared by all the leading commodities in this group, but some two-thirds of it was due to the phenomenal increase in the sales of pigs, ingots, blooms and billets; these sales increased from less than \$500 thousand in 1956 to more than \$14 million in 1957 and compared with a value of \$3 million for 1955. Behind these figures were very heavy imports of Canadian iron by Italy and, to a lesser extent, Western Germany and the Netherlands. The Italian imports were valued at some \$8 million, whereas they had been negligible in the previous year. The increasing orientation of Italian industry towards the Italian export markets and the consequent increase in investment thought to be necessary to maintain a competitive position are a possible explanation of a fairly widespread increase in the import of industrial raw materials from Canada. Iron ore, the leading commodity in the iron and steel group, increased by about \$5 million as a result of higher exports to Western Germany, Belgium, France, Italy and the Netherlands.

Exports of non-ferrous metals to Europe are second in importance only to agricultural and vegetable products and in 1957 they were valued at \$116.8 million and were thus responsible for about 21% of the total. This was 17.1% higher than in 1956, and was due largely to increased exports of nickel and aluminum. Nickel exports rose by more than 30% and the increase was widespread. It was, however, particularly marked in Norway, which accounted for some two-thirds of Canadian nickel exports to Europe, and where nickel is sent for refining and subsequent re-export. Exports to Italy and Western Germany were also higher. The increase in aluminum exports was almost 60% and was due largely to higher sales in Western Germany and Italy, to which countries exports increased by about \$7 million and \$3 million respectively. Copper, the other leading commodity in this group, declined by just over 10% to \$24.7 million.

Exports of animal products increased by 11.6% to \$16 million as all the leading commodities in the

group other than canned fish increased. Fibres, textiles and products, at \$3.6 million were more than 30% higher in value than in 1956, and forest products rose by 6.3% to \$23.5 million. The increase in forest products was due to increased sales of pulpwood, newsprint paper and planks and boards. These were, however, offset to some extent by a 7.7% decline in the sale of wood pulp, which is the leading commodity in the group, and which accounted for something under one-half of the group total. Exports of non-metallic minerals increased by 39.3% to \$34.1 million, mostly because of an \$8 million rise in the marketing of asbestos in Europe: much of the increase resulted from higher exports to Western Germany, Italy and France. Chemical exports to Europe increased by 8.2% to \$40.1 million and miscellaneous commodities rose from \$4.0 million to \$25.9 million. Most of the latter increase was due to higher exports of aircraft and parts which rose from \$580 thousand to more than \$20 million. This very large increase resulted from the delivery of military aircraft, worth \$9 million and \$7 million respectively, to Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Imports from Europe increased in 1957 in all main groups other than non-metallic minerals. Iron and steel goods increased by 5.3% to \$113.8 million and accounted for more than one-third of the import total. Non-farm machinery, the largest commodity import, rose by \$5 million (21.2%) and passenger automobiles, the third leading commodity import, by \$6 million (39.7%). Imports of rolling mill products declined by 23.7% to \$29 million and at this figure were second only to non-farm machinery among all import commodities. Western Germany was the largest supplier of non-farm machinery and together with France and Italy, accounted for most of the increase in that category. Passenger automobiles imported from Europe came chiefly from Western Germany, and the supply of German cars to the Canadian market increased from \$14 million to almost \$20 million. Belgium was the principal European source of rolling mill products but these almost halved in 1957, from over \$22 million to under \$12 million. Among other leading iron and steel imports, pipes, tubes and fittings, tools, and internal combustion engines increased and ball and roller bearings declined.

Among other main groups, fibre and textile imports were second in value in 1957 and were responsible for about 12% of the total; and at \$37.6 million they were 11.0% higher than in 1956. Much of the increase was due to higher imports of wool fabrics, although textile apparel and synthetic fabrics also increased. Imports of non-ferrous metals rose from \$31.7 million to \$34.3 million as increases in electrical apparatus, clocks, watches and tin blocks more than offset a decrease in cryolite. At \$28.7 million, agricultural and vegetable products were 4.5% higher than in 1956 and all leading commodities other than canned and preserved fruits con-

tributed to the increase. Animal products increased by about one-quarter to \$13.8 million and wood and paper products by almost 10% to \$12.0 million. Chemical imports increased by 17.8% to \$15.9 million as principal chemicals, drugs and medicines and fertilizers showed relatively large increases. Non-metallic minerals declined by over 30% to \$19.6 million partly on account of lower imports of unset diamonds and plate and sheet glass. Miscellaneous commodities rose by 16.0% to \$37.0 million, largely because of a sizeable increase in the import of non-commercial items.

Trade with the Commonwealth and Ireland¹

Although industrialization has been marked in some Commonwealth countries in recent years, many of these countries are still largely dependent on the production and export of primary materials. As a consequence, the decrease in the price of some raw materials in 1957 had an adverse impact on the balance of payments position of some Commonwealth countries and Australia, New Zealand, India, Ceylon and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland were thus affected; and India, for example, was forced to strengthen import controls and to restrict imports from all sources. Notwithstanding these developments and a background of general restriction, however, some Commonwealth countries—all of which other than Canada are members of the sterling area—made some reduction in discrimination against dollar imports during 1957. Trade relations among Commonwealth countries are close, and important developments in 1957 included a trade agreement between Canada and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, under the terms of which preferential tariff treatment between the two countries is to be continued; and the decision to hold a Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference in Canada in 1958.

Another important development of interest to Canada which took place in 1957 was the preparation for the formation of the West Indies Federation. The Federation, which came into being at the beginning of 1958, groups Barbados, Jamaica, the Leeward Island, the Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago; covers a total land area of approximately 8,000 square miles; and has a total population of about 3 million. Federation is ultimately to be the vehicle of political independence for the peoples of the region, and it is hoped, the means of stimulating economic growth; and the Federal constitution makes provision for greater mobility of labour; for an integrated trade policy; and for a full customs union among the constituent members of the Federation. The economies of the various territories are at present competitive rather than complementary and are all characterised by dependence on the export of primary and semi-fabricated products. These, until recently, were exclusively the commodities of

tropical agriculture; but bauxite from Jamaica and petroleum from Trinidad now rank with sugar, fruits and cocoa among the principal exports. Canadian capital has in recent years helped develop the major mineral resources of the West Indies and at present Canada is surpassed only by the United Kingdom and the United States as a market for exports from the Federation territories. In 1957, the Federation territories taken together were the leading Commonwealth supplier of Canadian imports and followed only Australia and the Union of South Africa as a market for Canadian exports.

Domestic exports to the Commonwealth and Ireland declined by \$11.8 million in 1957, and this was partly due to a very large reduction (from \$10.8 million to \$51 thousand) in the export of aircraft to South Africa. Total domestic exports to South Africa decreased by \$16.2 million and the smaller decline for the Commonwealth and Ireland was the result of offsetting increases in exports to India, the West Indies Federation territories and Australia. Iron and steel goods formed the largest group of commodity exports to the Commonwealth and accounted for about one-quarter of the total. These exports were valued at \$61.3 million and thus decreased by 9.2% largely because of lower sales of automobile parts. Exports of passenger automobiles, on the other hand, increased as did those of rolling mill products, non-farm machinery, internal combustion engines and pipes, tubes and fittings. Forest products were second only to the iron and steel group among the main export groups and, at \$55.6 million, they were 5.5% higher than in 1956. Planks and boards, the leading commodity export to the Commonwealth, declined slightly, but this was more than offset by a more significant increase in newsprint exports, which were second in value only to those of planks and boards.

Among the other main groups, the largest relative and absolute change was the 52.6% decline in exports of miscellaneous commodities which fell to \$12.5 million. The decline was almost entirely due to the fall of aircraft sales from the unusually high level of 1956. Agricultural and vegetable products fell from \$48.1 million to \$39.6 million and only whisky and canned vegetable exports were contrary to the small but numerous declines among

1. Except the United Kingdom. For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Tables V, VI, XV, XVI and XIX.

TABLE 14. Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland, by Half-Years

	1955		1956		1957		Change from 1st half '56 to 1st half '57	Change from 2nd half '56 to 2nd half '57
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan - June	July - Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic exports	118.3	131.6	132.5	120.9	117.2	124.3	-11.5	+2.8
Re-exports	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.5	2.0	—	—
Imports	95.2	114.9	98.0	123.6	111.0	129.1	+13.3	+4.4
Total trade	214.2	247.4	231.5	245.5	229.7	255.4	- 0.8	+4.1
Trade balance	+ 23.8	+ 17.6	+ 35.6	- 1.9	+ 7.7	- 2.7	—	—

leading commodities in the group. Exports of animal products were not greatly changed at \$19.6 million as relatively large increases in cured fish and un-manufactured leather were balanced by similar decreases in canned fish, powdered milk and pickled pork and beef. Fibre and textile products rose by almost one-quarter to \$4.1 million and non-ferrous metals by more than 40% to \$27.4 million. The rise in non-ferrous metal exports was due largely to higher exports of aluminum, especially to India and Australia. Non-metallic minerals also increased by more than 40%, but were still valued at only \$6.7 million; and chemical products rose by 29.1% to \$14.6 million as synthetic plastics, chemical fertilizers, resin manufactures and drugs and medicines all increased.

**Price and Volume Changes of Leading Imports
from the Commonwealth 1956 to 1957**

Commodity	'56 quantity at '56 prices	'57 quantity at '56 prices	'57 quantity at '57 prices
	\$'000,000		
Sugar, unrefined	49.5	45.9	65.2
Bauxite, alumina for aluminum	19.3	30.1	29.5
Rubber, crude etc. ..	23.2	24.9	22.2
Tea, black	23.0	22.4	21.6
Jute fabrics, etc.	10.2	9.5	9.9
Wool raw	13.2	9.0	9.4
Vegetable oils	6.6	5.7	5.5
Fruits, dried	4.5	4.7	5.1
Cocoa beans	3.9	5.6	4.8
Manganese ore	2.6	3.8	4.4
Coffee, green	5.6	4.2	4.0
Petroleum, crude, etc.	7.4	3.3	3.5
Total	169.0	169.1	185.2

Canadian trade with Commonwealth and Latin American countries is somewhat different in pattern from that with the rest of the world. Whereas with other countries trade consists to a very large extent

of exchanging the products of Canadian natural resources for manufactures, Canadian manufactures figure more prominently in exports to the Commonwealth and Latin America and raw materials predominate in imports from these regions. This being so, and since raw material prices are liable to fluctuate more violently than those of manufactured goods, it is both interesting and important closely to examine price and quantity movements of imports from the Commonwealth and Latin America. In the table which follows, quantity and price detail are given for a representative selection of imports from the Commonwealth countries in 1956 and 1957; and from this information it is possible to determine the value and volume changes which took place between the two years.

The commodities listed were responsible, in value terms, for 76.2% of the total imports from Commonwealth countries in 1956 and 77.1% in 1957. As a group, the twelve commodities in question increased by 9.6% in value in 1957; most of this, however, resulted from an increase of 9.5% in prices and the volume change was but 0.1%. These general changes concealed diverse movements for individual commodities and raw sugar, which accounted for about one-third of the total in value terms, increased more than 30% in value as a moderate fall in quantity was more than offset by a more than 40% increase in prices; bauxite, on the other hand, increased by more than 50% in value as an even larger increase in quantity was tempered by a slight fall in prices; black tea, vegetable oils, and green coffee declined in value as both quantity and prices fell; jute fabrics, raw wool and crude petroleum decreased in value as a result of price increases being insufficient to offset lower quantities; dried fruits and manganese ore increased in both volume and price; and crude rubber declined in value but rose in volume at lower prices than in 1956.

Total imports from the Commonwealth increased by \$18.4 million (8.3%), mainly on account of a considerable rise in imports from the West Indies Federation territories. Imports from Australia, Hong Kong and British Guiana were slightly higher than in 1956; but there was some reduction in those from

the Union of South Africa, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, Hong Kong, Ceylon and the Federation of Malaya and Singapore. More than half of Canadian imports from the Commonwealth are concentrated in agricultural and vegetable products, and this group increased by 10% to \$145.0 million. Raw sugar is the principal commodity in this group and among all imports, accounting for more than one-quarter of the total; and imports of raw sugar were, due solely to higher prices, some \$16 million higher than in 1956 as the value of imports from Jamaica, Australia, Mauritius, British Guiana, Barbados and the Fiji Islands increased. This was the main factor in the increase in the group as a whole, and imports of crude rubber, black tea, vegetable oils, green coffee, nuts, rum, spices and rubber footwear all declined. In addition to raw sugar, there were higher imports of dried fruits, cocoa beans, molasses, wines, brandy and cocoa butter.

Non-ferrous metals were second in importance to agricultural and vegetable products and at \$41.2 million were valued at 38.3% higher than in 1956. Bauxite, which ranks next to raw sugar among imports from the Commonwealth, accounted for almost three-quarters of non-ferrous metal imports and provided \$10 million of the \$11 million increase which was recorded by the group as a whole. About four-fifths of the bauxite came from Jamaica whence imports of bauxite more than doubled in 1957. Smaller increases in imports of manganese ore, tin blocks, chrome ore and electrical apparatus also contributed to the higher group total. In contrast, imports of non-metallic minerals declined by almost one-third to \$7.7 million and imports of both crude petroleum and of abrasives, the leading commodities in the group, were lower than in 1956. Chemical and textile imports also declined—to \$700 thousand and \$27.6 million respectively—and imports in all other main groups increased.

Trade with Latin America¹

The Latin American countries are similar to the Commonwealth countries in their dependence on the export of primary and semi-manufactured materials and in the differing degrees of industrialization evident in different countries. Argentina, Brazil and Mexico—which together with India, Australia, the Union of South Africa, Finland and Yugoslavia account for some 80% of the manufacturing activity that takes place outside the major industrial areas of the world—are the more industrialized of the Latin American countries but even for these countries manufactured products are still not significant exports. Within the common pattern of primary production there is considerable diversity in prosperity, trade composition and balance of payments positions and the countries of Latin America are grouped in dollar and non-dollar regions. Although there were diverse trends in individual countries, for the region as a whole imports were in excess of exports in 1957 and many countries experienced a drain on gold and dollar reserves. This led in some cases to the imposition or intensification of import controls and the economic situation in many of the coun-

tries was also affected by the decline in base metal prices and by the agreement to restrict coffee exports. Venezuela and Mexico continued to be the principal source of Canadian imports and market for Canadian exports respectively.

Domestic exports to Latin America were \$48.2 million higher in 1957 than they had been in 1956, and sales in Canada's leading markets in South America were lower in only Colombia and Peru. The considerably higher level was the result of a very marked rise in non-recurring exports to Panama and increases in exports to Cuba, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela. Iron and steel goods formed the largest export group in value terms at \$56.4 million; were responsible for about one-quarter of the total; and were \$19.0 million higher than in the previous year. Locomotive exports which rose from just over \$100 thousand to \$10.3 million contributed considerably to the increases as a result of very large purchases by Argentina and Brazil. Exports of non-farm machinery, the leading commodity in the group, increased by almost 20%, while farm implements and machinery alone declined among the leading commodities, and rolling mill products, pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, pipes, tubes and fittings, passenger automobiles, internal combustion engines

1. For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Tables V, VI, XVII, XVIII and XIX.

TABLE 15. Trade of Canada with Latin America, by Half-Years

	1955		1956		1957		Change from 1st half '56 to 1st half '57	Change from 2nd half '56 to 2nd half '57
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic exports	77.8	83.0	80.6	95.8	111.8	112.9	+38.7	+17.8
Re-exports	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.2	—	—
Imports	147.3	172.0	182.4	179.4	186.5	193.4	+ 2.2	+ 7.8
Total trade	225.7	255.7	263.4	275.8	299.3	307.5	+13.6	+11.5
Trade balance	- 68.8	- 88.3	-101.4	- 83.1	- 73.7	- 79.4	—	—

and tractors all increased. The miscellaneous commodities group increased very considerably to \$31.3 million. This was due to an almost six fold rise in the special export of used ships, mostly to Panama.

Among other main groups, exports of agricultural and vegetable products and of animal products declined and those of all others increased. Agricultural and vegetable products declined by almost one-fifth to \$27.0 million as reduced sales of wheat flour and wheat more than offset small increases in the sales of other leading commodities in the group; and animal products fell slightly to \$17.7 million. Fibre and textile exports increased by almost 30% to \$3.1 million and exports of forest products rose by one-fifth to \$36.0 million. The latter increase resulted very largely from higher sales of newsprint paper, which was the leading Canadian export to Latin America. Exports of non-ferrous metals rose by more than 18% to \$25.0 million and would have risen still further but for an almost 40% decline in copper wire and manufactures. Non-metallic minerals rose somewhat to \$8.5 million and chemical products by almost 30% to \$19.6 million as the principal chemicals, synthetic plastics, drugs, medicines and fertilizers all increased.

Price and Volume Changes of Leading Imports from Latin American Countries 1956-1957

Commodity	'56 quantity at '56 prices	'57 quantity at '56 prices	'57 quantity at '56 prices
	\$'000,000		
Petroleum, crude etc.	198.8	223.7	241.6
Fuel oils	11.2	5.8	6.0
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>210.0</i>	<i>229.5</i>	<i>247.6</i>
Coffee, green	53.9	55.9	52.0
Bananas, fresh ...	23.4	24.2	24.4
Sugar, unrefined ...	6.4	6.8	10.5
Cotton, raw	29.2	5.1	4.8
Manila, sisal fibres	4.0	4.7	4.1
Iron ore	1.8	3.7	3.8
Nuts	3.7	3.5	3.6
Vegetables, fresh	2.1	3.6	2.9
Synthetic fibres etc.	2.2	1.1	1.0
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>126.7</i>	<i>108.5</i>	<i>106.9</i>
Total	336.7	338.0	354.5

In value terms, the eleven commodity imports from Latin America listed in the following table were responsible for about 93% of total imports from that region in 1956 and 1957. As a group they were valued at 5.3% higher in 1957 than in 1956, and

this was the result of increases in price and volume of 4.9% and 0.4% respectively. Five of the commodities were, however, lower in value in 1957: fuel oils were reduced significantly in quantity and this more than offset a moderate price increase; green coffee was somewhat higher in volume but was affected by a more substantial reduction in price; raw cotton fell in price and volume; a price increase was more than offset by a reduction in the volume of nuts; and synthetic fibres fell in volume and price. Among the other commodities, crude petroleum, which accounted for more than two-thirds of the value total, increased by more than 20% in value as a result of increases of 12.5% and 8.0% in volume and price respectively. Bananas, raw sugar, and iron ore increased in volume and price; and manila and sisal fibres and fresh vegetables increased in value and volume but decreased in price.

Total imports from Latin America increased by \$18.1 million (5.0%) in 1957 and were considerably higher from Venezuela and somewhat higher from Cuba and Brazil. Purchases from Mexico, on the other hand, were almost halved and those from Colombia were also reduced. Reflecting the nature of the Latin American economies, Canadian imports from this region were very heavily concentrated in agricultural and vegetable products and non-metallic minerals; and these two groups together covered about 97% of the import total. Non-metallic minerals were the largest commodity group in value terms, and imports of crude petroleum, the leading commodity, accounted for \$241.6 million of the group total of \$248.5 million. All of the petroleum came from Venezuela and, at 21.6% higher than in 1956, it was responsible for almost 64% of all imports from Latin America. Imports of fuel oils, in the same group and from the same source, declined by over 40% to \$6.0 million. Among agricultural and vegetable products, which increased by 6.2% to \$104.8 million, green coffee imports fell moderately to \$52.0 million due solely to lower prices, but were still second in value only to imports of crude petroleum. Although about half of the coffee came from Brazil, many of the other thirteen coffee-growing republics were also sources of supply for Canada. The moderate increase in the group as a whole was largely due to a considerable rise in price in raw sugar imports which came entirely from Cuba, and, to a lesser extent, higher imports of bananas from Costa Rica.

Among other leading groups, imports of fibres and textiles fell by almost 70% to \$11.6 million, very largely on account of a substantial reduction in raw cotton imports from Mexico. Animal products, iron and steel goods (mostly iron ore), and non-ferrous metals increased by an aggregate \$2.5 million; and forest products, chemicals, and miscellaneous commodities declined by an aggregate \$1.0 million.

CHAPTER IV

STATISTICAL NOTES AND EXPLANATIONS

Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics – Methods and Concepts

Canadian foreign trade statistics are based on information recorded when goods move through Canadian customs ports. Record is kept of value and also, where possible, of quantity, but the statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions relating to the movement of goods, the method and time of payment being affected by many other factors. The documents received by the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue are the source of information on values and quantities, and for the correct interpretation of the data the following should be noted:

(1) **Values and Quantities** are based on the declarations of exporters and importers as subsequently checked (and sometimes revised) by customs officials;

(2) **Domestic Exports** or Exports of Canadian Produce include all Canadian products exported, and also all exports of foreign commodities which were changed in form by further processing in Canada. These exports are valued at the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges. In effect, export values are taken f.o.b. point of shipment for export;

(3) **Re-Exports** or Exports of Foreign Produce include any goods previously imported which are exported from Canada unchanged in form. Their value is the actual amount received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges;

(4) **Imports** or Imports Entered for Consumption include all goods which enter Canada and are cleared for domestic sale or use by customs officials: in effect, imports on which all duties were paid and which passed from customs control into the possession of the importer. Canadian import statistics do not include goods entering customs warehouses, only those released for domestic consumption; if the goods are re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption they enter neither the import nor the re-export statistics.

It should be emphasised that the fact that imports have been "entered for consumption" does not imply that the goods will all be consumed in Canada, but only that they are free to be consumed in Canada without further customs formalities.

The statistical value of imports is the value as determined for customs duty purposes. This is basically the fair market value at which equivalent goods would be sold for home use in the country from which the goods were received. These values therefore exclude all costs of transporting the goods to Canada as well as any export duties or import duties which must be paid on them; they represent

only the cost of the goods alone, f.o.b., original point of shipment to Canada. In most cases the customs value of imports corresponds to the invoice value of the goods. It happens occasionally, however, that low end-of-season or end-of-run invoice values for manufactured goods are replaced by values based on the average price of the goods over a preceding period.

In cases where goods are invoiced in a currency other than Canadian dollars, that currency is converted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and orders-in-council. These rates generally correspond to the commercial rates prevailing on the date the goods were shipped to Canada;

(5) **Trade is credited to countries** on the basis of consignment. Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned whether or not that country has a seaboard. The country of consignment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are, at the time of export, intended to pass without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are credited to the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods came without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another. These countries are not necessarily the countries of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be imported by a firm in another country and later re-sold to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.

There is one exception to this rule. In the case of imports an attempt is made to classify by country of origin goods produced in Central and South America and consigned to Canada from the United States. The effect of this procedure is discussed below;

(6) **The time periods "month" and "year"** in Canadian trade statistics are not precisely the same as calendar months and years. The trade recorded for any calendar period is that trade for which the relevant customs forms have been received at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics during that calendar period. Actual commodity movements lead the receipt of the customs forms by a few days. However, as the overall effect of this procedure on different months and years is approximately constant, the statistics generally give an adequate picture of the movement of goods in given calendar periods.

Value Adjustments and Canadian Trade Statistics

Methods of computing trade statistics vary in different countries and in order to facilitate the comparison of Canadian trade statistics with those of many other countries estimates of trade totals, calculated on a different basis from that normally used, are published annually in this *Review*. These estimates differ from the trade statistics usually published in the substitution of "General" for "Special" trade coverage and in the use of an f.o.b.-c.i.f. basis of valuation.

The "General" and "Special" systems are the main methods of recording international commodity trade at present in use by important trading countries. Under the General Trade system all commodities that enter the national territory (imports) or leave the national territory (exports) are recorded in statistics at the time when they cross the frontier (except for goods in transit to a third country on through bills of lading). Under the Special Trade system only those imports are recorded which pass through the hands of national customs officials and on which all duties are paid so that the goods are free to circulate within the country, and only those exports which were either produced within the country or were previously imported and cleared through customs for domestic use. Both exports and imports are recorded when the goods are cleared through customs. The two types of record differ in coverage and in timing.

The difference in timing affects imports, and arises from the fact that commodities may be landed in a country under customs supervision and remain for some time under customs supervision without payment of customs duties. These goods are not free to enter the domestic economy of the country until customs requirements are met, and for some purposes may best be considered as not in the country at all. Under the General Trade system these goods would be included as imports at the time they were landed, under the Special Trade system only when duties were paid. This trade might enter General Trade records several months before it would enter Special Trade records.

The difference in coverage affects both exports and imports, and arises from the same type of transaction. Some of the goods which are landed under customs supervision may never be cleared for domestic consumption but may be re-exported instead, or occasionally may suffer destruction while in bond. All landed goods enter General Trade import statistics, but only those later cleared for domestic use enter Special Trade records. Goods re-exported without having been cleared for domestic consumption enter General Trade export statistics but not Special Trade Statistics. General Trade records thus give a more complete picture of the movement of goods into or out of a country; Special Trade records of the movement of goods into or out of the country's economy.

TABLE 16. Estimated General Trade F.O.B. — C.I.F. Values of Canadian Foreign Trade

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	Average 1953-57
Values in \$'000,000						
Total exports:						
Recorded values of total exports	\$ 4,173	3,947	4,351	4,863	4,934	—
Goods cleared from customs warehouses ¹	\$ 6	5	4	5	5	—
Transport charges to Canadian border ²	\$ 166	167	206	240	235	—
Estimated general trade values, f.o.b.	\$ 4,345	4,119	4,561	5,108	5,174	—
Increase added by goods from customs warehouses.....	% 0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Increase added by freight charges	% 4.0	4.2	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.5
Total increase over recorded values	% 4.1	4.4	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.6
Imports:						
Recorded values of imports	\$ 4,383	4,093	4,712	5,705	5,623	—
Goods entered into customs warehouse ¹	\$ 122	105	113	153	145	—
Goods cleared from customs warehouse ¹	\$ (-) 112	(-) 102	(-) 104	(-) 135	(-) 130	—
Transport and insurance charges to Canadian border ²	\$ 365	338	378	466	460	—
Estimated general trade values, c.i.f.	\$ 4,758	4,434	5,099	6,189	6,098	—
Increase added by net movement of goods into customs warehouse	% 0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Increase added by freight and insurance charges	% 8.4	8.3	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.2
Total increase over recorded values	% 8.6	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.4

1. Estimated from ledger records of External Trade Section.

2. Estimated from freight and shipping records of Balance of Payments Section.

Canadian statistics are compiled on the Special Trade system, but since this country's entrepôt trade is small they differ only slightly in total from what General Trade records would show. To obtain a General Trade export total the value of goods exported from customs warehouses must be added to the recorded total. To obtain a General Trade import total the value of goods previously warehoused under customs supervision and later cleared through customs must be deducted from the recorded total, and the full value of all goods warehoused under customs supervision added. These adjustments have been estimated since 1952 from the External Trade Section's office records, and are shown in Table 21. While the difference between General Trade and Special Trade statistics is negligible for Canada, for countries with a sizable entrepôt trade such as the United Kingdom or Belgium it could be quite substantial.

The f.o.b.-c.i.f. estimates are published since valuation on this basis is the most common among the many methods in use. These estimates are calculated by adding to the f.o.b. point of consignment values recorded for exports and imports the freight and other costs incurred in transporting these goods to the Canadian border. The information on freight and other costs is compiled from returns received by the Balance of Payments Section of the Bureau.

Values adjusted to the f.o.b.-c.i.f. basis are used in the statistics of world trade published by the International Monetary Fund. However in its balance of payments statistics the Fund values imports on an f.o.b. basis whenever these data are available.

Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics

The general use of gold as a money metal gives it special attributes which distinguish it from other commodities in trade. In particular, international movements of gold are determined largely by monetary factors and therefore may fluctuate widely from period to period owing to other than ordinary trade or commercial considerations. Also gold is generally acceptable; it does not have to surmount tariff barriers and is normally assured a market at a fixed minimum price.

Furthermore, physical movements of gold between countries have no direct or normal relation to sales and purchases. International transactions in gold often occur without its moving across any frontier, the sales or purchases in such cases being recognized by simply setting aside or "earmarking" the gold in the vaults of a central bank. As trade statistics deal only with physical movements of commodities, they would not record all changes in stocks of gold under earmark. Yet such gold transactions would not be different in their economic nature from many physical shipments.

For these reasons movements of gold in a primary or semi-fabricated state are excluded from the statistics of Canada's commodity trade. Since January 1, 1952, the standard of exclusion in use has been that suggested by the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations Statistical Office. All gold and gold products in which the value of the gold is 80% or more of the total value are excluded. The only exception to this rule is in the items of jewellers' sweepings, where the gold

content can not readily be separated from the other metals.

Since gold is produced in Canada primarily as an export commodity, a series showing new gold production available for export is published regularly as a supplement to the trade statistics. This series is the equivalent of gold production in Canada exclusive of gold held by producers before the refining stage (whether at the mine, in transit, or at the Mint) and less any gold consumed by industry in Canada out of current production (normally a minor part of the total). Since November 1, 1951, the series has also excluded increases in commercial gold stocks held in safe-keeping by the Mint for the account of the mines.

Since March 21, 1956 mines not receiving aid under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act have been allowed to sell their gold to private residents and non-residents, either for export or for safekeeping in Canada. Commencing in April 1956, such sales are now included in the figures for new gold production available for export in Table XXIX.

Because the value of new gold production available for export is a production series, a breakdown of the figures into transactions with individual countries is not possible. Much of this gold is offset in the balance of payments accounts by an increase in Canada's official reserves, rather than by the receipt of exchange from another country. The United States has been the chief market for Canada's gold production for many years.

Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics

In addition to movements of goods arising out of commercial transactions, Canadian trade statistics include certain items for which no payment at all is made by the country receiving the goods, and others for which payment is not made by residents of the recipient country. Examples of the first are settlers' effects (the property of immigrants or emigrants), and donations and gifts. Examples of the second are articles imported for the use of foreign diplomats and paid for directly or indirectly by foreign governments, and the military equipment and stores which certain Commonwealth and N.A.T.O. countries have from time to time sent to Canada, these goods being and remaining the property of the foreign governments concerned.

Besides the clearly non-commercial transactions, certain other items in trade are of a special character, and for some purposes must be distinguished from the regular trade content. Motion

picture films, for example, are valued in the statistics at the value of the print, but frequently the real consideration received for films is a rental payment which may have no close relation to this value. Advertising matter is likewise valued at the cost of the material, although in many cases no payment for this material is made. And tourist purchases are not a regular commercial-type transaction and for such purposes as the national accounts or the balance of payments are best considered separately from other commodities.

Not all the special and non-commercial items in trade can be distinguished in the trade statistics, but an indication of the magnitude of the principal ones is given by Table 22. Except in the calculation of the price and volume indexes, where imports for certain Commonwealth and N.A.T.O. governments are deducted from the total used, no adjustment for these special and non-commercial items is made in the trade figures used in this *Review*.

TABLE 17. Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics

Items	Domestic exports			Imports		
	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957
Values in \$'000						
Non-commercial:						
Settlers' effects	\$ 21,908	27,697	33,664	25,619	31,832	41,832
Bequests, donations, gifts	\$ 1,548	1,606	1,689	667	706	674
Contractors' outfits	\$ 1,772	4,696	5,602	1	1	1
Articles for Governor-General and diplomatic representatives	\$ 2	2	2	1,291	1,258	1,387
Articles for British or N.A.T.O. governments	\$ —	—	—	45,363	49,304	28,435
Special:						
Motion picture films	\$ 1,784	1,454	1,289	5,415	5,366	5,985
Advertising matter	\$ 1	1	1	7,528	7,930	8,166
Tourist purchases	\$ 1	1	1	71,467	75,205	77,403
Total, non-commercial items	\$ 25,228	34,000	40,955	72,939	83,099	72,328
Percent of total domestic exports or imports .. %	0.59	0.71	0.85	1.56	1.46	1.29
Total, special and non-commercial items	\$ 27,012	35,454	42,244	157,349	171,599	163,881
Percent of total domestic exports or imports .. %	0.63	0.74	0.87	3.37	3.01	2.91

1. Not available.

2. Not included in domestic exports.

Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade

Canadian trade statistics are compiled and usually published on the basis of a component material classification. Four subsidiary classifications, however, are also used: industrial origin; degree of manufacture; purpose; and the Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C.) The first three of these have been available for about thirty years, while the fourth has been developed in recent years by the United Nations Statistical Commission to facilitate international comparisons of trade statistics. Under the component material classification, goods entering into foreign trade are classified according to the material of which they are chiefly composed and arranged in nine main commodity groups. Classification by origin relates commodities to the primary activity which provides the material for them; degree of manufacture sub-divides into completely unprocessed, partially processed but requiring further treatment, and fully manufactured and ready for use; and the purpose classification arranges commodities according to the use to which they are most likely to be put in the form in which they are traded. The S.I.T.C. combines purpose, degree of manufacture and component material principles.

It should be noted that particular care should be taken in the use of classification based on

degree of manufacture. Of the three categories used in this classification only that covering raw materials is generally homogeneous. The partially processed group includes simply processed items (asbestos fibres, for example) and highly processed items (wood pulp, for example); and the fully manufactured category groups simple commodities like dried apples with manufactured materials like wheat flour and newsprint and manufactured end products like automobiles and refrigerators.

Statistical classification is, in fact, largely a matter of convenience, tempered, perhaps, by custom, and the merits of a particular method of classification will be relative to the uses to which it is put. Thus, a comparison of Canadian exports and imports, classified on the basis of component material or origin, well illustrates the influence of climate and geophysics, and the consequent pattern of industrial specialization, on Canadian trade. For other purposes, however, the component material classification raises problems of homogeneity, while classification by origin is no index to the degree of manufacture. Similarly, classification by purpose delimits the comparative importance of production and consumption in both imports and exports, but does not, of itself, show the relative importance of the various sectors of the economy in Canadian trade.

TABLE 18. Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade¹

Classification and group	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	\$'000,000		% of total		\$'000,000		% of total	
By origin:	Domestic exports				Imports			
Farm origin	1,088.3	986.9	22.7	20.4	1,057.9	1,071.3	18.6	19.0
Wild life origin	27.8	28.0	0.6	0.6	13.4	15.4	0.2	0.3
Marine origin	132.7	131.9	2.8	2.7	19.1	17.8	0.3	0.3
Forest origin	1,514.6	1,456.2	31.6	30.1	233.1	230.9	4.1	4.1
Mineral origin ²	1,758.1	1,913.1	36.7	39.5	3,581.0	3,474.8	62.8	61.8
Mixed origin ²	268.2	323.0	5.6	6.7	800.9	813.3	14.0	14.5
By degree of manufacture:	Domestic exports				Imports			
Raw materials ²	1,512.8	1,568.6	31.5	32.4	997.5	1,005.6	17.5	17.9
Partially manufactured	1,549.8	1,484.9	32.4	30.7	311.1	297.8	5.4	5.3
Fully or chiefly manufactured ²	1,727.1	1,785.6	36.1	36.9	4,396.8	4,320.0	77.1	76.8
By purpose:	Domestic exports				Imports			
Producers' materials ²	3,833.5	3,775.3	80.0	78.0	1,866.8	1,840.1	32.7	32.7
Producers' equipment	224.8	254.9	4.7	5.3	1,284.4	1,251.4	22.5	22.2
Fuel, electricity and lubricants	37.6	51.1	0.8	1.0	277.4	268.0	4.9	4.8
Transport	121.4	133.7	2.5	2.8	672.1	621.8	11.8	11.1
Auxiliary materials for commerce and industry	11.4	10.4	0.3	0.2	58.5	61.7	1.0	1.1
Consumers' goods	409.0	396.7	8.5	8.2	1,001.5	1,043.0	17.6	18.6
Live animals for food	1.2	42.7	3	0.9	1.9	1.5	3	3
Miscellaneous and unclassified ²	150.9	174.3	3.2	3.6	543.0	535.9	9.5	9.5

1. For further detail of these subsidiary classifications see *Trade of Canada*, 1957, Volume I, Tables 27-33 and 45.

2. Export figures for 1956 are adjusted for transfer of uranium ores and concentrates from chemicals to non-ferrous metals. See *Review of Foreign Trade*, First Half Year, 1957, Ch.IV, Tables 10 and 11, pp. 28 and 29.

3. Less than 0.1%.

Imports from Central and South America

Beginning in July 1946, goods consigned to Canada from the United States but originating in Central and South America (including Bermuda and the West Indies) have been credited to the country in which they were produced rather than, as previously, the United States. This has substituted the country of origin for country of consignment, although for goods consigned directly to Canada (even when shipped via the USA) from any Central and South American country classification is still by country of consignment. Thus goods of Paraguayan origin consigned to Canada by a merchant in Uruguay would be credited to Uruguay. If, however, the same goods were consigned from the United States they would be credited to Paraguay.

The immediate significance of this change was not great since, in the early post-war years, most Canadian imports from Central and South America were consigned directly. Subsequently, however, a much larger proportion came from entrepôt markets in the United States and in 1953 a continuing study was begun to determine the amount of imports which, although credited to Central and South America, was actually consigned to Canada from the United States. From 1954, the results of this study have been published on a regular basis.

Part A of Table 24 shows imports from each Central or South American country for which the total exceeded \$1 million in 1956 or 1957 and these are further classified as coming from the United

States or the country credited; and it is evident that the effect of the departure from recording imports according to the country of consignment is uneven. Imports from the Commonwealth countries are but slightly affected; those from the oil-exporting countries of the Netherlands Antilles and Venezuela little more so; and those from the Latin American countries other than Venezuela substantially. These differences may be partly explained by the tariff clause which denies preferential treatment to imports from the Commonwealth which arrive in Canada via a non-Commonwealth country; by the fact that shipping facilities are better between Canada and the West Indies than between Canada and other countries in the area, and by the fact that petroleum purchases are normally made in bulk and shipped directly to Canada by tanker or by tanker and pipeline. Part B of Table 24 lists all commodities imported from Central or South America which were valued at more than \$1 million in 1956 or 1957 and shows the value of these consigned from the United States and from the country credited respectively. There is again considerable variation among commodities and, in some cases, in individual commodities between the two years. Although this modification to the system of recording imports on a country of consignment basis has resulted in significantly higher figures for a number of the Latin American countries, the import total for the United States has not been greatly affected; the effect on some individual commodities coming from the United States has been more considerable.

Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume¹

Canada's export and import price indexes attempt to measure average period-to-period price change affecting commodities in trade in order to isolate the respective contributions of price and volume variations to changes in the value of trade. The price indexes are based on unit values calculated from the trade statistics. Where inadequate quantity reporting in the trade statistics or non-homogeneous trade statistics items prevent the calculation of desired unit values, selected wholesale or other prices are substituted. The price indexes are divided into the indexes of the declared values of exports and imports to produce the volume indexes. Price and volume indexes are currently computed from the original data for months, quarters and calendar years.

The export and import price indexes are of the fixed-weight aggregative (Laspeyres) type, the weights used in their computation being those of the base year (1948). The short formula for this index $\frac{\sum P_1 Q_0}{\sum P_0 Q_0}$ where P_1 and P_0 represent the prices

of an individual commodity in the current period and the base period respectively, and Q_0 represents the quantity of that commodity in the base period. The \sum sign indicates summation over the whole range of the individual commodities entering the total export or import index. The volume indexes derived by deflating indexes of declared values by these price indexes are therefore of the currently weighted (Paasche) type whose formula, were they computed directly, would reduce to $\frac{\sum Q_1 P_1}{\sum Q_0 P_1}$.

The export and import price indexes are calculated within the framework of the component material commodity classification, although some adjustments are made to this classification to simplify the pricing problem. Within each main group of the adjusted classification a sample of commodities is priced, and these prices are expressed as relative numbers and averaged with fixed weights. The sample average for each main group is used to represent all commodities in that main group, the fixed-weight average of the sample averages for the eight adjusted main groups to represent the total of exports or imports. The volume indexes also appear on the basis of the price-adjusted groups.

1. For a more detailed discussion of these indexes see: *Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July 1945 – June 1950 (1948=100)*, D.B.S. 1950.

TABLE 19. Imports Recorded as from Central and South America, by Country of Consignment
Calendar Years, 1956 and 1957

Country and commodity	1956				1957				
	Total imports	Consigned from		Proportion consigned from U.S.	Total imports	Consigned from		Proportion consigned from U.S.	
		United States	Country credited			United States	Country credited		
A. By principal countries of Central and South America									
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	
Total, Commonwealth countries	63,673	410	63,263	0.6	80,059	77	79,982	0.1	
Barbados	4,634	5	4,629	0.1	7,628	7	7,621	0.1	
British Guiana	20,498	333	20,165	1.6	21,003	3	21,000	1	
Jamaica	24,633	11	24,622	1	40,210	8	40,202	1	
Leeward and Windward Islands	2,193	1	2,192	1	2,387	0	2,387	0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	11,051	11	11,040	0.1	8,205	18	8,187	0.2	
Total, other oil-exporting countries	246,521	4,045	242,476	1.6	287,414	3,682	283,732	1.3	
Netherlands Antilles	38,119	2,342	35,777	6.1	39,269	264	39,005	0.7	
Venezuela	208,401	1,702	206,699	0.8	248,145	3,418	244,727	1.4	
Total, other countries	158,428	59,674	98,754	37.7	136,638	40,738	95,900	29.8	
Argentina	4,626	1,078	3,548	23.3	4,702	613	4,089	13.0	
Brazil	34,832	9,884	24,948	28.4	35,325	10,946	24,379	31.0	
Chile	1,704	238	1,466	14.0	1,622	373	1,249	23.0	
Colombia	23,056	8,125	14,931	35.2	18,190	8,865	9,325	48.7	
Costa Rica	3,893	508	3,385	13.0	8,606	980	7,626	11.4	
Cuba	12,279	1,323	10,956	10.8	13,866	1,183	12,683	8.5	
Dominican Republic	1,346	929	417	69.0	1,274	930	344	73.0	
Ecuador	4,498	2,822	1,676	62.7	4,428	3,500	928	79.0	
El Salvador	1,133	191	942	16.9	1,312	473	839	36.1	
Guatemala	3,227	933	2,294	28.9	3,470	1,324	2,146	38.2	
Haiti	1,683	1,273	410	75.6	1,494	1,236	258	82.7	
Honduras	7,079	1,428	5,641	20.3	4,575	1,153	3,422	25.2	
Mexico	41,699	27,877	13,822	66.9	39,269	6,505	32,764	16.6	
Panama	7,585	841	6,744	11.1	7,198	1,118	6,080	15.5	
Peru	2,766	623	2,143	22.5	2,799	281	2,518	10.0	
Puerto Rico	1,054	117	937	11.1	972	112	860	11.5	
Surinam	3,925	536	3,389	13.7	3,899	643	3,256	16.5	
Uruguay	1,157	542	615	46.8	809	173	636	21.4	
B. By principal import statistical items with codes									
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	
Crude petroleum, for refining	7153	205,765	1,276	204,489	0.6	245,120	2,406	242,714	1.0
Coffee, green	283	54,228	16,893	37,335	31.2	52,197	19,635	32,562	37.6
Sugar, for refining	262	33,250	0	33,250	0.0	45,289	243	45,046	0.5
Bauxite and alumina	6001-2	25,078	790	24,288	3.2	36,163	643	35,520	1.8
Bananas, fresh	3	23,416	5,288	18,128	22.6	24,385	6,242	18,143	25.6
Light fuel oils, Nos. 1-3	7171-2	24,377	810	23,567	3.3	23,991	657	23,334	2.7
Gasoline	7164	10,627	814	9,813	7.7	9,168	264	8,904	2.9
Cotton, raw	3001	29,160	24,847	4,313	85.2	4,796	2,507	2,289	52.3
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	3413	3,809	3,121	688	81.9	3,825	3,409	416	89.1
Iron ore	5001	1,791	650	1,141	36.3	3,793	634	3,159	16.7
Peanuts, green	94	3,121	260	2,861	8.3	3,055	187	2,868	6.1
Diesel fuel	7174	3,487	323	3,164	9.3	3,004	12	2,992	0.4
Tomatoes, fresh	127	2,042	202	1,840	9.9	2,661	229	2,432	8.6
Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	6217	1,721	199	1,522	11.6	2,210	0	2,210	0.0
Molasses of cane, n.o.p.	252	1,027	0	1,027	0.0	2,157	15	2,142	0.7
Cocoa butter	273	699	68	631	9.7	1,476	201	1,275	13.6
Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	9270	1,648	1,347	301	81.7	1,391	991	400	71.2
Castor oil, inedible	1601	662	223	439	33.7	1,092	355	737	32.5
Cocoa beans, not roasted	271	1,830	482	1,348	26.3	1,079	419	660	38.8
Yarns of synthetic textile fibres	3369	2,235	32	2,203	1.4	965	33	932	3.4
Total imports from Central and South America	468,621	64,129	404,492	15.7	504,111	44,497	459,614	8.8	

1. Less than 0.1%.

TABLE 20. Values of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Adjusted Groups¹

Commodity groups	Domestic exports			Imports		
	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957
\$'000,000						
Agricultural and animal products	1,006.1	1,225.9	1,124.5	600.3	673.9	705.4
Fibres and textiles	22.8	22.6	27.2	381.6	416.4	408.7
Wood products and paper	1,520.9	1,514.5	1,456.1	188.4	220.3	217.7
Iron and steel and products	403.0	465.7	549.6	1,597.5	2,221.6	2,123.0
Non-ferrous metals and products ²	852.9	959.5	1,006.2	411.5	503.3	495.5
Non-metallic minerals and products	206.2	292.1	347.7	659.2	760.8	771.8
Chemicals and fertilizer ²	183.5	182.9	195.3	265.0	293.8	299.7
Miscellaneous	86.3	126.7	132.4	563.5	566.1	573.2
Adjusted total	4,281.8	4,789.7	4,839.1	4,667.0	5,656.1	5,595.0
Deductions ³	—	—	—	45.4	49.3	28.4
Published total	4,281.8	4,789.7	4,839.1	4,712.4	5,705.4	5,623.4

1. These totals are used in calculating the value, price and volume indexes of Canada's trade.

2. Export figures for 1955 and 1956 are adjusted for transfer of uranium ores and concentrates from chemicals to non-ferrous metals. See *Review of Foreign Trade, First Half Year, 1957*, Ch. IV, Tables 10 and 11, pp. 28 and 29.

3. From imports only: articles for British or N.A.T.O. governments.

The differences between the normal component classification and the adjusted classification are relatively minor. The groups usually designated in the trade statistics as agricultural and vegetable products and animals and animal products are combined into one group of agricultural and animal products. From this group the subgroup of rubber and its products is transferred to the miscellaneous commodities group. Ships are transferred from the miscellaneous commodities group to iron and steel and their products, phosphate rock from non-metallic minerals to chemicals and fertilizer, advertising matter from wood products and paper to miscellaneous commodities, and a few other changes designed to improve group classification by component material were made. Imports of merchandise into Canada for use of the certain Commonwealth and N.A.T.O. governments are deducted from total imports because of their special nature; otherwise the totals do not differ from those usually presented for Canadian trade.

To prevent the indexes from becoming unrepresentative both the commodities included in the sample and the weights used to combine them must be checked regularly. The sample must be checked to ensure that it does not overlook commodities which have greatly increased in importance since it was established, or contain too many commodities which have declined sharply in importance since that time. Should either of these conditions apply, adjustments in the sample must be made. Similarly, the fixed weights used in averaging the sample prices must be checked to ensure that they do not vary persistently from weights calculated from the current trade pattern.

Currently-weighted indexes of export and import prices are computed annually to check the validity

of the weights used in the fixed-weight index. These calculations employ the same price relatives and the same method of imputation for items not covered directly in the sample as are used in the fixed-weight indexes. The only cause of divergence between the two series therefore lies in the weighting system, and differences between the series can be used to assess the continued representativeness of the fixed weights.

It should be noted that not all differences between current weights and fixed weights are significant. They become significant only when there is a considerable degree of dispersion among the levels of the various item price relatives included in the index. If all individual price relatives included in the index were the same in any year it would not matter whether fixed weights, current weights, or no weights at all were used: the average of all items would necessarily be the same as the relative for each individual item. Because in fact the price relatives do differ, the extent to which each is allowed to influence the average of all becomes important, and this is governed by the weight assigned to each relative.

The fixed-base-weight and moving-current-weight indexes of exports and imports, in main groups, are given for the years 1954-1957 in Table 26. In general the fixed and current weight indexes have been fairly close in these years for both exports and imports totals, although the divergence between the two indexes have been somewhat greater for some of the individual groups. These greater changes are a result of the changing composition of the major groups between the base year and one or more subsequent years.

TABLE 21. Fixed-Base-Weight and Moving-Current-Weight Indexes of Canadian Export and Import Prices
(1948 = 100)

Index and group	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1954	1955	1956	1957
Agricultural and animal products:								
Fixed weights	96.8	96.5	95.9	95.7	104.4	99.8	99.8	104.0
Current weights	(95.3)	(95.9)	(92.6)	(88.9)	(101.8)	(98.4)	(98.8)	(100.6)
Fibres and textiles:								
Fixed weights	108.6	106.4	108.7	112.4	99.8	95.5	89.2	90.2
Current weights	(105.7)	(106.1)	(108.5)	(112.0)	(97.1)	(93.7)	(87.7)	(86.6)
Wood products and paper:								
Fixed weights	116.3	118.0	120.1	119.9	117.5	119.4	123.8	126.0
Current weights	(114.5)	(116.0)	(118.5)	(118.0)	(115.1)	(115.8)	(120.4)	(122.4)
Iron and steel products:								
Fixed weights	132.3	134.8	143.1	151.5	120.4	125.2	133.2	138.1
Current weights	(126.2)	(134.2)	(143.7)	(148.6)	(120.0)	(124.9)	(133.5)	(139.0)
Non-ferrous metals and products:								
Fixed weights	134.6	149.4	165.0	156.3	120.4	124.8	132.8	134.4
Current weights	(131.8)	(146.8)	(164.2)	(156.7)	(119.5)	(125.3)	(132.4)	(133.4)
Non-metallic minerals and products:								
Fixed weights	150.2	149.9	156.1	159.6	102.1	100.6	102.0	108.5
Current weights	(154.5)	(153.6)	(161.8)	(166.0)	(103.4)	(102.5)	(102.6)	(106.3)
Chemicals and fertilizer:								
Fixed weights	115.0	114.8	113.9	113.3	108.1	109.9	111.7	110.9
Current weights	(113.4)	(113.8)	(113.3)	(114.0)	(108.3)	(109.1)	(111.0)	(111.5)
Miscellaneous:								
Fixed weights	123.5	125.2	126.6	128.9	105.3	119.7	118.3	113.2
Current weights	(120.0)	(119.6)	(121.3)	(126.4)	(101.8)	(109.4)	(105.4)	(102.3)
Total:								
Fixed weights	115.1	117.7	121.4	121.3	109.5	110.5	113.0	116.6
Current weights	(112.9)	(117.9)	(120.4)	(120.3)	(109.3)	(111.4)	(114.8)	(116.4)

The Index of Concentration

In assessing the concentration or dependence of a country's foreign trade on certain markets two variables must be considered. The first of these is the number of markets in which a country trades. The greater the number of markets with which trade is conducted, the less will be the concentration of trade on each (other considerations being equal). The other factor is the distribution of trade among these markets. The more nearly equal are the shares of various markets in a country's trade the less will trade be concentrated on individual markets.

An index¹ has been designed which measures the concentration of trade with respect to both the number of markets and the distribution of trade among those markets. If P_1 represents the percentage share of the first market in a country's trade, and a total of N markets accounts for all trade, then the index may be written:

$$I = \sqrt{P_1^2 + P_2^2 + \dots + P_N^2} \text{ or } I = \sqrt{\sum P^2}$$

The index equals the square root of the sum of the squares of the percentage shares of all markets in trade.

The sum of the squares of a series of numbers is less than the square of the sum of the series. Therefore the larger the number of markets with

which trade is conducted the smaller will the index tend to be. Given a fixed number of terms with a fixed sum, the sum of the squares of these terms will increase as the differences among the terms increase. Thus for a given number of markets the index will vary with the differences among the shares of the individual markets in trade. This shows the index to meet the requirements outlined above. The index also has the practical advantage that its limits are zero and 100.

An illustration may clarify this reasoning. If all Canada's trade were with one country the share of that country in our trade would be 100%, and the index would be $\sqrt{100^2} = 100$. If, on the other hand, our trade were evenly divided among 1,000 countries the share of each would be 0.1%, and the index would be $\sqrt{1000(0.1)^2} = 3.17$. However if the distribution of this trade were unequal, and one country took 20% of the total while 999 others took 0.08% each (approximately) the index would be $\sqrt{20^2 + 999(0.08)^2} = 20.2$. Thus the greater the number of markets the smaller does the index tend to be, and the more uneven the distribution of trade between markets, the larger does the index tend to be.

The index can be used for several purposes. It can measure the change in market concentration of a single country's trade over time, or can compare the relative market concentration of the trade of different countries. A similar index could be computed to measure the commodity concentration of a country's trade. In this *Review* the index is used only for comparisons of market concentration.

1. See: Hirschman, A.O., *National Power and the Structure of Foreign Trade*, University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1945, pp. 157-162.

Change in the Classification of Exports of Uranium Ores and Concentrates¹

Prior to October 1, 1954, exports of uranium ore were included in statistical account 6580, "Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.", at nominal values. By 1954 this had begun to result in a significant undervaluation (\$17 million in the first nine months) of the Canadian export total and from October 1954 arrangements were made to include the full value of uranium exports in this total. However, to prevent the disclosure of uranium export figures, uranium ores and concentrates were transferred to statistical account 8490, "Drugs and chemicals, n.o.p.". Restrictions on publication of statistics on uranium exports were relaxed at the end of 1956, and a new

statistical account, 6560, covering only uranium ores and concentrates was established in the non-ferrous metals and products group as of January 1, 1957. All exports of uranium from October 1954 to December 1956 went to the United States and \$8.1 million was exported in 1954, \$26.5 million in 1955 and \$45.8 million in 1956. The relevant tables in this *Review* have been adjusted retroactively for the transfer of uranium to non-ferrous metals and products.

1. For a fuller description of this change see *Review of Foreign Trade*, First Half Year, 1957.

Reference Material Included In Preceding Issues

Change in Classification of Exports of Uranium Ores and Concentrates (First Half Year, 1957, p. 27)
 Imports from Central and South America (Calendar Year, 1956, p. 49)
 Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year, 1956, p. 42)
 Changes in the Structure of Canadian Imports, 1926-1954 (First Half Year, 1956, p. 31)
 Changes in the Structure of Canadian Exports, 1926-1954 (First Half Year, 1955, p. 27)
 The Seasonal Pattern of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year, 1954, p. 33)
 Export and Import Price and Volume Indexes, 1926-1953 (First Half Year, 1954, p. 23)
 Tariff Relations with Countries Distinguished in Canadian Trade Statistics (First Half Year, 1954, p. 33)
 Discrepancies in Reciprocal Records of Foreign Trade (First Half Year, 1953, p. 32)
 Price Indexes and the Structure of Trade (Calendar Year, 1952, p. 36)
 Commodity Movements and Trade Statistics (First Half Year, 1952, p. 34)
 Newfoundland and Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year, 1949, p. 54)

Statistical Information on Canadian Foreign Trade

Current Publications

Monthly Summaries:

Domestic Exports
Imports for Consumption
Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Monthly Reports:

Exports of Canadian Produce and Foreign Produce
Imports Entered for Consumption

Quarterly Reports:

Articles Exported to Each Country
Articles Imported from Each Country
Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments

Annual and Special Publications

Annual Reports:

Trade of Canada, Vol. I, Summary and Analytical Tables
Vol. II, Exports
Vol. III, Imports

The Canadian Balance of International Payments

Special Reports:

The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926 to 1948
The Canadian Balance of International Payments in the Post-War Years, 1946-1952
Canada's International Investment Position, 1926-1954

PART II
STATISTICAL TABLES

A. DIRECTION OF TRADE

TABLE I. Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance with All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, Calendar Years, 1901-1957

Calendar year	Total exports			Imports			Trade balance		
	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1901	177,502	48,705	107,412	184,740	110,863	42,840	- 7,237	- 62,157	+ 64,572
1902	201,654	52,137	127,544	204,396	116,679	53,598	- 2,742	- 64,542	+ 73,946
1903	207,858	54,102	129,161	243,451	140,177	63,579	- 35,592	- 86,075	+ 65,582
1904	180,727	55,069	103,844	245,418	149,356	58,493	- 64,691	- 94,287	+ 45,351
1905	209,176	64,014	120,519	262,765	155,495	64,825	- 53,589	- 91,481	+ 55,693
1906	241,768	79,743	135,051	312,114	187,757	77,664	- 70,346	- 108,014	+ 57,387
1907	245,954	90,430	126,110	366,575	216,769	96,252	- 120,621	- 126,339	+ 29,858
1908	257,318	80,233	141,120	282,707	166,062	71,057	- 25,388	- 85,829	+ 70,062
1909	282,887	100,869	145,783	347,067	202,479	89,565	- 64,180	- 101,611	+ 56,219
1910	289,844	108,198	140,500	435,251	262,142	107,722	- 145,407	- 153,944	+ 32,778
1911	289,055	100,770	147,182	503,542	319,942	113,352	- 214,487	- 219,172	+ 33,831
1912	352,948	129,251	176,646	636,790	410,242	133,429	- 283,842	- 280,992	+ 43,217
1913	447,699	167,974	224,515	659,993	427,974	139,900	- 212,294	- 260,000	+ 84,615
1914	413,067	169,318	184,115	482,076	308,634	98,754	- 69,009	- 139,316	+ 85,361
1915	629,841	181,061	361,486	450,960	316,934	74,364	+ 178,881	- 135,873	+ 287,123
1916	1,094,062	251,599	718,724	767,410	595,369	117,637	+ 326,652	- 343,770	+ 601,087
1917	1,577,567	405,385	891,863	1,006,056	827,401	76,516	+ 571,511	- 422,016	+ 815,347
1918	1,233,689	441,273	586,558	910,171	741,339	72,906	+ 323,518	- 300,066	+ 513,652
1919	1,289,792	487,618	538,974	941,014	739,598	87,659	+ 348,778	- 251,979	+ 451,315
1920	1,298,162	581,408	343,217	1,336,921	921,235	231,488	- 38,759	- 339,827	+ 111,729
1921	814,144	334,973	309,842	799,478	555,091	123,150	+ 14,665	- 220,118	+ 186,692
1922	894,224	347,617	375,627	762,409	509,909	136,859	+ 131,815	- 162,292	+ 238,768
1923	1,015,986	420,328	361,888	903,031	610,354	154,479	+ 112,956	- 190,026	+ 207,409
1924	1,042,253	394,624	388,434	808,145	524,473	148,892	+ 234,109	- 129,849	+ 239,542
1925	1,251,666	450,859	493,170	890,193	578,575	162,119	+ 361,473	- 127,716	+ 331,052
1926	1,276,599	470,564	464,444	1,008,342	668,747	164,707	+ 268,257	- 197,183	+ 295,737
1927	1,231,042	483,851	411,527	1,087,118	706,684	182,620	+ 143,924	- 222,833	+ 228,907
1928	1,363,788	502,690	447,868	1,222,318	825,652	190,757	+ 141,470	- 322,962	+ 257,111
1929	1,178,342	515,338	291,829	1,298,993	893,585	194,778	- 120,650	- 378,248	+ 97,052
1930	883,148	389,912	236,527	1,008,479	653,676	162,632	- 152,332	- 263,764	+ 73,895
1931	599,560	249,801	171,660	628,098	393,775	109,468	- 28,538	- 143,975	+ 62,192
1932	497,914	165,022	179,095	452,614	263,549	93,508	+ 45,299	- 98,528	+ 85,586
1933	535,484	172,955	211,314	401,214	217,291	97,878	+ 134,269	- 44,337	+ 113,436
1934	656,306	224,023	271,370	513,469	293,780	113,416	+ 142,837	- 69,757	+ 157,954
1935	737,936	273,120	304,318	550,315	312,417	116,670	+ 187,621	- 39,297	+ 187,648
1936	950,509	344,787	396,270	635,191	369,142	122,971	+ 315,318	- 24,355	+ 273,299
1937	1,012,122	372,221	403,359	808,896	490,505	147,292	+ 203,225	- 118,284	+ 256,067
1938	848,684	278,758	341,424	677,451	424,731	119,292	+ 171,233	- 145,973	+ 222,132
1939	935,922	389,754	323,886	751,056	496,898	114,007	+ 184,866	- 107,145	+ 214,879
1940	1,193,218	451,944	512,317	1,081,951	744,231	161,216	+ 111,267	- 292,287	+ 351,101
1941	1,640,455	609,690	661,238	1,448,792	1,004,498	219,419	+ 191,663	- 394,808	+ 441,819
1942	2,385,466	896,621	747,891	1,644,242	1,304,680	161,113	+ 741,224	- 408,059	+ 586,778
1943	3,001,352	1,166,655	1,037,224	1,735,077	1,423,672	134,965	+ 1,266,275	- 257,018	+ 902,258
1944	3,483,099	1,334,554	1,238,078	1,758,898	1,447,226	110,599	+ 1,724,200	- 112,671	+ 1,127,479
1945	3,267,424	1,227,439	971,455	1,555,600 ¹	1,202,418	121,693 ¹	+ 1,711,824 ¹	+ 25,022	+ 849,763 ¹
1946	2,339,166	908,577	598,799	1,864,564 ¹	1,405,297	141,341 ¹	+ 471,601 ¹	- 496,720	+ 457,458 ¹
1947	2,811,790	1,056,598	753,664	2,573,944	1,974,679	189,370	+ 237,846	- 918,082	+ 564,294
1948	3,110,029	1,522,185	688,697	2,636,945	1,805,763	299,502	+ 473,083	- 283,578	+ 389,195
1949	3,022,453	1,524,024	709,261	2,761,207	1,951,860	307,450	+ 261,246	- 427,836	+ 401,811
1950	3,157,073	2,050,460	472,536	3,174,253	2,130,476	404,213	- 17,180	- 80,016	+ 68,323
1951	3,963,384	2,333,912	635,721	4,084,856	2,812,927	420,985	- 121,472	- 479,015	+ 214,736
1952	4,355,960	2,349,044	751,049	4,030,468	2,976,962	359,757	+ 325,492	- 627,918	+ 391,292
1953	4,172,601	2,463,051	668,874	4,382,830	3,221,214	453,391	- 210,229	- 758,163	+ 215,482
1954	3,946,917	2,367,439	658,315	4,093,196	2,961,380	392,472	- 146,280	- 593,941	+ 265,843
1955	4,351,284	2,612,182	773,994	4,712,370	3,452,178	400,531	- 361,086	- 839,997	+ 373,463
1956	4,863,143	2,879,014	818,432	5,705,449	4,161,667	484,679	- 842,306	- 1,282,653	+ 333,753
1957	4,934,380	2,941,675	742,687	5,623,410	3,998,549	521,958	- 689,030	- 1,056,874	+ 220,729

1. Adjusted for Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada.

TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1953-57

Year and quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
Domestic exports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1953	4,117,406	2,418,915	665,232	245,692	370,136	198,254	219,177
1954	3,881,272	2,317,153	653,408	203,867	341,335	186,662	178,847
1955	4,281,784	2,559,343	769,313	249,929	376,078	160,830	166,292
1956	4,789,746	2,818,655	812,706	253,360	527,893	176,436	200,695
1957	4,839,094	2,867,608	737,530	241,516	549,387	224,659	218,394
1953 1Q	900,567	564,301	123,934	57,799	57,205	47,875	49,454
2Q	1,093,025	624,119	190,300	67,648	111,929	51,655	47,373
3Q	1,073,871	612,003	192,532	68,413	103,026	45,116	52,782
4Q	1,049,943	618,492	158,466	51,832	97,976	53,607	69,568
1954 1Q	851,025	526,534	134,683	37,896	59,175	38,128	54,609
2Q	988,879	594,005	149,911	57,685	82,390	56,230	48,657
3Q	976,654	581,443	174,331	51,681	85,473	46,867	36,859
4Q	1,064,714	615,171	194,483	56,604	114,297	45,437	38,722
1955 1Q	951,349	566,811	182,802	53,966	70,591	38,394	38,785
2Q	1,080,526	636,317	201,823	64,346	93,646	39,394	45,001
3Q	1,113,770	661,944	197,991	73,827	96,747	43,156	40,106
4Q	1,136,139	694,271	186,697	57,791	115,094	39,886	42,399
1956 1Q	1,035,127	628,414	179,792	59,425	93,506	35,698	38,291
2Q	1,234,798	716,959	189,170	73,044	157,449	44,867	53,309
3Q	1,248,201	725,644	219,012	60,584	142,654	43,142	57,165
4Q	1,271,620	747,637	224,732	60,307	134,284	52,730	51,930
1957 1Q	1,097,203	643,136	160,505	55,511	126,435	55,278	56,338
2Q	1,189,937	712,554	177,975	61,691	131,315	56,478	49,923
3Q	1,282,691	767,445	206,001	55,331	131,888	57,020	65,007
4Q	1,269,263	744,474	193,049	68,984	159,748	55,883	47,126
Total exports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1953	4,172,601	2,463,051	668,874	247,807	372,713	198,958	221,198
1954	3,946,917	2,367,439	658,315	205,396	345,634	188,297	181,836
1955	4,351,284	2,612,182	773,994	251,493	383,457	162,160	167,999
1956	4,863,143	2,879,014	818,432	255,322	530,918	177,373	202,084
1957	4,934,380	2,941,675	742,687	245,056	555,286	226,845	222,831
1953 1Q	913,905	574,945	124,661	58,538	57,887	48,002	49,872
2Q	1,105,793	634,649	191,128	68,050	112,319	51,775	47,872
3Q	1,088,965	624,005	193,488	69,073	103,785	45,292	53,322
4Q	1,063,937	629,453	159,598	52,146	98,721	53,888	70,131
1954 1Q	866,289	537,177	139,889	38,320	60,848	39,244	54,810
2Q	1,005,024	607,638	151,137	58,073	82,950	56,316	48,910
3Q	993,133	594,785	175,568	52,009	86,332	47,048	37,391
4Q	1,082,471	627,838	195,721	56,994	115,505	45,688	40,725
1955 1Q	966,630	579,765	183,804	54,333	71,033	38,729	38,966
2Q	1,096,638	649,041	202,738	64,691	94,852	39,687	45,629
3Q	1,133,757	675,713	199,349	74,180	100,511	43,490	40,515
4Q	1,154,258	707,662	188,103	58,289	117,061	40,254	42,889
1956 1Q	1,051,464	641,647	180,932	60,118	94,101	35,861	38,804
2Q	1,252,545	731,909	190,481	73,432	157,991	45,093	53,640
3Q	1,266,728	740,825	220,711	60,863	143,497	43,337	57,495
4Q	1,292,406	764,633	226,307	60,910	135,329	53,082	52,145
1957 1Q	1,118,467	660,867	161,602	56,277	127,402	55,662	56,657
2Q	1,212,047	730,372	179,387	62,377	132,360	57,127	50,424
3Q	1,310,634	788,516	207,268	56,397	132,645	57,504	68,304
4Q	1,293,232	761,921	194,429	70,005	162,879	56,553	47,446

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1957 are included in the total for previous years.

TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters - Concluded

Year and quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
Imports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1953	4,382,830	3,221,214	453,391	171,094	173,172	289,968	73,991
1954	4,093,196 ²	2,961,380 ²	392,472 ²	182,853	178,565	284,405	93,523
1955	4,712,370	3,452,178	400,531	210,010	204,343	319,256	126,053
1956	5,705,449	4,161,667	484,679	221,647	296,647	361,850	178,960
1957	5,623,410	3,998,549	521,958	240,080	312,777	379,907	170,139
1953 1Q	997,964	763,054	95,279	29,404	30,945	64,102	15,181
2Q	1,218,599	909,359	124,312	47,273	49,086	73,630	14,941
3Q	1,118,161	799,283	119,816	49,553	45,414	82,794	21,302
4Q	1,048,106	749,518	113,985	44,864	47,728	69,442	22,568
1954 1Q	925,865	690,081	88,219	29,247	31,608	70,222	16,489
2Q	1,124,247 ²	812,701 ²	115,910 ²	52,454	48,099	74,640	20,443
3Q	1,001,226	707,214	96,514	52,914	47,544	69,464	27,577
4Q	1,041,858	751,384	91,829	48,238	51,314	70,079	29,014
1955 1Q	990,710	745,674	85,433	35,720	32,119	68,222	23,543
2Q	1,218,704	903,569	97,449	59,417	50,576	79,040	28,652
3Q	1,216,655	878,431	110,558	57,934	53,853	83,255	32,624
4Q	1,286,301	924,505	107,090	56,939	67,795	88,738	41,233
1956 1Q	1,272,210	961,474	97,795	39,161	46,250	91,307	36,223
2Q	1,573,050	1,155,770	140,998	58,794	82,298	91,096	44,093
3Q	1,393,898	981,257	124,496	64,752	80,680	93,162	49,550
4Q	1,466,291	1,063,165	121,389	58,940	87,418	86,285	49,094
1957 1Q	1,359,310	1,029,277	113,741	41,848	57,151	88,041	29,252
2Q	1,545,264	1,106,742	146,311	69,154	88,594	98,428	36,036
3Q	1,396,050	960,561	131,640	67,388	84,750	103,631	48,079
4Q	1,322,786	901,969	130,265	61,691	82,283	89,807	56,771
Trade balance							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1953	-210,229	- 758,163	+215,482	+76,714	+199,540	- 91,010	+147,207
1954	-146,280 ²	- 593,941 ²	+265,843 ²	+22,543	+167,070	- 96,108	+ 88,313
1955	-361,086	- 839,997	+373,463	+41,483	+179,114	-157,096	+ 41,946
1956	-842,306	-1,282,653	+333,753	+33,676	+234,272	-184,477	+ 23,124
1957	-689,030	-1,056,874	+220,729	+ 4,976	+242,509	-153,062	+ 52,692
1953 1Q	- 84,059	- 188,109	+ 29,382	+29,134	+ 26,943	- 16,100	+ 34,691
2Q	-112,806	- 274,710	+ 66,816	+20,777	+ 63,234	- 21,854	+ 32,932
3Q	- 29,196	- 175,279	+ 73,672	+19,520	+ 58,371	- 37,501	+ 32,021
4Q	+ 15,831	120,065	+ 45,612	+ 7,282	+ 50,993	- 15,554	+ 47,564
1954 1Q	- 59,576	- 152,904	+ 47,670	+ 9,073	+ 29,240	- 30,978	+ 38,322
2Q	-119,223 ²	- 205,062 ²	+ 35,227 ²	+ 5,619	+ 34,851	- 18,324	+ 28,467
3Q	- 8,094	- 112,429	+ 79,054	- 905	+ 38,788	- 22,415	+ 9,813
4Q	+ 40,613	- 123,546	+103,892	+ 8,756	+ 64,191	- 24,391	+ 11,711
1955 1Q	- 24,080	- 165,908	+ 98,370	+18,614	+ 38,914	- 29,493	+ 15,423
2Q	-122,065	- 254,528	+105,289	+ 5,274	+ 44,276	- 39,353	+ 16,977
3Q	- 82,898	- 202,718	+ 88,791	+16,246	+ 46,657	- 39,765	+ 7,890
4Q	-132,042	- 216,842	+ 81,013	+ 1,350	+ 49,267	- 48,484	+ 1,655
1956 1Q	-220,746	- 319,827	+ 83,138	+20,957	+ 47,852	- 55,446	+ 2,581
2Q	-320,505	- 423,862	+ 49,483	+14,638	+ 75,692	- 46,003	+ 9,547
3Q	-127,170	- 240,433	+ 96,215	- 3,889	+ 62,817	- 49,825	+ 7,944
4Q	-173,885	- 298,532	+104,918	+ 1,970	+ 47,911	- 33,204	+ 3,052
1957 1Q	-240,843	- 368,411	+ 47,861	+14,429	+ 70,251	- 32,379	+ 27,405
2Q	-333,217	- 376,370	+ 33,076	- 6,777	+ 43,766	- 41,301	+ 14,388
3Q	- 85,416	- 172,046	+ 75,627	-10,990	+ 47,895	- 46,128	+ 20,225
4Q	- 29,554	- 140,048	+ 64,164	+ 8,313	+ 80,596	- 33,254	- 9,325

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1957 are included in the total for previous years.

2. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in the second quarter by an amount estimated at not less than \$40 million (some \$30 million of which represented imports from the United States, and some \$5 million imports from the United Kingdom). The trade balance was affected by the same amount. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

TABLE III. Domestic Exports, by Leading Countries

Rank in			Country	Calendar year			1957		Percentage change 1956-57	Percentage of total domestic exports 1957
1955	1956	1957		1955	1956	1957	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
1	1	1	United States	2,559,343	2,818,655	2,867,608	1,355,690	1,511,918	+ 1.7	59.3
2	2	2	United Kingdom	769,313	812,706	737,530	338,481	399,049	- 9.3	15.2
4	3	3	Germany, Federal Republic	90,751	134,098	151,939	65,213	86,726	+ 13.3	3.1
3	4	4	Japan	90,893	127,870	139,152	64,749	74,403	+ 8.8	2.9
8	8	5	Netherlands	47,689	54,559	69,849	29,546	40,303	+ 28.0	1.4
13	12	6	Italy	27,653	37,744	62,842	29,077	33,765	+ 66.5	1.3
7	6	7	Belgium and Luxembourg	53,384	57,852	60,402	27,470	32,932	+ 4.4	1.2
10	9	8	France	42,563	53,156	57,506	32,731	24,775	+ 8.2	1.2
9	7	9	Norway	47,689	54,559	55,548	27,214	28,334	+ 1.8	1.1
5	10	10	Australia	58,482	47,747	48,883	25,034	23,849	+ 2.4	1.0
6	5	11	Union of South Africa	56,026	64,616	48,441	25,596	22,845	- 25.0	1.0
11	11	12	Mexico	37,126	39,385	42,613	22,765	19,848	+ 8.2	0.9
12	13	13	Venezuela	30,756	34,335	39,844	14,447	25,397	+ 16.0	0.8
50	31	14	Panama	2,824	7,748	30,665	20,800	9,865	+295.8	0.6
15	15	15	India	24,669	25,714	28,991	10,086	18,905	+ 12.7	0.6
23	24	16	Brazil	11,520	13,026	25,798	10,619	15,179	+ 98.1	0.5
14	14	17	Switzerland	25,640	33,535	25,045	17,268	7,777	- 25.3	0.5
20	22	18	Jamaica	12,907	17,222	19,487	7,833	11,654	+ 13.2	0.4
18	18	19	Philippines	18,136	18,060	17,540	8,518	9,022	- 2.9	0.4
17	19	20	New Zealand	22,344	17,995	16,964	8,016	8,948	- 5.7	0.4
19	23	21	Cuba	13,910	15,371	16,889	7,400	9,489	+ 9.9	0.3
40	20	22	Poland	4,005	17,918	16,669	10,713	5,956	- 7.0	0.3
16	21	23	Colombia	22,691	17,589	14,627	6,683	7,944	- 16.8	0.3
28	33	24	Argentina	6,833	6,183	14,199	8,690	5,509	+129.6	0.3
24	28	25	Puerto Rico	9,715	10,421	12,610	5,702	6,908	+ 21.0	0.3
25	30	26	Sweden	7,622	7,894	12,111	5,247	6,864	+ 53.4	0.3
22	25	27	Trinidad and Tobago	12,625	12,491	11,811	5,459	6,352	- 5.4	0.2
29	27	28	Pakistan	6,202	10,502	11,395	5,579	5,816	+ 8.5	0.2
1	16	29	U.S.S.R. (Russia)	2,680	24,606	10,658	350	10,308	- 56.7	0.2
31	26	30	Peru	6,001	11,337	10,108	5,190	4,918	- 10.8	0.2
21	29	31	Ireland	12,808	10,144	8,399	5,031	3,368	- 17.2	0.2
27	32	32	Hong Kong	7,253	7,026	7,595	4,254	3,341	+ 8.1	0.2
26	1	33	Korea	7,514	2,864	7,302	4,284	3,018	+155.0	0.2
30	34	34	Austria	6,025	5,214	6,712	3,333	3,379	+ 28.7	0.1
37	35	35	Spain	4,210	5,053	5,915	2,508	3,407	+ 17.1	0.1
49	40	36	British Guiana	2,967	4,351	5,069	2,346	2,723	+ 16.5	0.1
33	1	37	Israel	4,558	2,725	5,050	3,090	1,960	+ 85.3	0.1
38	36	38	Dominican Republic	4,168	4,985	5,024	2,446	2,578	+ 0.8	0.1
34	38	39	Rhodesia and Nyasaland	4,323	4,679	4,956	2,213	2,743	+ 5.9	0.1
36	37	40	Barbados	4,267	4,721	4,665	1,899	2,766	- 1.2	0.1

Additional countries included in leading forty in 1956

1	39	41	Chile	3,820	4,420	4,361	2,368	1,993	- 1.3	0.1
1	17	1	Czechoslovakia	1,062	24,558	1,422	779	643	- 94.2	2

1. Lower than 50th.
2. Less than 0.1%.

TABLE IV. Imports, by Leading Countries

Rank in			Country	Calendar Year			1957		Percentage change 1956-57	Percentage of total imports 1957
1955	1956	1957		1955	1956	1957	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
1	1	1	United States	3,452,178	4,161,667	3,998,549	2,136,019	1,862,530	- 3.9	71.1
2	2	2	United Kingdom	400,531	484,679	521,958	260,052	261,906	+ 7.7	9.3
3	3	3	Venezuela	187,277	208,401	248,145	123,500	124,645	+ 19.1	4.4
4	4	4	Germany, Federal Republic	55,603	89,348	97,646	45,410	52,236	+ 9.3	1.7
5	5	5	Japan	36,718	60,826	61,605	29,558	32,047	+ 1.3	1.1
9	6	6	Belgium and Luxembourg	29,051	52,728	44,066	23,822	20,244	- 16.4	0.8
21	16	7	Jamaica	15,564	24,633	40,210	20,432	19,778	+ 63.2	0.7
8	8	8	Netherlands Antilles	30,722	38,119	39,269	13,468	25,801	+ 3.0	0.7
13	10	9	France	25,016	32,600	36,183	16,981	19,202	+ 11.0	0.6
7	9	10	Brazil	30,747	34,832	35,325	16,002	19,323	+ 1.4	0.6
29	15	11	Arabia	6,986	24,712	34,316	5,242	29,074	+ 38.9	0.6
17	14	12	Italy	18,502	24,967	33,012	12,963	20,049	+ 32.2	0.6
6	11	13	India	35,147	30,898	29,248	15,773	13,475	- 5.3	0.5
12	13	14	Australia	26,295	26,310	28,728	8,010	20,718	+ 9.2	0.5
11	12	15	Malaya and Singapore	28,810	28,558	27,356	14,123	13,233	- 4.2	0.5
15	17	16	Netherlands	20,951	23,776	25,396	11,619	13,777	+ 6.8	0.5
16	19	17	Switzerland	19,365	22,301	24,660	11,148	13,512	+ 10.6	0.4
10	7	18	Mexico	28,814	41,699	21,113	9,438	11,675	- 49.4	0.4
18	20	19	British Guiana	18,307	20,498	21,003	8,017	12,986	+ 2.5	0.4
14	18	20	Colombia	22,220	23,056	18,190	9,260	8,930	- 21.1	0.3
24	22	21	Sweden	12,152	17,303	15,568	8,767	6,801	- 10.0	0.3
20	23	22	Ceylon	15,581	16,564	14,916	7,731	7,185	- 9.9	0.3
25	25	23	Cuba	10,025	12,279	13,866	6,461	7,405	+ 12.9	0.2
23	24	24	New Zealand	12,316	12,321	11,770	6,247	5,523	- 4.5	0.2
2	28	25	Mauritius and Seychelles	2	7,785	10,278	2,165	8,113	+ 32.0	0.2
38	33	26	Denmark	4,269	6,182	8,616	3,163	5,453	+ 39.4	0.2
32	45	27	Costa Rica	5,948	3,893	8,606	3,952	4,654	+121.1	0.2
26	26	28	Trinidad and Tobago	9,840	11,051	8,205	6,499	1,706	- 25.8	0.1
28	38	29	Barbados	8,236	4,634	7,628	2,808	4,820	+ 64.6	0.1
33	36	30	Hong Kong	5,875	5,699	7,223	3,461	3,762	+ 26.7	0.1
35	32	31	Fiji	5,016	6,267	7,218	1,714	5,504	+ 15.2	0.1
27	29	32	Panama	9,037	7,585	7,198	3,226	3,972	- 5.1	0.1
30	27	33	Union of South Africa	6,255	8,401	6,859	3,329	3,530	- 18.4	0.1
40	42	34	Ghana	3,775	4,063	5,989	3,047	2,942	+ 47.4	0.1
31	34	35	Spain	6,220	5,727	5,596	2,880	2,716	- 2.3	0.1
44	35	26	China (except Taiwan)	3,125	5,721	5,304	3,609	1,695	- 7.3	0.1
46	37	37	Czechoslovakia	2,880	5,675	5,045	2,590	2,455	- 11.1	0.1
22	30	38	British East Africa	13,158	7,290	4,989	3,121	1,868	- 31.6	0.1
37	39	39	Argentina	4,414	4,626	4,704	2,003	2,701	+ 1.7	0.1
39	47	40	Alaska	3,932	3,792	4,619	1,691	2,928	+ 21.8	0.1

Additional countries included in leading forty in 1956

1	31	41	Honduras	1,666	7,079	4,575	3,234	1,341	- 35.4	0.1
34	40	43	Ecuador	5,187	4,498	4,428	1,641	2,787	- 1.6	0.1
19	21	1	Lebanon	17,920	19,601	43	14	29	- 99.8	3

1. Lower than 50th.
2. Included with British East Africa prior to 1956.
3. Less than 0.1%

TABLE V. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports

Country	Calendar year					1957	
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
United States	2,418,915	2,317,153	2,559,343	2,818,655	2,867,608	1,355,690	1,511,918
Alaska	1,120	1,272	1,221	3,128	2,809	1,963	846
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1,319	1,226	1,382	1,399	1,726	946	780
Greenland	194	299	86	176	76	0	76
Total, North America	2,421,558	2,319,950	2,562,031	2,823,358	2,872,219	1,358,599	1,513,620
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda	3,070	2,992	3,010	2,900	3,006	1,336	1,670
British Honduras	376	299	304	248	284	122	162
Bahamas	2,298	2,271	2,133	2,303	2,589	1,259	1,330
West Indies Federation	29,578	31,286	33,948	38,715	40,276	17,302	22,974
Barbados	(3,734)	(4,372)	(4,267)	(4,721)	(4,665)	(1,889)	(2,766)
Jamaica	(12,490)	(11,552)	(12,907)	(17,222)	(19,487)	(7,833)	(11,654)
Leeward and Windward Islands	(3,864)	(3,931)	(4,149)	(4,281)	(4,313)	(2,111)	(2,202)
Trinidad and Tobago	(9,490)	(11,425)	(12,625)	(12,491)	(11,811)	(5,459)	(6,352)
American Virgin Islands	178	119	190	130	126	73	53
Costa Rica	2,199	2,834	3,576	2,743	2,369	1,166	1,203
Cuba	16,124	17,455	13,910	15,371	16,889	7,400	9,489
Dominican Republic	3,993	4,269	4,168	4,985	5,024	2,446	2,578
El Salvador	1,901	1,526	1,808	2,295	2,415	1,315	1,100
French West Indies	26	24	23	17	39	14	25
Guatemala	2,234	2,021	2,508	3,003	3,207	1,528	1,681
Haiti	2,670	3,307	2,446	2,917	2,241	1,132	1,109
Honduras	556	471	588	868	1,061	577	484
Mexico	28,986	27,359	37,126	39,385	42,613	22,765	19,848
Netherlands Antilles	1,308	1,775	1,444	1,349	1,330	630	700
Nicaragua	1,354	1,653	1,769	1,402	1,542	759	783
Panama	4,380	4,057	2,824	7,748	30,665	20,800	9,865
Puerto Rico	7,753	7,757	9,715	10,421	12,610	5,702	6,908
Commonwealth Countries	35,322	36,849	39,395	44,166	46,155	20,019	26,136
Other Countries	73,662	74,628	82,095	92,634	122,130	66,304	55,826
Total Central America and Antilles	108,984	111,477	121,491	136,800	168,285	86,323	81,962
South America:							
British Guiana	4,777	4,080	2,967	4,351	5,069	2,346	2,723
Falkland Islands	41	4	274	11	3	1	2
Argentina	7,641	6,692	6,833	6,183	14,199	8,690	5,509
Bolivia	5,501	1,272	1,086	1,489	949	635	314
Brazil	37,561	45,096	11,520	13,026	25,798	10,619	15,179
Chile	3,945	3,130	3,820	4,420	4,361	2,368	1,993
Colombia	20,146	21,000	22,691	17,589	14,627	6,683	7,944
Ecuador	4,220	5,509	4,953	4,344	2,786	1,176	1,610
French Guiana	6	4	2	1	5	2	3
Paraguay	339	167	91	238	172	101	71
Peru	15,108	5,086	6,001	11,337	10,108	5,190	4,918
Surinam	712	911	971	1,025	829	433	396
Uruguay	2,912	2,784	2,355	2,758	3,789	1,961	1,828
Venezuela	36,485	30,973	30,756	34,335	39,844	14,447	25,397
Commonwealth Countries	4,818	4,984	3,241	4,362	5,071	2,347	2,724
Other Countries	134,575	122,625	91,080	96,745	117,468	52,305	65,163
Total, South America	139,393	126,709	94,320	101,107	122,540	54,652	67,888

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Continued

Country	Calendar year					1957	
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	665,232	653,408	769,313	812,706	737,530	338,481	399,049
Austria	5,136	2,857	6,025	5,214	6,712	3,333	3,379
Belgium and Luxembourg	69,510	54,987	53,384	57,852	60,402	27,470	32,932
Denmark	6,303	2,929	3,172	3,516	3,532	1,690	1,842
France	32,281	33,799	42,563	53,156	57,506	32,731	24,775
Germany, Federal Republic	83,858	86,899	90,751	134,098	151,939	65,213	86,726
Iceland	2,058	699	505	292	271	112	159
Ireland	13,356	8,821	12,808	10,144	8,399	5,031	3,368
Netherlands	42,382	39,777	47,689	54,559	69,849	29,546	40,303
Norway	37,278	43,813	47,031	57,682	55,548	27,214	28,334
Sweden	4,587	3,518	7,622	7,894	12,111	5,247	6,864
Switzerland	29,833	26,826	25,640	33,535	25,045	17,268	7,777
Commonwealth Countries	665,232	653,408	769,313	812,706	737,530	338,481	399,049
Other Countries	326,581	304,895	337,190	417,944	451,313	214,855	236,458
Total, North-Western Europe	991,813	958,303	1,106,502	1,230,650	1,188,844	553,336	635,508
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar	486	252	286	240	272	166	106
Malta	3,307	3,043	3,934	4,064	2,755	1,494	1,261
Greece	1,560	2,505	4,298	2,523	4,121	2,335	1,786
Italy	33,170	23,844	27,653	37,744	62,842	29,077	33,765
Portugal	3,991	2,118	2,554	1,696	2,605	1,408	1,197
Azores and Madeira	231	641	311	231	214	84	130
Spain	14,179	2,734	4,210	5,053	5,915	2,508	3,407
Commonwealth Countries	3,794	3,295	4,220	4,304	3,027	1,661	1,366
Other Countries	53,131	31,841	39,026	47,248	75,697	35,411	40,286
Total, Southern Europe	56,925	35,136	43,245	51,552	78,724	37,072	41,632
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria	3	8	2	105	119	3	116
Czechoslovakia	123	295	1,062	24,558	1,422	779	643
Finland	1,388	476	1,736	1,952	940	376	564
Germany, Eastern	0	1	2,261	1,458	25	25	1
Hungary	48	35	165	1,913	292	13	279
Poland	183	558	4,005	17,918	16,669	10,713	5,956
Roumania	94	74	397	124	429	169	260
U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	1	4,854	2,680	24,606	10,660	351	10,309
Yugoslavia	1,940	7,119	363	213	220	86	134
Total, Eastern Europe	3,779	13,420	12,671	72,846	30,775	12,515	18,260
Middle East:							
Aden	34	22	16	9	2	2	1
Arabia	2,644	1,594	1,244	1,942	1,664	1,031	633
Egypt	11,688	1,201	1,291	2,539	1,221	302	919
Ethiopia	55	118	73	121	140	33	107
Iran	753	757	644	790	1,717	998	719
Iraq	458	425	1,170	657	1,070	648	422
Israel	9,059	10,174	4,558	2,725	5,050	3,090	1,960
Italian Africa	1	1	1	6	6	6	0
Jordan	38	123	49	97	98	17	81
Lebanon	5,161	982	1,293	1,320	1,116	388	728
Libya	1,279	840	74	101	203	123	80
Sudan	17	8	4	74	213	179	34
Syria	578	1,169	1,045	719	812	416	396
Turkey	1,455	7,086	647	887	483	296	187
Commonwealth Countries	34	22	16	9	2	2	1
Other Countries	33,184	24,478	12,092	11,978	13,795	7,528	6,267
Total, Middle East	33,218	24,500	12,108	11,987	13,797	7,529	6,268

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports — Concluded

Country	Calendar year					1957	
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	3,307	3,147	2,671	3,341	3,213	2,243	970
Hong Kong	9,000	8,252	7,253	7,026	7,595	4,254	3,341
India	37,187	17,689	24,669	25,714	28,991	10,086	18,905
Malaya and Singapore	2,854	2,983	3,421	3,914	3,316	1,742	1,574
Pakistan	32,103	8,970	6,202	10,502	11,395	5,579	5,816
Other British East Indies	27	18	53	127	187	77	110
Afghanistan	150	55	20	14	88	21	67
Burma	444	212	480	288	244	74	170
China, except Taiwan	0	70	1,016	2,427	1,392	313	1,079
Taiwan	1,482	3,186	1,227	751	1,648	770	878
Indo-China	351	190	337	546	1,020	695	325
Indonesia	1,990	1,321	944	1,243	1,633	888	745
Japan	118,568	96,474	90,893	127,870	139,152	64,749	74,403
Korea	14,991	3,197	7,514	2,864	7,302	4,284	3,018
Philippines	13,872	15,863	18,136	18,060	17,540	8,518	9,022
Portuguese Asia	190	43	174	454	461	301	160
Thailand	1,509	1,767	2,341	1,936	2,046	1,129	917
Commonwealth Countries	84,477	41,060	44,269	50,625	54,697	23,982	30,715
Other Countries	153,547	122,378	123,083	156,453	172,525	81,744	90,781
Total, Other Asia	238,024	163,438	167,352	207,078	227,223	105,725	121,498
Other Africa:							
British East Africa ¹	348	375	602	415	788	497	291
Mauritius and Seychelles				108	146	45	101
Rhodesia and Nyasaland ²	2,220	3,945	4,323	4,679	4,956	2,213	2,743
Union of South Africa	50,763	39,883	56,026	64,616	48,441	25,596	22,845
Other British South Africa	15	7	5	6	1	1	3
Gambia	29	38	77	60	13	5	8
Ghana	1,749	2,313	1,461	1,481	1,254	692	562
Nigeria	942	1,452	890	750	1,510	1,381	129
Sierra Leone	235	356	598	614	493	299	194
Other British West Africa	1	33	33	40	24	12	12
Belgian Congo	3,349	3,628	3,534	2,786	2,623	1,250	1,373
French Africa	1,248	1,204	1,176	1,037	864	501	363
Liberia	3,145	4,071	2,456	1,781	1,553	1,473	80
Madagascar	64	41	71	47	31	24	7
Morocco	3,809	2,824	1,791	2,028	733	455	278
Portuguese East Africa	1,997	2,614	2,044	2,197	2,139	1,262	877
Portuguese West Africa		323	274	173	219	105	114
Canary Islands	23	1	0	3	0	0	0
Spanish Africa	59	17	2	11	15	6	9
Commonwealth Countries	56,300	48,402	64,014	72,769	57,625	30,740	26,885
Other Countries	13,695	14,724	11,348	10,064	8,178	5,074	3,104
Total, Other Africa	69,996	63,126	75,362	82,834	65,803	35,814	29,989
Oceania:							
Australia	39,629	45,768	58,482	47,747	48,883	25,034	23,849
Fiji	424	654	1,055	1,121	579	324	255
New Zealand	7,475	14,807	22,344	17,995	16,964	8,016	8,948
Other British Oceania	64	103	84	118	113	46	67
French Oceania	487	389	477	482	386	203	183
Hawaii	5,385	3,222	3,924	3,859	3,752	1,850	1,902
United States Oceania	253	269	335	212	209	101	108
Commonwealth Countries	47,591	61,332	81,965	66,980	66,539	33,420	33,119
Other Countries	6,125	3,880	4,736	4,554	4,346	2,154	2,192
Total, Oceania	53,716	65,212	86,701	71,534	70,885	35,574	35,311
Total, Commonwealth Countries	897,568	848,453	1,006,433	1,055,922	970,648	450,651	519,997
Total, United States and dependencies	2,433,614	2,329,792	2,574,728	2,836,405	2,887,114	1,365,378	1,521,736
Total, All Countries	4,117,406	3,881,272	4,281,784	4,789,746	4,839,094	2,287,140	2,551,954

1. Includes Nyasaland prior to 1954.

2. Northern and Southern Rhodesia only prior to 1954.

3. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade - Imports

Country	Calendar year					1957	
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
United States	3, 221, 214	2, 961, 380	3, 452, 178	4, 161, 667	3, 998, 549	2, 136, 019	1, 862, 530
Alaska	2, 961	7, 573	3, 932	3, 792	4, 619	1, 691	2, 928
St. Pierre and Miquelon	66	30	52	38	91	31	60
Greenland	0	13	13	10	55	5	50
Total, North America	3, 224, 247	2, 968, 996	3, 456, 175	4, 165, 506	4, 003, 315	2, 137, 745	1, 865, 570
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda	126	390	258	273	247	99	148
British Honduras	139	124	164	171	210	154	56
Bahamas	427	418	272	221	167	50	117
West Indies Federation	23, 408	31, 512	36, 099	42, 511	58, 430	31, 627	26, 803
Barbados	(2, 375)	(5, 358)	(8, 236)	(4, 634)	(7, 628)	(2, 808)	(4, 820)
Jamaica	(11, 761)	(15, 309)	(15, 567)	(24, 633)	(40, 210)	(20, 432)	(19, 778)
Leeward and Windward Islands	(1, 210)	(1, 250)	(2, 456)	(2, 193)	(2, 387)	(1, 888)	(499)
Trinidad and Tobago	(8, 062)	(9, 595)	(9, 840)	(11, 051)	(8, 205)	(6, 499)	(1, 706)
American Virgin Islands	0	1	1	0	5	5	1
Costa Rica	9, 472	7, 746	5, 948	3, 893	8, 606	3, 952	4, 654
Cuba	11, 654	9, 913	10, 025	12, 279	13, 866	6, 461	7, 405
Dominican Republic	5, 854	1, 663	1, 529	1, 346	1, 274	417	857
El Salvador	1, 389	951	2, 962	1, 133	1, 312	584	728
French West Indies	0	1	158	1	0	0	0
Guatemala	3, 259	5, 060	4, 545	3, 227	3, 470	2, 380	1, 090
Haiti	748	1, 570	1, 597	1, 683	1, 494	625	869
Honduras	4, 594	2, 589	1, 666	7, 079	4, 575	3, 234	1, 341
Mexico	15, 785	14, 033	28, 814	41, 699	21, 113	9, 438	11, 675
Netherlands Antilles	8, 154	20, 582	30, 722	38, 119	39, 269	13, 468	25, 801
Nicaragua	391	181	1, 429	655	555	206	349
Panama	3, 637	5, 850	9, 037	7, 585	7, 198	3, 226	3, 972
Puerto Rico	872	1, 203	1, 094	1, 054	972	428	544
Commonwealth Countries	24, 100	32, 444	36, 793	43, 175	59, 055	31, 928	27, 127
Other Countries	65, 810	71, 340	99, 526	119, 753	103, 708	44, 423	59, 285
Total Central America and Antilles	89, 910	103, 784	136, 319	162, 928	162, 762	76, 351	86, 411
South America:							
British Guiana	17, 800	20, 482	18, 307	20, 498	21, 003	8, 017	12, 986
Falkland Islands	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Argentina	8, 529	2, 738	4, 414	4, 626	4, 703	2, 003	2, 700
Bolivia	1, 415	267	19	88	148	32	116
Brazil	35, 047	31, 622	30, 747	34, 832	35, 325	16, 002	19, 323
Chile	1, 052	236	250	1, 704	1, 622	1, 411	211
Colombia	23, 215	24, 820	22, 220	23, 056	18, 190	9, 260	8, 930
Ecuador	2, 688	3, 763	5, 187	4, 498	4, 428	1, 641	2, 787
French Guiana	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Paraguay	260	520	237	142	278	82	196
Peru	2, 928	2, 264	869	2, 766	2, 799	1, 584	1, 215
Surinam	1, 345	2, 793	3, 646	3, 925	3, 899	1, 652	2, 247
Uruguay	2, 903	1, 025	483	1, 157	809	432	377
Venezuela	155, 147	167, 594	187, 277	208, 401	248, 145	123, 500	124, 645
Commonwealth Countries	17, 800	20, 483	18, 307	20, 498	21, 003	8, 017	12, 986
Other Countries	234, 532	237, 644	255, 349	285, 196	320, 345	157, 599	162, 746
Total, South America	252, 332	258, 127	273, 657	305, 693	341, 348	165, 615	175, 733

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade — Imports — Continued

Country	Calendar year					1957	
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	Jan. — June	July — Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	453,391	392,472	400,531	484,679	521,958	260,052	261,906
Austria	2,967	3,043	2,709	3,913	4,431	2,055	2,376
Belgium and Luxembourg	29,082	25,077	29,051	52,728	44,066	23,822	20,244
Denmark	2,175	3,463	4,269	6,182	8,616	3,163	5,453
France	22,267	22,046	25,016	32,600	36,183	16,981	19,202
Germany, Federal Republic	35,507	44,485	55,603	89,348	97,646	45,410	52,236
Iceland	80	59	8	9	47	6	41
Ireland	582	1,150	336	415	1,219	318	901
Netherlands	22,298	22,562	20,951	23,776	25,396	11,619	13,777
Norway	2,289	1,983	2,366	3,780	3,145	1,573	1,572
Sweden	8,341	9,175	12,152	17,303	15,568	8,767	6,801
Switzerland	20,437	19,151	19,365	22,301	24,660	11,148	13,512
Commonwealth Countries	453,391	392,472	400,531	484,679	521,958	260,052	261,906
Other Countries	147,026	152,194	171,827	252,357	260,978	124,862	136,116
Total, North-Western Europe	600,417	544,666	572,358	737,036	782,936	384,914	398,022
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar	0	1	1	1	7	6	1
Malta	67	67	62	53	87	35	52
Greece	224	231	280	274	456	195	261
Italy	14,271	15,006	18,502	24,967	33,012	12,963	20,049
Portugal	1,962	1,798	1,941	2,272	2,664	1,013	1,651
Azores and Madeira	179	193	200	164	149	59	90
Spain	4,619	5,566	6,220	5,727	5,596	2,880	2,716
Commonwealth Countries	67	68	63	54	94	41	53
Other Countries	21,253	22,794	27,142	33,405	41,878	17,109	24,769
Total, Southern Europe	21,320	22,861	27,204	33,459	41,971	17,151	24,820
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	1	1	3	4	1	1	1
Czechoslovakia	2,589	1,796	2,880	5,675	5,045	2,590	2,455
Finland	548	609	384	527	482	203	279
Germany, Eastern	959	721	572	779	707	262	445
Hungary	184	210	124	209	408	240	168
Poland	244	405	595	2,185	1,110	452	658
Roumania	7	3	1	3	1	1	1
U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	843	698	635	1,010	2,809	151	2,658
Yugoslavia	101	284	516	907	578	193	385
Total, Eastern Europe	5,476	4,727	5,709	11,300	11,140	4,091	7,049
Middle East:							
Aden	10	79	48	73	51	37	14
Arabia	2,196	2,225	6,986	24,712	34,317	5,242	29,075
Egypt	4,203	440	294	166	330	110	220
Ethiopia	44	97	90	125	63	28	35
Iran	1,025	1,385	2,064	1,057	546	211	335
Iraq	1,371	238	1,299	941	435	99	336
Israel	1,312	1,040	1,166	1,511	1,587	798	789
Italian Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	2	1	4	2	2
Lebanon	19,584	17,413	17,920	19,801	43	14	29
Libya	0	1	3	1	1	0	1
Sudan	60	57	97	97	45	13	32
Syria	56	23	1,059	1,351	242	131	111
Turkey	791	699	743	706	841	241	600
Commonwealth Countries	10	79	48	73	51	37	14
Other Countries	30,641	23,618	31,722	50,269	38,453	6,888	31,565
Total, Middle East	30,650	23,697	31,770	50,342	38,504	6,925	31,579

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade — Imports — Concluded

Country	Calendar year					1957	
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	Jan. — June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	14,461	12,527	15,581	16,564	14,916	7,731	7,185
Hong Kong	4,427	4,154	5,375	5,699	7,223	3,461	3,762
India	26,627	28,054	35,147	30,898	29,248	15,773	13,475
Malaya and Singapore	21,896	19,586	28,810	28,558	27,356	14,123	13,233
Pakistan	558	566	816	1,306	504	302	202
Other British East Indies	350	172	71	122	120	42	78
Afghanistan	42	9	6	0	0	0	0
Burma	2	79	7	1	9	1	9
China, except Taiwan	1,119	1,621	3,125	5,721	5,304	3,609	1,695
Taiwan	75	187	155	112	193	55	138
Indo-China	1	45	172	16	7	1	6
Indonesia	589	611	1,001	1,143	965	591	374
Japan	13,029	19,197	36,718	60,826	61,605	29,558	32,047
Korea	54	170	480	8	35	30	5
Philippines	2,986	4,001	2,027	2,467	3,976	2,662	1,314
Portuguese Asia	14	1	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	896	786	1,142	1,103	630	389	241
Commonwealth Countries	68,318	65,058	86,300	83,147	79,366	41,433	37,933
Other Countries	19,416	26,708	44,833	71,396	72,722	36,897	35,825
Total, Other Asia	87,734	91,766	131,133	154,544	152,088	78,329	73,759
Other Africa:							
British East Africa ²	9,393	15,852	13,158	7,289	4,989	3,121	1,868
Mauritius and Seychelles				7,758	10,278	2,165	8,113
Rhodesia and Nyasaland ³	3,864	1,161	482	720	1,095	528	567
Union of South Africa	4,616	5,911	6,255	8,401	6,859	3,329	3,530
Other British South Africa	8	3	1	8	2	2	1
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	3,159	1,986	3,775	4,063	5,989	3,047	2,942
Nigeria	1,584	866	858	986	2,355	1,061	1,294
Sierra Leone	2	7	8	18	9	5	4
Other British West Africa	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
Belgian Congo	2,247	1,489	2,673	2,744	3,338	1,475	1,863
French Africa	2,631	3,184	3,267	2,075	2,275	858	1,417
Liberia	372	135	214	441	7	0	7
Madagascar	8	304	14	38	23	11	12
Morocco	529	197	195	196	292	111	181
Portuguese East Africa		191	128	370	41	17	24
Portuguese West Africa	73	181	44	94	33	0	33
Canary Islands	30	26	25	24	20	10	10
Spanish Africa	2	0	16	1	2	2	0
Commonwealth Countries	22,626	25,787	24,536	29,244	31,577	13,257	18,320
Other Countries	5,891	5,707	6,575	5,983	6,031	2,484	3,547
Total, Other Africa	28,518	31,494	31,112	35,227	37,608	15,741	21,867
Oceania:							
Australia	23,464	24,657	26,295	26,310	28,728	8,010	20,718
Fiji	5,554	5,813	5,016	6,267	7,218	1,713	5,505
New Zealand	8,572	7,314	12,316	12,321	11,770	6,247	5,523
Other British Oceania	0	0	0	142	0	0	0
French Oceania	0	3	0	1	19	0	19
Hawaii	4,635	5,292	3,305	4,374	4,003	1,740	2,263
United States Oceania	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Commonwealth Countries	37,590	37,785	43,628	45,040	47,716	15,971	31,745
Other Countries	4,635	5,295	3,305	4,374	4,022	1,740	2,282
Total, Oceania	42,226	43,079	46,933	49,414	51,737	17,711	34,026
Total, Commonwealth Countries	623,902	574,174	610,205	705,911	760,819	370,736	390,083
Total, United States and dependencies	3,229,682	2,975,447	3,460,510	4,170,886	4,008,149	2,139,883	1,868,266
Total, All Countries	4,382,830	4,093,196	4,712,370	5,705,449	5,623,410	2,904,575	2,718,835

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Includes Nyasaland prior to 1954.

3. Northern and Southern Rhodesia only prior to 1954.

B. TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS AND LEADING COMMODITIES

TABLE VII. Domestic Exports to All Countries

Commodity rank in 1957	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1957		Change from 1956-57
		1955	1956	1957	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	752,348	974,964	831,579	395,365	436,214	- 14.7
2	Wheat.....	338,216	513,081	380,415	165,256	215,159	- 25.9
12	Barley.....	76,461	94,977	67,522	30,201	37,321	- 28.9
14	Whisky.....	60,862	68,660	66,994	24,663	42,331	- 2.4
16	Flax seed (chiefly for crushing).....	31,279	43,624	64,719	43,138	21,581	+ 48.4
18	Wheat flour.....	74,442	71,549	61,175	29,235	31,940	- 14.5
38	Oats.....	11,930	9,316	22,390	8,410	13,980	+140.3
40	Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	26,547	17,320	21,905	18,088	3,817	+ 26.5
	Animals and animal products	263,621	260,249	302,051	109,500	192,551	+ 16.1
17	Fish, fresh and frozen.....	55,263	59,594	63,186	25,324	37,862	+ 6.0
23	Cattle, chiefly for beef.....	3,922	630	41,678	1,197	40,481	+ 1
34	Fur skins, undressed.....	28,287	25,893	25,944	14,169	11,775	+ 0.2
36	Fish, cured.....	23,939	22,835	24,513	9,913	14,600	+ 7.3
	Fibres, textiles and products	22,816	22,568	27,162	11,522	15,640	+ 20.4
	Wood, wood products and paper	1,520,921	1,514,458	1,456,125	710,072	746,053	- 3.9
1	Newsprint paper.....	665,877	708,385	715,490	354,530	360,960	+ 1.0
3	Wood pulp.....	297,304	304,536	292,406	149,847	142,559	- 4.0
4	Planks and boards.....	385,313	326,445	281,681	131,999	149,682	- 13.7
21	Pulpwood.....	48,655	49,794	48,459	19,350	29,109	- 2.7
39	Plywoods and veneers.....	30,104	29,020	22,336	11,873	10,463	- 23.0
	Iron and its products	398,782	458,849	518,835	213,782	305,053	+ 13.1
8	Iron ore.....	99,814	144,443	152,281	33,365	118,916	+ 5.4
13	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts....	72,206	63,937	67,339	40,410	26,929	+ 5.3
19	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	35,789	47,130	57,177	28,500	28,677	+ 21.3
22	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets.....	33,695	20,749	42,226	11,554	30,672	+103.5
27	Rolling mill products.....	20,313	25,719	33,043	17,176	15,867	+ 28.5
31	Scrap iron and steel.....	20,936	30,427	28,620	9,206	19,414	- 5.9
33	Engines, internal combustion, and parts.....	17,391	17,614	26,735	12,390	14,345	+ 51.8
37	Automobiles, passenger.....	13,165	17,027	22,629	13,551	9,078	+ 32.9
	Non-ferrous metals and products ²	852,923	959,471	1,006,186	502,908	503,278	+ 4.9
5	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated.....	215,169	222,909	248,253	126,705	121,548	+ 11.4
6	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	210,971	234,806	229,386	126,036	103,350	- 2.3
7	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	163,924	194,206	162,109	84,065	78,044	- 16.5
10	Uranium ores and concentrates.....	26,533	45,777	127,935	45,289	82,646	+179.5
15	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated.....	70,558	74,011	64,921	34,896	30,025	- 12.3
30	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated.....	37,194	35,025	29,396	16,165	13,231	- 16.1
32	Platinum metals, unmanufactured.....	26,315	35,656	27,821	13,242	14,579	- 22.0
35	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	20,700	21,407	25,186	11,036	14,150	+ 17.7
	Non-metallic minerals and products	206,200	292,100	347,705	173,247	174,458	+ 19.0
9	Petroleum, crude and partly refined.....	36,253	103,923	140,975	79,976	60,999	+ 35.7
11	Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	94,804	99,895	107,058	47,998	59,060	+ 7.2
26	Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	26,942	28,389	33,911	16,682	17,229	+ 19.5
	Chemicals and allied products ²	183,507	182,854	195,303	99,123	96,180	+ 6.8
20	Fertilizers, chemical.....	56,296	49,211	48,958	26,755	22,203	- 0.5
29	Synthetic plastics, primary forms.....	27,365	26,577	29,642	14,286	15,356	+ 11.5
	Miscellaneous commodities	80,666	124,233	154,147	71,621	82,526	+ 24.1
24	Non-commercial items.....	25,227	34,000	40,954	17,333	23,621	+ 20.5
25	Aircraft and parts (except engines).....	19,906	49,545	39,910	10,678	29,232	- 19.4
28	Ships, sold.....	4,175	6,863	30,805	21,989	8,816	+348.9
	Total domestic exports to All Countries	4,281,784	4,789,746	4,839,094	2,287,140	2,551,954	+ 1.0
	Total of commodities itemized	3,534,042	3,974,905	4,018,083	1,896,476	2,121,607	
	Percent of domestic exports itemized	82.5	83.0	83.0	82.9	83.1	

1. Over 1000%.

2. Figures for 1955 and 1956 are adjusted for transfer of uranium ores and concentrates from chemicals to non-ferrous metals. See *Review of Foreign Trade, First Half Year, 1957*, Ch. IV, Tables 10 and 11, pp. 28 and 29.

TABLE VIII. Imports from All Countries

Commodity rank in 1957	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1957		Change from 1956-57
		1955	1956	1957	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	567,475	628,777	652,225	310,108	342,117	+ 3.7
14	Sugar, unrefined	52,312	55,828	75,632	28,722	46,910	+35.5
19	Coffee, green	57,010	62,657	59,120	30,741	28,379	- 5.6
25	Vegetables, fresh	38,352	43,694	41,614	27,441	14,173	- 4.8
27	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	44,110	40,610	39,101	21,602	17,499	- 3.7
35	Citrus fruits, fresh	29,903	32,596	32,864	16,835	16,029	+ 0.8
	Animals and animal products	107,802	122,154	124,617	62,898	61,719	+ 2.0
	Fibres, textiles and products	381,613	416,390	408,651	216,121	192,530	- 1.9
17	Cotton fabrics	53,400	62,130	65,049	36,877	23,172	+ 4.7
23	Cotton, raw	61,031	58,748	49,487	27,118	22,369	-15.8
24	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	39,039	44,793	47,034	21,983	25,051	+ 5.0
26	Wool fabrics	31,948	40,191	40,938	21,887	19,051	+ 1.9
	Wood, wood products and paper	195,959	228,208	225,888	112,912	112,976	- 1.0
18	Paperboard, paper and products	52,690	61,954	62,027	30,197	31,830	+ 0.1
33	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	34,794	34,435	35,727	17,407	18,320	+ 3.8
36	Logs, timber and lumber	32,773	40,555	31,582	17,457	14,125	-22.1
37	Books, printed	26,035	27,950	31,468	15,313	16,155	+12.6
	Iron and its products	1,605,968	2,231,354	2,131,030	1,199,487	931,543	- 4.5
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	445,875	628,521	631,599	348,568	283,031	+ 0.5
3	Automobile parts (except engines)	246,505	284,788	260,075	156,375	103,700	- 8.7
5	Rolling mill products	129,679	234,709	221,257	124,965	96,292	- 5.7
6	Pipes, tubes and fittings	50,290	123,088	147,727	79,297	68,430	+20.0
7	Tractors and parts	115,375	159,627	127,658	87,653	40,005	-20.0
8	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	100,917	120,986	123,370	70,848	53,022	+ 2.4
9	Automobiles, passenger	83,726	125,539	106,596	63,156	43,440	-15.1
15	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	62,874	72,522	74,572	48,217	26,355	+ 2.8
29	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	36,324	41,717	38,265	16,977	21,288	- 8.3
31	Iron ore	31,563	38,722	36,387	10,635	25,752	- 6.0
32	Tools	26,739	32,779	36,227	17,612	18,615	+10.5
33	Automobiles, freight	30,442	45,846	29,327	18,309	11,018	-36.0
	Non-ferrous metals and products	398,793	491,539	484,863	238,720	246,143	- 1.4
4	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	226,715	257,292	249,328	128,970	120,358	- 3.1
28	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum	21,473	24,635	38,831	15,949	22,882	+57.6
	Non-metallic minerals and products	663,684	765,971	777,661	357,545	420,116	+ 1.5
2	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	229,779	271,291	305,557	147,183	158,374	+12.6
11	Coal, bituminous	74,453	96,516	90,692	44,286	46,406	- 6.0
13	Fuel oils	77,754	81,799	76,204	26,989	49,215	- 6.8
30	Gasoline	35,831	35,217	37,184	12,941	24,243	+ 5.6
	Chemicals and allied products	260,499	288,586	293,821	150,842	142,979	+ 1.8
20	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	57,677	61,871	54,487	25,445	29,042	-11.9
22	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	41,072	47,092	49,747	27,005	22,742	+ 5.6
40	Drugs and medicines	25,018	26,560	28,729	16,310	12,419	+ 8.2
	Miscellaneous commodities	530,578	532,469	524,656	255,942	268,714	- 1.5
10	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	138,091	91,304	93,691	51,676	42,015	+ 2.6
12	Tourist purchases	71,467	75,205	77,403	29,554	47,849	+ 2.9
16	Non-commercial items	72,929	83,098	72,328	31,406	40,922	-13.0
21	Parcels of small value	41,639	49,371	51,982	26,060	25,922	+ 5.3
34	Refrigerators and freezers	43,935	44,622	35,113	22,558	12,555	-21.3
39	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	22,952	26,133	28,943	14,782	14,161	+10.8
	Total imports from All Countries	4,712,371	5,705,449	5,623,410	2,904,575	2,718,835	- 1.4
	Total of commodities itemized	3,094,991	3,786,991	3,735,422	1,977,306	1,758,116	
	Percent of imports itemized	65.7	66.4	66.4	68.1	64.7	

TABLE IX. Domestic Exports to the United States

Commodity rank in 1957	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1957		Change from 1956-57	United States share of item total 1957
		1955	1956	1957	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	160,528	199,334	191,715	78,829	112,886	- 3.8	23.1
11	Whisky	54,141	62,467	60,610	21,380	39,230	- 3.0	90.5
20	Barley	22,971	37,471	24,507	4,636	19,871	- 34.6	36.3
23	Oats	5,945	7,630	19,745	7,559	12,186	+158.8	88.2
29	Wheat	10,569	17,959	16,147	8,996	7,151	- 10.0	4.2
32	Fodders, n.o.p.	12,266	11,892	13,933	7,254	6,679	+ 17.2	82.5
	Animals and animal products	181,457	177,468	219,081	77,139	141,942	+ 23.4	72.5
10	Fish, fresh and frozen	54,460	58,696	62,370	25,066	37,304	+ 6.3	98.7
15	Cattle, chiefly for beef	3,807	566	41,609	1,190	40,419	+ 1	99.8
22	Fur skins, undressed	23,134	20,831	20,458	10,159	10,299	- 1.8	78.9
24	Molluscs and crustaceans	19,638	19,798	19,635	9,834	9,801	- 0.8	96.2
33	Beef and veal, fresh	2,241	3,292	13,083	1,421	11,662	+297.4	98.0
39	Pork, fresh	15,055	12,539	10,143	5,440	4,703	- 19.1	99.1
	Fibres, textiles and products	10,257	11,304	10,391	4,834	5,557	- 8.1	38.3
	Wood, wood products and paper	1,221,026	1,248,918	1,171,903	578,577	593,326	- 6.2	80.5
1	Newsprint paper	578,322	615,942	610,290	307,493	302,797	- 0.9	85.3
2	Wood pulp	233,797	245,081	235,258	118,369	116,889	- 4.0	80.5
3	Planks and boards	273,424	252,594	204,976	97,130	107,846	- 18.9	72.8
16	Pulpwood	39,457	41,277	39,458	17,316	22,142	- 4.4	81.4
26	Shingles	28,203	23,857	18,678	9,078	9,600	- 21.7	96.3
28	Plywoods and veneers	26,441	25,619	17,940	9,789	8,151	- 30.0	80.3
	Iron and its products	225,315	260,665	268,758	108,292	160,466	+ 3.1	51.8
7	Iron ore	79,713	113,516	110,180	25,931	84,249	- 2.9	72.4
12	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	60,582	52,801	57,650	35,246	22,404	+ 9.2	85.6
21	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	10,868	18,993	22,193	11,827	10,366	+ 16.8	38.8
27	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	11,701	9,899	18,400	8,219	10,181	+ 85.9	68.8
35	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	24,303	16,399	12,788	2,705	10,083	- 22.0	30.3
37	Ferro-alloys	9,095	14,129	11,732	5,794	5,938	- 17.0	63.1
	Non-ferrous metals and products ²	470,223	535,759	581,668	287,945	293,723	+ 8.6	57.8
4	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	145,829	143,512	152,871	82,129	70,742	+ 6.5	61.6
6	Uranium ores and concentrates	26,533	45,777	127,934	45,289	82,645	+179.5	100.0 ³
8	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	83,128	96,541	100,901	53,262	47,639	+ 4.5	44.0
9	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	76,590	98,299	69,837	39,436	30,401	- 29.0	43.1
14	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	47,478	54,681	41,640	22,238	19,402	- 23.8	64.1
31	Silver, unmanufactured	18,148	17,423	15,478	7,912	7,566	- 11.2	93.0
34	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	16,901	12,677	12,836	6,743	6,093	+ 1.3	43.7
38	Platinum metals, unmanufactured	11,703	15,039	10,171	4,799	5,372	- 32.4	36.6
40	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals	2,346	6,442	8,616	6,179	2,437	+ 33.7	83.7
	Non-metallic minerals and products	149,440	224,840	269,654	141,941	127,713	+ 19.9	77.6
5	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	36,253	103,033	140,672	79,976	60,696	+ 36.5	99.8
13	Asbestos, unmanufactured	53,250	52,018	51,023	26,224	24,799	- 1.9	47.7
18	Abrasives, artificial, crude	22,838	24,682	30,623	15,490	15,133	+ 24.1	90.3
36	Lime, plaster and cement	8,656	9,660	12,689	3,885	8,804	+ 31.4	98.9
	Chemicals and allied products ²	85,191	84,975	77,963	42,035	35,928	- 8.3	39.9
17	Fertilizers, chemical	44,575	41,920	38,676	21,615	17,061	- 7.7	79.0
	Miscellaneous commodities	55,906	75,392	76,474	36,097	40,377	+ 1.4	49.6
19	Non-commercial items	16,768	23,476	28,982	12,001	16,981	+ 23.5	70.8
25	Electrical energy	10,613	15,193	19,165	10,251	8,914	+ 26.1	100.0 ⁴
30	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	17,490	28,611	16,137	8,001	8,136	- 43.6	40.4
	Total domestic exports to the United States	2,559,343	2,818,655	2,867,608	1,355,690	1,511,918	+ 1.7	59.3
	Total of commodities itemized	2,239,232	2,472,232	2,540,034	1,197,262	1,342,772		
	Percent of domestic exports itemized	87.5	87.7	88.6	88.3	88.8		

1. Over 1000%.

2. Figures for 1955 and 1956 are adjusted for transfer of uranium ores and concentrates from chemicals to non-ferrous metals. See *Review of Foreign Trade*, First Half Year, 1957, Ch. IV, Tables 12 and 13, pp. 30 and 31.

3. A very small amount of uranium ores and concentrates was also exported to the United Kingdom.

4. A very small amount of electrical energy was also exported to Alaska.

TABLE X. Imports from the United States

Commodity rank in 1957	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1957		Change from 1956-57	United States share of item total 1957
		1955	1956	1957	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	269,514	321,765	323,380	161,308	162,072	+ 0.5	49.6
20	Vegetables, fresh	36,134	41,100	38,280	24,622	13,658	- 6.9	92.0
26	Citrus fruits, fresh	28,088	30,816	30,805	16,592	14,213	- 1	93.7
35	Soybeans	19,450	24,376	23,726	7,220	16,506	- 2.7	100.0 ²
40	Rubber products (except tires and footwear) ..	17,850	20,114	18,484	9,902	8,582	- 8.1	91.4
	Animals and animal products	66,943	73,065	71,809	40,267	31,542	- 1.7	57.6
	Fibres, textiles and products	190,962	190,054	209,338	114,530	94,808	+10.1	51.2
17	Cotton fabrics	40,273	44,314	46,510	27,004	19,506	+ 5.0	71.5
19	Cotton, raw	40,432	29,404	44,548	26,917	17,631	+51.5	90.0
37	Synthetic fabrics	19,846	20,378	21,290	10,177	11,113	+ 4.5	84.0
	Wood, wood products and paper	176,996	205,508	201,223	102,294	98,929	- 2.1	89.1
13	Paperboard, paper and products	49,665	57,505	57,460	28,239	29,221	- 0.1	92.9
24	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	33,422	32,834	33,772	16,554	17,218	+ 2.9	94.5
27	Logs, timber and lumber	30,935	38,568	30,159	16,841	13,318	-21.8	95.5
32	Books, printed	21,344	22,370	25,518	12,697	12,821	+14.1	81.1
	Iron and its products	1,432,479	1,939,666	1,802,069	1,028,428	773,641	- 7.1	84.6
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	397,631	561,795	552,023	309,289	242,734	- 1.7	87.4
2	Automobile parts (except engines)	243,152	280,248	254,275	153,283	100,992	- 9.3	97.8
4	Rolling mill products	110,089	170,873	169,236	93,147	76,089	- 1.0	76.5
5	Tractors and parts	111,748	156,425	121,781	83,894	37,887	-22.1	95.4
6	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	87,765	108,735	107,240	62,867	44,373	- 1.4	86.6
7	Pipes, tubes and fittings	33,586	89,380	105,832	57,358	48,474	+18.4	71.6
11	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	61,370	70,306	72,488	46,899	25,589	+ 3.1	97.2
12	Automobiles, passenger	63,548	88,154	55,538	37,579	17,959	-37.0	52.1
22	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	35,463	41,012	36,874	16,401	20,473	-10.1	96.4
25	Iron ore	30,473	36,556	32,593	9,851	22,742	-10.8	89.6
28	Tools	21,046	25,154	28,099	13,518	14,581	+11.7	77.6
30	Automobiles, freight	28,635	43,390	26,481	16,800	9,681	-39.0	90.3
39	Scrap iron and steel	14,078	36,292	19,352	8,925	10,427	-46.7	99.8
	Non-ferrous metals and products	289,037	343,180	328,765	168,942	159,823	- 4.2	67.8
3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	198,671	219,846	209,408	109,130	100,278	- 4.7	84.0
38	Brass, manufactured	16,712	19,429	19,746	10,284	9,462	+ 1.6	88.8
	Non-metallic minerals and products	350,550	390,618	391,324	184,905	206,419	+ 0.2	50.3
8	Coal, bituminous	74,439	96,515	90,692	44,286	46,406	- 6.0	100.0
21	Fuel oils	42,933	43,331	38,210	15,040	23,170	-11.8	50.1
29	Gasoline	24,307	22,816	26,973	8,943	18,030	+18.2	72.5
31	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	22,446	18,621	25,973	16,869	9,104	+39.5	8.5
36	Coal, anthracite	26,435	27,491	22,120	9,534	12,586	-19.5	90.0
	Chemicals and allied products	222,612	250,365	252,947	132,329	120,618	+ 1.0	86.1
15	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	39,271	45,319	47,464	25,925	21,539	+ 4.7	95.4
16	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	49,694	55,047	47,213	22,687	24,526	-14.2	86.7
34	Drugs and medicines	20,901	22,425	23,765	13,812	9,953	+ 6.0	82.7
	Miscellaneous commodities	453,085	447,445	417,694	203,016	214,678	- 6.6	79.6
9	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	124,583	84,184	78,573	40,692	37,881	- 6.7	83.9
10	Tourist purchases	68,969	72,625	74,051	28,544	45,507	+ 2.0	95.7
14	Parcels of small value	40,537	47,141	49,370	24,854	24,516	+ 4.7	95.0
18	Non-commercial items	58,430	65,156	44,703	18,389	26,314	-31.4	61.8
23	Refrigerators and freezers	43,024	43,683	33,951	21,781	12,170	-22.3	96.7
33	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	20,525	22,892	24,320	12,623	11,697	+ 6.2	84.0
	Total imports from the United States	3,452,178	4,161,667	3,998,549	2,136,019	1,862,530	- 3.9	71.1
	Total of commodities itemized	2,448,200	2,976,620	2,808,896	1,529,969	1,278,927		
	Percent of imports itemized	70.9	71.5	70.2	71.6	68.7		

1. Less than 0.1%.

2. A very small amount of soybeans was also imported from Hong Kong and Japan.

TABLE XI. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom

Commodity rank in 1957	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1957		Change from 1956-57	U.K. share of item total 1957
		1955	1956	1957	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	272, 142	308, 731	242, 028	117, 247	124, 781	- 21. 6	29. 1
1	Wheat	148, 274	176, 850	129, 602	53, 318	76, 284	- 26. 7	34. 1
9	Flax seed (chiefly for crushing)	5, 351	19, 777	21, 615	12, 348	9, 267	+ 9. 3	33. 4
10	Wheat flour	18, 464	21, 045	20, 373	9, 012	11, 361	- 3. 2	33. 3
11	Barley	43, 832	37, 128	19, 708	9, 187	10, 521	- 46. 9	29. 2
14	Oil seed cake and meal	15, 077	20, 375	16, 594	9, 285	7, 309	- 18. 6	93. 9
15	Tobacco, unmanufactured	22, 332	12, 824	16, 374	15, 150	1, 224	+ 27. 7	74. 8
22	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	2, 217	3, 781	4, 852	2, 777	2, 075	+ 28. 3	62. 3
24	Soybeans	2, 482	3, 026	3, 948	2, 570	1, 378	+ 30. 5	96. 8
36	Apples, fresh	2, 353	2, 254	2, 090	1, 004	1, 086	- 7. 3	33. 9
	Animals and animal products	17, 859	21, 569	20, 991	6, 549	14, 442	- 3. 1	6. 9
19	Fish, canned	4, 473	7, 216	5, 924	162	5, 762	- 17. 9	42. 7
23	Fur skins, undressed	4, 653	4, 225	4, 311	3, 166	1, 145	+ 2. 0	16. 6
32	Cheese	3, 630	3, 677	2, 699	526	2, 173	- 26. 6	87. 7
37	Tallow	137	1, 316	2, 077	671	1, 406	+ 57. 8	42. 4
38	Hides and skins (except furs)	1, 383	1, 757	2, 061	682	1, 379	+ 17. 3	17. 0
	Fibres, textiles and products	1, 779	1, 880	4, 380	1, 421	2, 959	+133. 0	16. 1
34	Synthetic thread and yarn	209	40	2, 415	741	1, 674	+ 1	41. 8
	Wood, wood products and paper	157, 983	135, 331	142, 310	61, 991	80, 319	+ 5. 2	9. 8
5	Newsprint paper	33, 013	41, 532	44, 009	20, 412	23, 597	+ 6. 0	6. 2
6	Planks and boards	70, 420	40, 103	41, 517	16, 394	25, 123	+ 3. 5	14. 7
7	Wood pulp	34, 814	29, 763	28, 662	13, 495	15, 167	- 3. 7	9. 8
17	Pulpboard and paperboard	3, 106	7, 425	8, 749	4, 648	4, 101	+ 17. 8	56. 1
25	Plywoods and veneers	3, 029	2, 980	3, 866	1, 823	2, 043	+ 29. 7	17. 3
26	Pulpwood	4, 341	3, 727	3, 799	694	3, 105	+ 1. 9	7. 8
35	Posts, poles and piling	2, 778	1, 934	2, 405	575	1, 830	+ 24. 4	28. 3
40	Railway ties	1, 867	1, 303	1, 696	615	1, 081	+ 30. 2	77. 9
	Iron and its products	30, 486	37, 683	42, 522	13, 495	29, 027	+ 12. 8	8. 2
8	Iron ore	9, 013	18, 507	24, 284	4, 353	19, 931	+ 31. 2	15. 9
20	Rolling mill products	3, 328	5, 104	5, 253	2, 874	2, 379	+ 2. 9	15. 9
21	Ferro-alloys	3, 364	5, 734	5, 127	2, 944	2, 183	- 10. 6	27. 6
31	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1, 123	2, 942	2, 941	1, 549	1, 392	- 2	5. 1
33	Scrap iron and steel	5, 863	3, 126	2, 493	513	1, 980	- 20. 2	8. 7
	Non-ferrous metals and products	247, 783	264, 336	236, 914	119, 691	117, 223	- 10. 4	23. 5
2	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	99, 044	107, 871	78, 958	42, 622	36, 336	- 26. 8	34. 4
3	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	52, 390	56, 895	59, 576	27, 674	31, 902	+ 4. 7	36. 8
4	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	40, 157	41, 541	45, 374	20, 905	24, 469	+ 9. 2	18. 3
12	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	20, 287	15, 790	19, 567	11, 304	8, 263	+ 23. 9	30. 1
13	Platinum metals, unmanufactured	14, 540	20, 203	17, 273	8, 092	9, 181	- 14. 5	62. 1
16	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	12, 946	13, 438	9, 372	5, 510	3, 862	- 30. 3	31. 7
	Non-metallic minerals and products	18, 549	19, 207	16, 258	6, 286	9, 972	- 15. 4	4. 7
18	Asbestos, unmanufactured	9, 476	10, 035	8, 009	3, 531	4, 478	- 20. 2	7. 5
28	Carbon and graphite electrodes	1, 849	2, 259	3, 366	1, 165	2, 201	+ 49. 0	91. 8
29	Abrasives, artificial, crude	4, 090	3, 675	3, 276	1, 192	2, 084	- 10. 9	9. 7
	Chemicals and allied products	19, 945	21, 283	28, 480	10, 541	17, 939	+ 33. 8	14. 6
27	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	2, 896	1, 126	3, 798	897	2, 901	+237. 3	12. 8
30	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	4, 534	3, 466	3, 135	1, 295	1, 840	- 9. 5	30. 5
	Miscellaneous commodities	2, 787	2, 587	3, 646	1, 258	2, 388	+ 40. 9	2. 4
39	Non-commercial items	1, 671	1, 593	1, 771	677	1, 094	+ 11. 2	4. 3
	Total domestic exports to the United Kingdom	769, 313	812, 706	737, 530	338, 481	399, 049	- 9. 3	15. 2
	Total of commodities itemized	714, 806	757, 363	682, 919	316, 352	366, 567		
	Percent of domestic exports itemized	92. 9	93. 2	92. 6	93. 5	91. 9		

1. Over 1000%.

2. Less than 0.1%.

TABLE XII. Imports from the United Kingdom

Commodity rank in 1957	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1957		Change from 1956-57	U.K. share of item total 1957
		1955	1956	1957	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
	Agricultural and vegetable products	29,341	29,927	31,662	11,941	19,721	+ 5.8	5.0
14	Whisky	6,885	7,355	7,558	2,918	4,640	+ 2.8	79.7
20	Confectionery, including candy	5,118	5,003	5,373	2,015	3,358	+ 7.4	53.2
33	Cereal foods and bakery products	2,957	2,717	3,420	1,147	2,273	+ 25.9	48.3
	Animals and animal products	13,251	15,208	15,904	7,413	8,491	+ 4.6	12.8
23	Leather, unmanufactured	4,007	4,715	4,536	2,298	2,238	- 3.8	46.6
34	Leather footwear and parts	2,518	2,966	3,185	1,608	1,577	+ 7.4	43.3
37	Fur skins, undressed	2,738	3,253	2,930	1,084	1,846	- 9.9	14.0
	Fibres, textiles and products	95,396	103,588	102,510	54,817	47,693	- 1.0	25.1
2	Wool fabrics	28,504	35,262	33,420	18,282	15,138	- 5.2	81.6
7	Wool noils and tops	14,151	13,540	15,257	8,508	6,749	+ 12.7	98.0
9	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	13,774	14,988	15,114	6,754	8,360	+ 0.8	32.1
16	Cotton fabrics	5,074	5,527	6,239	3,354	2,885	+ 12.9	9.6
21	Cloth, coated and impregnated	5,944	4,755	4,628	2,462	2,166	- 2.7	27.1
22	Carpets and mats, wool	3,566	4,337	4,537	2,304	2,233	+ 4.6	39.1
24	Cotton yarns, threads and cords	4,271	5,490	4,508	2,586	1,922	- 17.9	47.6
35	Wool yarns and warps	3,383	3,225	3,168	1,626	1,542	- 1.8	82.8
	Wood, wood products and paper	5,813	6,277	6,638	2,878	3,760	+ 5.8	2.9
38	Books, printed	2,226	2,602	2,881	1,182	1,699	+ 10.7	9.2
	Iron and its products	111,993	162,939	195,572	99,170	96,402	+ 20.0	9.2
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	30,199	39,894	47,186	23,367	23,819	+ 18.3	7.5
3	Automobiles, passenger	15,199	23,285	31,351	15,899	15,452	+ 34.6	29.4
5	Pipes, tubes and fittings	8,236	17,922	27,042	12,592	14,450	+ 50.9	18.3
6	Rolling mill products	8,331	21,389	20,263	10,864	9,399	- 5.3	9.2
11	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	12,684	11,438	14,039	7,353	6,686	+ 22.7	11.3
15	Castings and forgings	4,241	5,324	7,218	3,196	4,022	+ 35.6	40.8
17	Wire and wire products	4,025	5,282	6,154	3,445	2,709	+ 16.5	48.1
19	Tractors and parts	3,239	2,816	5,499	3,479	2,020	+ 95.3	4.3
26	Automobile parts (except engines)	3,020	3,523	4,179	2,312	1,867	+ 18.6	1.6
29	Hardware, n.o.p.	1,964	2,677	3,865	1,947	1,918	+ 44.4	20.5
31	Tools	2,687	3,755	3,612	1,750	1,862	- 3.8	10.0
39	Bicycles, tricycles and parts	2,307	3,054	2,630	1,679	951	- 13.9	84.8
	Non-ferrous metals and products	50,839	72,757	64,663	30,751	33,912	- 11.1	13.3
4	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	20,941	28,113	27,659	14,460	13,199	- 1.6	11.0
8	Platinum metals	15,518	19,140	15,195	7,316	7,879	- 20.6	98.5
30	Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures	1,757	2,693	3,680	1,187	2,493	+ 36.7	20.0
32	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,811	7,346	3,438	762	2,676	- 53.2	36.3
36	Non-ferrous wire, n.o.p.	1,341	3,251	2,937	1,886	1,051	- 9.7	38.2
	Non-metallic minerals and products	32,009	34,012	30,051	13,862	16,189	- 11.6	3.9
13	Pottery and chinaware	11,323	11,737	10,386	5,260	5,126	- 11.5	66.8
25	Glass plate and sheet	4,784	5,692	4,247	2,120	2,127	- 25.4	24.8
	Chemicals and allied products	22,626	22,639	23,168	11,042	12,126	+ 2.3	7.9
18	Pigments	4,878	4,860	5,643	2,817	2,826	+ 16.1	31.0
28	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	5,173	4,542	4,142	1,688	2,454	- 8.8	7.6
	Miscellaneous commodities	39,264	37,333	51,790	28,180	23,610	+ 38.7	9.9
10	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	13,130	6,811	14,937	10,869	4,068	+119.3	15.9
12	Non-commercial items	5,864	6,710	12,630	6,077	6,553	+ 88.2	17.5
27	Containers, n.o.p.	2,680	4,027	4,151	2,117	2,034	+ 3.1	35.0
40	Toys and sporting goods	2,517	2,298	2,555	954	1,601	+ 11.2	14.2
	Total imports from the United Kingdom	400,531	484,679	521,958	260,052	261,906	+ 7.7	9.3
	Total of commodities itemized	292,965	363,314	401,392	203,524	197,868		
	Percent of imports itemized	73.1	75.0	76.9	78.3	75.5		

TABLE XIII. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

Commodity rank in 1957	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1957		Change from 1956-57	Europe's share of item total 1957
		1955	1956	1957	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	141,787	283,403	227,443	123,098	104,345	- 19.7	27.4
1	Wheat	96,871	230,790	158,171	73,033	85,138	- 31.5	41.6
3	Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	20,476	17,456	31,522	25,224	6,298	+ 80.6	48.7
11	Rape seed	1	2,147	13,457	7,886	5,571	+526.8	96.9
13	Barley	3,856	9,476	9,461	8,812	649	- 0.2	14.0
25	Tobacco, unmanufactured	610	1,314	2,503	1,105	1,398	+ 90.5	11.4
28	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	2,487	3,780	2,191	1,670	521	- 42.0	28.2
30	Whisky	1,940	1,542	1,968	1,010	958	+ 27.6	2.9
39	Rye	6,930	9,623	1,229	1,229	0	- 87.2	25.9
	Animals and animal products	18,410	14,240	15,888	6,731	9,157	+ 11.6	5.3
16	Hides and skins (except furs)	3,060	2,676	5,147	2,135	3,012	+ 92.3	42.4
22	Fish, cured	3,536	2,271	2,938	628	2,310	+ 29.4	12.0
36	Fish, canned	3,296	1,839	1,372	666	706	- 25.4	9.9
37	Meats cooked and meats, n.o.p.	1,232	1,254	1,369	629	740	+ 9.2	29.3
40	Fur skins, undressed	488	828	1,152	826	326	+ 39.1	4.4
	Fibres, textiles and products	5,023	2,781	3,633	2,035	1,598	+ 30.6	13.4
29	Rags and waste, textile	2,455	1,498	2,176	1,080	1,096	+ 45.3	37.6
	Wood, wood products and paper	31,075	22,135	23,522	10,486	13,036	+ 6.3	1.6
12	Wood pulp	15,212	11,219	10,358	5,701	4,657	- 7.7	3.5
15	Pulpwood	4,857	4,790	5,202	1,340	3,862	+ 8.6	10.7
19	Newsprint	8,341	3,757	4,854	1,882	2,972	+ 29.2	0.7
26	Planks and boards	1,797	1,501	2,242	1,192	1,049	+ 49.3	0.8
	Iron and its products	31,407	40,039	62,011	18,882	43,129	+ 54.9	12.0
8	Iron ore	7,500	10,344	15,475	2,608	12,867	+ 49.6	10.2
9	Scrap iron and steel	8,923	14,813	15,359	4,488	10,871	+ 3.7	53.7
10	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	2,990	456	14,348	3,468	10,880	+ 2	34.0
17	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	3,271	4,513	4,991	2,488	2,503	+ 10.6	8.7
20	Rolling mill products	2,195	2,917	4,605	1,908	2,697	+ 57.9	13.9
32	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	2,595	1,569	1,745	1,024	721	+ 11.2	2.6
34	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	1,153	1,527	1,642	1,104	538	+ 7.5	6.1
35	Automobiles, passenger	267	1,007	1,460	860	600	+ 45.0	6.5
	Non-ferrous metals and products	88,580	99,735	116,802	56,981	59,821	+ 17.1	11.6
2	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	28,207	36,566	48,229	22,930	25,299	+ 31.9	19.4
5	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	28,326	27,527	24,682	11,858	12,824	- 10.3	15.2
6	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	14,326	15,178	24,227	14,598	9,629	+ 59.6	10.6
18	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	1,384	5,386	4,861	1,605	3,256	- 9.7	87.7
21	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	6,987	5,279	4,474	1,744	2,730	- 15.2	15.2
27	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,566	659	2,203	355	1,848	+234.3	8.7
31	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	1,908	2,622	1,802	573	1,229	- 31.3	2.8
38	Metallic scrap, n.o.p.	1,576	2,290	1,354	1,023	331	- 40.9	33.6
	Non-metallic minerals and products	19,540	24,440	34,056	13,530	20,526	+ 39.3	9.8
4	Asbestos, unmanufactured	17,812	21,504	29,846	11,147	18,699	+ 38.8	27.9
	Chemicals and allied products	36,576	37,088	40,115	21,920	18,195	+ 8.2	20.5
14	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	5,851	8,763	7,110	3,329	3,781	- 18.9	24.0
24	Drugs and medicines	1,310	1,059	2,525	1,295	1,230	+138.4	37.8
	Miscellaneous commodities	3,679	4,032	25,915	4,087	21,828	+542.7	16.8
7	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	228	580	20,040	295	19,745	+ 2	50.2
23	Non-commercial items	1,942	2,243	2,551	1,200	1,351	+ 13.7	6.2
33	Ships, sold	762	0	1,724	1,724	0	+ 2	5.6
	Total domestic exports to Europe	376,078	527,893	549,387	257,750	291,637	+ 4.1	11.4
	Total of commodities itemized	318,523	474,563	492,564	227,672	264,892		
	Percent of domestic exports itemized	84.7	89.9	89.7	88.3	90.8		

1. Not listed separately prior to 1956.

2. Over 1000%.

TABLE XIV. Imports from Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

Commodity rank in 1957	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1957		Change from 1956-57	Europe's share of item total 1957
		1955	1956	1957	Jan.- June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	25,530	27,456	28,682	10,210	18,472	+ 4.5	4.4
15	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	2,497	3,466	3,773	673	3,100	+ 8.9	16.7
18	Wines	2,554	3,077	3,547	1,319	2,228	+ 15.3	66.8
20	Fruits, canned and preserved	3,230	3,204	3,031	1,260	1,771	- 5.4	14.7
24	Florist and nursery stock	2,193	2,406	2,766	1,143	1,623	+ 15.0	42.6
33	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1,856	1,531	2,261	613	1,648	+ 47.7	39.5
39	Brandy	1,423	1,636	1,939	705	1,234	+ 18.5	72.1
	Animals and animal products	10,294	11,025	13,838	4,652	9,186	+ 25.5	11.1
17	Cheese	2,931	3,381	3,741	1,637	2,104	+ 10.6	83.8
36	Fur skins, undressed	1,402	1,613	2,078	282	1,796	+ 28.8	9.9
	Fibres, textiles and products	26,643	33,890	37,606	19,107	18,499	+ 11.0	9.2
8	Wool fabrics	2,409	3,727	6,188	3,049	3,139	+ 66.0	15.1
9	Carpets and mats, wool	5,222	5,925	5,352	2,572	2,780	- 9.7	46.1
11	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	3,419	4,705	5,088	2,085	3,003	+ 8.1	10.8
13	Cotton fabrics	3,495	5,137	4,970	2,935	2,035	- 3.3	7.6
23	Synthetic fabrics	1,469	2,138	2,777	1,365	1,412	+ 29.9	11.0
	Wood, wood products and paper	8,871	10,967	12,043	5,178	6,865	+ 9.8	5.3
21	Books, printed	2,441	2,954	3,028	1,414	1,614	+ 2.5	9.6
29	Corkwood and products	2,665	2,462	2,514	1,088	1,426	+ 2.1	56.8
34	Paperboard, paper and products	842	1,992	2,208	925	1,283	+ 10.8	3.6
	Iron and its products	51,530	108,090	113,837	61,204	52,633	+ 5.3	5.3
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	17,077	25,289	30,648	15,074	15,574	+ 21.2	4.9
2	Rolling mill products	9,103	37,472	28,593	18,347	10,246	- 23.7	12.9
3	Automobiles, passenger	4,979	14,101	19,706	9,677	10,029	+ 39.7	18.5
7	Pipes, tubes and fittings	4,685	7,654	7,702	4,704	2,998	+ 0.6	5.2
14	Tools	2,716	3,370	3,856	2,017	1,839	+ 14.4	10.6
27	Ball and roller bearings	2,019	2,919	2,568	1,631	937	- 12.0	12.8
28	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	448	711	2,554	598	1,956	+259.2	2.1
	Non-ferrous metals and products	22,786	31,678	34,297	13,553	20,744	+ 8.3	7.1
5	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	6,251	8,407	10,282	4,562	5,720	+ 22.3	4.1
6	Clocks, watches and parts	7,608	9,295	9,906	4,306	5,600	+ 6.6	74.2
16	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	3,489	3,469	3,757	1,809	1,948	+ 8.3	44.0
19	Cryolite	728	4,180	3,284	346	2,938	- 21.4	99.3
	Non-metallic minerals and products	20,341	28,154	19,587	8,317	11,270	- 30.4	2.5
10	Glass, plate and sheet	5,317	7,881	5,094	2,191	2,903	- 35.4	29.7
12	Diamonds, unset	4,631	5,277	4,988	2,588	2,400	- 5.5	57.3
38	Glass, cut, pressed or blown	1,164	1,646	1,974	696	1,278	+ 19.9	9.2
40	Glass products, n.o.p.	901	1,447	1,738	818	920	+ 20.1	19.6
	Chemicals and allied products	12,620	13,469	15,860	6,588	9,272	+ 17.8	5.4
22	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	2,142	2,107	2,901	1,023	1,878	+ 37.7	5.3
25	Dyeing and tanning materials	2,767	2,655	2,641	1,500	1,141	- 0.5	22.0
35	Drugs and medicines	1,491	1,609	2,151	1,109	1,042	+ 33.7	7.5
37	Fertilizers, chemical	1,763	1,743	2,049	455	1,594	+ 17.6	15.0
	Miscellaneous commodities	25,728	31,919	37,026	16,936	20,090	+ 16.0	7.1
4	Non-commercial items	6,961	9,579	12,588	6,138	6,450	+ 31.4	17.4
26	Containers, n.o.p.	1,740	2,394	2,629	1,123	1,506	+ 9.8	22.2
30	Cameras and parts (except X-rays)	1,938	2,348	2,512	1,152	1,360	+ 7.0	33.2
31	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	1,503	1,862	2,411	1,105	1,306	+ 29.5	8.3
32	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p.	1,918	2,337	2,360	1,147	1,213	+ 1.0	33.7
	Total imports from Europe	204,343	296,647	312,777	145,745	167,032	+ 5.4	5.6
	Total of commodities itemized	133,387	209,106	224,153	107,181	116,972		
	Percent of imports itemized	65.3	70.5	71.7	73.5	70.0		

TABLE XV. Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity rank in 1957	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1957		Change from 1956-57	C'wealth share of item total 1957
		1955	1956	1957	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products.....	46,977	48,133	39,586	17,744	21,842	- 17.8	4.8
4	Wheat.....	20,663	21,319	15,354	5,041	10,313	- 28.0	4.0
6	Wheat flour.....	14,900	15,542	12,678	6,772	5,906	- 18.4	20.7
19	Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	3,605	3,175	3,015	1,826	1,189	- 5.0	13.8
37	Whisky.....	895	854	885	467	418	+ 3.6	1.3
38	Fodders, n.o.p.	1,017	1,036	840	471	369	- 18.9	5.0
39	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	633	743	787	368	419	+ 5.9	43.6
40	Vegetables, fresh	672	985	781	385	396	- 20.7	13.9
	Animals and animal products.....	19,469	20,161	19,646	8,867	10,779	- 2.6	6.5
11	Fish, cured.....	5,478	5,701	6,353	2,911	3,442	+ 11.4	25.9
13	Fish, canned	5,333	5,074	4,640	2,327	2,313	- 8.6	33.5
26	Leather, unmanufactured.....	876	1,122	1,582	792	790	+ 41.0	16.2
27	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated.....	1,294	1,996	1,307	601	706	- 34.5	17.3
30	Pork and beef, pickled	1,416	1,390	1,159	573	586	- 16.6	95.3
31	Tallow	1,293	1,228	1,088	275	813	- 11.4	22.2
	Fibres, textiles and products	3,331	3,371	4,161	1,435	2,726	+ 23.4	15.3
29	Cotton fabrics	871	721	1,221	410	811	+ 69.3	88.2
36	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	943	822	938	289	649	+ 14.1	32.9
	Wood, wood products and paper.....	64,433	52,645	55,566	27,129	28,437	+ 5.5	3.8
1	Planks and boards	32,964	24,791	23,866	12,692	11,174	- 3.7	8.5
2	Newsprint paper.....	22,511	19,735	22,785	10,184	12,601	+ 15.5	3.2
20	Wood pulp	2,345	2,030	2,737	1,523	1,214	+ 34.8	0.9
33	Wrapping paper.....	911	830	986	382	604	+ 18.8	28.5
35	Bond and writing paper, uncut.....	1,338	1,052	955	401	554	- 9.2	50.3
	Iron and its products.....	67,942	67,449	61,258	30,626	30,632	- 9.2	11.8
3	Automobiles, passenger	12,187	12,328	16,058	9,920	6,138	+ 30.3	71.0
7	Automobile parts (except engines)	17,847	17,459	10,551	5,905	4,646	- 39.6	81.4
8	Rolling mill products	2,827	3,966	8,631	2,101	6,530	+117.6	26.1
9	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	5,919	5,434	7,681	3,598	4,083	+ 41.4	13.4
14	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	2,168	3,527	4,200	1,733	2,467	+ 19.1	15.7
17	Automobiles, freight	5,772	4,600	3,927	2,508	1,419	- 14.6	87.6
21	Pipes, tubes and fittings	860	708	2,425	1,458	967	+242.5	22.4
23	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	2,014	1,892	1,869	829	1,040	- 1.2	2.8
25	Tools	987	1,278	1,673	918	755	+ 30.9	57.6
	Non-ferrous metals and products.....	22,602	19,123	27,429	15,232	12,197	+ 43.4	2.7
5	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	9,031	7,461	13,098	8,706	4,392	+ 75.6	5.7
10	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	4,270	4,083	6,798	2,780	4,018	+ 66.5	27.0
16	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	5,712	4,335	4,100	2,344	1,756	- 5.4	2.5
	Non-metallic minerals and products	5,923	4,699	6,711	2,395	4,316	+ 42.8	1.9
15	Asbestos, unmanufactured	3,851	2,754	4,146	1,797	2,349	+ 50.5	3.9
	Chemicals and allied products	9,910	11,320	14,612	7,661	6,951	+ 29.1	7.5
18	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	3,757	3,335	3,799	2,220	1,579	+ 13.9	12.8
24	Fertilizers, chemical	60	50	1,751	778	973	+ 1	3.6
32	Synthetic resin manufactures	577	747	1,050	549	501	+ 40.6	41.7
34	Drugs and medicines.....	868	848	978	418	560	+ 15.3	14.7
	Miscellaneous commodities	9,342	26,459	12,546	6,112	6,434	- 52.6	8.1
12	Non-commercial items	3,076	4,892	5,538	2,559	2,979	+ 13.2	13.5
22	Packages	2,988	3,011	1,972	1,248	724	- 34.5	75.6
28	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	709	15,310	1,279	661	618	- 91.6	3.2
	Total domestic exports to the Commonwealth.....	249,929	253,360	241,516	117,202	124,314	- 4.7	5.0
	Total of commodities itemized	205,438	208,164	205,481	101,720	103,761		
	Percent of domestic exports itemized	82.2	82.2	85.1	86.8	83.5		

1. Over 1000%.

TABLE XVI. Imports from the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity rank in 1957	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1957		Change from 1956-57	C'wealth share of item total 1957
		1955	1956	1957	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	131,466	131,764	144,999	63,890	81,109	+ 10.0	22.2
1	Sugar, unrefined	45,917	49,455	65,180	24,573	40,607	+ 31.8	86.2
3	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	27,145	23,170	22,233	12,080	10,153	- 4.0	56.9
4	Tea, black	22,970	23,001	21,569	13,274	8,295	- 6.2	89.2
7	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	5,439	6,627	5,542	1,540	4,002	- 16.4	26.4
8	Fruits, dried	5,014	4,468	5,102	411	4,691	+ 14.2	38.4
9	Cocoa beans, not roasted	3,623	3,892	4,781	2,478	2,303	+ 22.8	68.5
12	Coffee, green	3,871	5,595	4,048	2,564	1,484	- 27.6	6.8
13	Nuts	5,621	4,246	3,929	1,669	2,260	- 7.5	18.2
15	Molasses and syrups	2,596	2,337	3,286	1,047	2,239	+ 40.6	59.2
22	Rum	1,319	1,667	1,615	605	1,010	- 3.1	43.8
24	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,406	705	1,195	520	675	+ 69.5	5.8
25	Spices	1,317	1,155	1,083	618	465	- 6.2	43.0
27	Wines	870	869	980	412	568	+ 12.8	18.4
28	Rubber footwear and parts	1,441	1,191	877	561	316	- 26.4	32.3
32	Brandy	450	461	617	220	397	+ 33.8	23.0
37	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	18	285	452	250	202	+ 58.6	7.9
	Animals and animal products	12,171	12,014	12,735	5,686	7,049	+ 6.0	10.2
10	Sausage casings	3,209	5,291	4,599	2,119	2,480	- 13.1	95.0
19	Meats, canned	2,823	1,946	2,562	616	1,946	+ 31.7	42.5
20	Mutton and lamb, fresh	2,363	1,838	2,016	1,596	420	+ 9.7	83.3
33	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	67	240	595	305	290	+147.9	52.2
34	Beef and veal, fresh	603	188	581	145	436	+209.0	23.1
40	Meat extracts	240	398	385	91	294	- 3.3	61.9
	Fibres, textiles and products	29,186	31,561	27,603	14,536	13,067	- 12.5	6.8
5	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	10,601	10,188	9,908	4,745	5,163	- 2.7	76.9
6	Wool, raw	12,025	13,213	9,437	5,894	3,543	- 28.6	58.9
16	Cotton fabrics	2,382	3,037	3,132	1,613	1,519	+ 3.1	4.8
21	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	380	814	1,737	692	1,045	+113.4	3.7
26	Carpets and mats, wool	769	1,041	1,039	511	528	- 0.2	8.9
38	Cotton manufactures, n.o.p.	201	264	426	198	228	+ 61.4	3.5
	Wood, wood products and paper	553	868	879	495	384	+ 1.3	0.4
39	Logs, timber and lumber	327	517	416	256	160	- 19.5	1.3
	Iron and its products	300	1,319	1,420	898	522	+ 7.7	0.1
30	Rolling mill products	0	739	662	562	100	- 10.4	0.3
	Non-ferrous metals and products	24,143	29,814	41,241	18,606	22,635	+ 38.3	8.5
2	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum	15,247	19,332	29,458	12,640	16,818	+ 52.4	75.9
11	Manganese ore	4,470	2,624	4,409	2,379	2,030	+ 68.0	58.6
17	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	2,262	2,981	3,099	1,427	1,672	+ 4.0	36.3
18	Bauxite and alumina, n.o.p.	1,289	1,889	2,807	1,430	1,377	+ 48.6	45.8
31	Chrome ore	292	426	637	370	267	+ 49.5	23.2
35	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	434	330	562	265	297	+ 70.3	0.2
	Non-metallic minerals and products	9,566	11,310	7,688	5,249	2,439	- 32.0	1.0
14	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	6,704	7,387	3,491	3,166	325	- 52.7	1.1
23	Abrasives	1,234	1,740	1,599	850	749	- 8.1	8.7
	Chemicals and allied products	804	768	711	365	346	- 7.4	0.2
	Miscellaneous commodities	1,819	2,229	2,804	1,276	1,528	+ 25.8	0.5
29	Non-commercial items	544	593	768	341	427	+ 29.5	1.1
36	Containers, n.o.p.	360	415	521	200	321	+ 25.5	4.4
	Total imports from the Commonwealth	210,010	221,647	240,080	111,001	129,079	+ 8.3	4.3
	Total of commodities itemized	197,843	206,556	227,335	105,233	122,102		
	Percent of imports itemized	94.2	93.2	94.7	94.8	94.6		

TABLE XVII. Domestic Exports to Latin America

Commodity rank in 1957	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1957		Change from 1956-57	Lat. Am. share of item total 1957
		1955	1956	1957	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	36,886	33,679	27,010	12,413	14,597	- 19.8	3.2
5	Wheat flour	19,101	14,442	10,332	4,640	5,692	- 28.5	16.9
15	Malt	3,680	4,103	4,381	1,927	2,454	+ 6.8	44.9
16	Wheat	6,519	7,193	4,210	2,237	1,973	- 41.5	1.1
23	Rubber tires and tubes	1,867	1,434	1,661	985	676	+ 15.8	25.5
25	Potatoes, certified seed	1,365	1,613	1,502	142	1,360	- 6.9	37.8
33	Oats	590	842	1,058	522	536	+ 25.7	4.7
34	Whisky	740	1,008	985	590	395	- 2.3	1.5
	Animals and animal products	15,346	18,062	17,731	6,037	11,694	- 1.8	5.9
10	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	6,200	6,637	6,092	1,637	4,455	- 8.2	80.5
12	Fish, cured	4,629	5,822	5,242	2,503	2,739	- 10.0	21.4
19	Eggs in the shell (chiefly food)	699	796	2,853	93	2,760	+ 258.4	87.9
26	Leather, unmanufactured	970	1,182	1,421	686	735	+ 20.2	14.5
37	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	1,088	1,927	898	439	459	- 53.4	9.6
	Fibres, textiles and products	1,843	2,356	3,051	1,143	1,908	+ 29.5	11.2
30	Synthetic thread and yarn	738	657	1,205	300	905	+ 83.4	20.9
	Wood, wood products and paper	26,910	29,639	36,027	15,696	20,331	+ 21.6	2.5
1	Newsprint paper	18,315	22,256	27,331	11,662	15,669	+ 22.8	3.8
18	Wood pulp	4,667	2,692	2,915	1,561	1,354	+ 8.3	1.0
22	Planks and boards	513	1,374	2,225	939	1,286	+ 61.9	0.8
40	Book paper	599	566	727	333	394	+ 28.4	10.1
	Iron and its products	30,387	37,437	56,389	30,734	25,655	+ 50.6	10.9
3	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	11,505	12,729	15,266	7,449	7,817	+ 19.9	26.7
6	Locomotives and parts	18	117	10,256	6,774	3,482	+ 1	89.1
7	Rolling mill products	6,502	8,019	9,134	7,238	1,896	+ 13.9	27.6
13	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	117	1,776	4,820	1,293	3,527	+ 171.4	11.4
14	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	4,294	5,563	4,649	2,177	2,472	- 16.4	6.9
20	Pipes, tubes and fittings	164	221	2,798	433	2,365	+ 1	25.9
21	Automobiles, passenger	142	1,982	2,333	1,250	1,083	+ 17.7	10.3
32	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	922	724	1,097	660	437	+ 51.5	4.1
38	Tractors and parts	1,155	718	846	429	417	+ 17.8	19.4
	Non-ferrous metals and products	17,304	21,135	25,007	11,155	13,852	+ 18.3	2.5
8	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	3,947	6,101	8,423	4,283	4,140	+ 38.1	3.7
9	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	6,387	5,981	7,518	3,036	4,482	+ 25.7	29.8
17	Copper wire and copper manufactures	3,798	5,304	3,504	1,487	2,017	- 33.9	49.3
28	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	814	455	1,307	638	669	+ 187.3	0.8
29	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	700	759	1,261	518	743	+ 66.1	0.5
	Non-metallic minerals and products	8,101	8,112	8,527	3,561	4,966	+ 5.1	2.5
11	Asbestos, unmanufactured	6,411	5,986	6,021	2,527	3,494	+ 0.6	5.6
36	Barite	386	580	944	328	616	+ 62.8	39.1
	Chemicals and allied products	19,950	15,288	19,647	9,768	9,879	+ 28.5	10.1
4	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	12,710	8,449	11,299	5,739	5,560	+ 33.7	38.1
24	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	1,145	1,451	1,538	623	915	+ 6.0	15.0
31	Drugs and medicines	760	1,020	1,198	571	627	+ 17.5	18.0
35	Fertilizers, chemical	1,923	542	976	800	176	+ 80.1	2.0
	Miscellaneous commodities	4,103	10,730	31,271	21,250	10,021	+ 191.4	20.3
2	Ships, sold	1,050	4,971	26,993	18,849	8,144	+ 443.0	87.6
27	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	563	3,241	1,378	1,057	321	- 57.5	3.5
39	Non-commercial items	583	744	816	346	470	+ 9.7	2.0
	Total domestic exports to Latin America	160,830	176,436	224,659	111,756	112,903	+ 27.3	4.6
	Total of commodities itemized	138,276	151,977	199,413	99,701	99,712		
	Percent of domestic exports itemized	86.0	86.1	88.8	89.2	88.3		

1. Over 1000%.

TABLE XVIII. Imports from Latin America

Commodity rank in 1957	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1957		Change from 1956-57	Lat. Am. share of item total 1957
		1955	1956	1957	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	94,430	98,684	104,835	52,750	52,085	+ 6.2	16.1
2	Coffee, green	50,287	53,899	51,990	26,993	24,997	- 3.5	87.9
3	Bananas, fresh	23,044	23,407	24,364	11,986	12,378	+ 4.1	99.9
4	Sugar, unrefined	6,396	6,373	10,452	4,149	6,303	+ 64.0	13.8
9	Nuts	3,620	3,679	3,554	2,272	1,282	- 3.4	16.4
10	Vegetables, fresh	2,147	2,130	2,857	2,682	175	+ 34.1	6.9
13	Rice	375	1,680	1,737	706	1,031	+ 3.4	31.3
14	Sugar, refined	324	227	1,591	0	1,591	+600.9	95.6
15	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	1,366	1,092	1,502	497	1,005	+ 37.5	7.2
17	Fruits, canned and preserved	979	1,359	1,129	162	967	- 16.9	5.5
18	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	954	608	1,093	341	752	+ 79.8	19.1
21	Cocoa beans, not roasted	1,650	1,155	838	304	534	- 27.4	12.0
24	Tobacco, unmanufactured	638	548	598	321	277	+ 9.1	18.3
26	Molasses and syrups	413	170	521	505	16	+206.5	9.4
27	Pineapples, fresh	561	585	475	423	52	- 18.8	80.2
28	Natural gums, resins and balsam	159	340	444	359	85	+ 30.6	8.3
30	Melons, fresh	267	393	395	379	16	+ 0.5	13.2
	Animals and animal products	2,332	2,386	3,058	1,362	1,696	+ 28.2	2.5
12	Meats, canned	1,359	936	2,042	901	1,141	+118.2	33.9
32	Fish, canned	217	311	325	196	129	+ 4.5	4.9
	Fibres, textiles and products	27,294	38,712	11,633	3,775	7,858	- 69.9	2.8
6	Cotton, raw	19,768	29,160	4,796	168	4,628	- 83.6	9.7
7	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	3,910	4,017	4,087	1,807	2,280	+ 1.7	56.5
19	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	1,288	2,235	976	734	242	- 56.3	6.7
22	Wool, raw	1,217	1,351	745	566	179	- 44.9	4.7
33	Baler and binder twine	306	499	324	211	113	- 35.1	16.5
37	Cotton linters	188	205	196	88	108	- 4.4	10.7
38	Vegetable fibres for brushes	111	90	194	72	122	+115.6	36.4
	Wood, wood products and paper	795	712	290	68	222	- 59.3	0.1
36	Logs, timber and lumber	760	647	210	39	171	- 67.5	0.7
	Iron and its products	896	3,224	4,826	1,728	3,098	+ 49.7	0.2
8	Iron ore	876	1,791	3,793	784	3,009	+111.8	10.4
20	Rolling mill products	0	1,379	974	920	54	- 29.4	0.4
	Non-ferrous metals and products	1,573	3,344	3,601	1,558	2,043	+ 7.7	0.7
11	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	1	1,721	2,210	1,247	963	+ 28.4	26.1
23	Manganese ore	311	1,081	680	6	674	- 37.1	9.0
29	Mercury and quicksilver	885	399	444	295	149	+ 11.3	38.0
	Non-metallic minerals and products	188,625	211,042	248,463	123,515	124,948	+ 17.7	32.0
1	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	174,022	198,787	241,629	121,907	119,722	+ 21.6	79.1
5	Fuel oils	13,959	11,184	5,967	1,252	4,715	- 46.6	7.8
31	Lime, plaster and cement	51	212	349	166	183	+ 64.6	8.2
35	Fluorspar	234	645	270	83	187	- 58.1	71.4
	Chemicals and allied products	1,231	1,099	825	358	467	- 24.9	0.3
25	Dyeing and tanning materials ²	830	969	570	265	305	- 41.2	4.7
	Miscellaneous commodities	2,080	2,647	2,376	1,355	1,021	- 10.2	0.5
16	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	1,373	1,648	1,391	791	600	- 15.6	74.5
34	Non-commercial items	270	281	272	127	145	- 3.2	0.4
39	Containers, n.o.p.	80	139	186	120	66	+ 33.8	1.6
40	Canadian goods returned	34	127	168	121	47	- 32.3	1.8
	Total imports from Latin America	319,256	361,850	379,907	186,469	193,438	+ 5.0	6.8
	Total of commodities itemized	315,229	357,459	376,338	184,945	191,393		
	Percent of imports itemized	98.7	98.8	99.1	99.2	98.9		

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. All or mostly quebracho extract. Imports of quebracho extract from Latin America in these periods were (in thousands) 1955, \$830; 1956, \$967; 1957, \$570; January-June, 1957, \$265; July-December, 1957, \$305.

C. TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1956 and 1957

(Values in \$'000)

Note: Countries ranked by their importance in Canada's total trade in 1957. For United States and United Kingdom see Tables IX-XII.

	1956	1957		1956	1957
3. VENEZUELA					
Domestic exports	34,335	39,844	Imports	208,401	248,145
Re-exports	82	341	Trade balance	-173,984	-207,961
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports—continued:		
Wheat flour	8,395	5,613	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	915	953
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	5,482	5,344	Barite	580	944
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,988	2,855	Potatoes, certified seed	1,024	813
Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	196	2,616	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	247	497
Eggs in the shell (for food)	796	2,614	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	499	28
Newsprint paper	1,910	2,461			
Planks and boards	1,241	2,113	Principal imports:		
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	968	1,619	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	196,560	241,629
Copper wire and copper manufactures	1,430	1,091	Fuel oils	11,184	5,967
Automobiles, passenger	1,057	1,061	Coffee, green	455	248
4. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY					
Domestic exports	134,098	151,939	Imports	89,348	97,646
Re-exports	674	3,014	Trade balance	+ 45,424	+ 57,307
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	66,881	53,514	Automobiles, passenger	14,022	19,483
Aircraft and parts (except engines)	20	11,107	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	11,121	12,398
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,971	9,296	Non-commercial items	4,792	4,828
Iron ore	6,859	8,294	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	6,390	3,752
Barley	5,035	7,987	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,484	3,206
Asbestos, unmanufactured	5,906	7,600	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	2,860	3,115
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	4,193	6,230	Tools	2,127	2,159
Scrap iron and steel	6,772	5,969	Clocks, watches and parts	1,774	2,147
Flax seed (chiefly for crushing)	196	4,240	Cameras and parts (except X-ray)	1,820	1,789
Rape seed	68	2,798	Automobiles, freight	1,693	1,691
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	42	2,738	Automobile parts (except engines)	917	1,507
Wood pulp	1,858	2,344	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p.	1,399	1,432
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,513	2,102	Glass, plate and sheet	1,683	1,327
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	3,077	2,026	Synthetic fabrics	1,038	1,294
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	2,027	1,929	Cutlery	1,062	1,104
Hides and skins (except furs)	847	1,712	Cotton fabrics	1,256	1,067
Tobacco, unmanufactured	680	1,453	Wire and wire products	1,053	944
Rye	4,682	1,177	Lime, plaster and cement	1,108	117
5. JAPAN					
Domestic exports	127,870	139,152	Imports	60,826	61,605
Re-exports	178	361	Trade balance	+ 67,221	+ 77,909
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	56,677	53,673	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	7,779	8,828
Barley	10,762	13,833	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	8,132	6,751
Flax seed (chiefly for crushing)	6,307	11,399	Fish, canned	5,582	4,215
Wood pulp	12,796	11,069	Cotton fabrics	4,108	4,176
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	1,039	9,073	Toys and sporting goods	3,478	3,645
Asbestos, unmanufactured	5,136	4,960	Plywoods and veneers	1,824	2,696
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	689	2,701	Citrus fruits	1,409	1,748
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	6,609	2,554	Containers, n.o.p.	1,334	1,622
Iron ore	2,076	2,343	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	2,855	1,529
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	3,359	2,309	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,257	1,454
Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	713	2,163	Pottery and chinaware	1,239	1,439
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	2,262	1,848	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	541	1,206
Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals	3,025	1,655	Cameras and parts (except X-ray)	607	1,075
Mustard seed	2,068	1,334	Cutlery	863	1,017
Whisky	1,361	1,179	Cotton manufactures, n.o.p.	850	979
Hides and skins (except furs)	1,527	1,049	Bauxite and alumina, for aluminum	1,174	780
Wheat flour	1,312	1,033	Hardware, n.o.p.	1,057	385
Tallow	623	1,001	Electro-plated ware, n.o.p.	1,160	308
6. BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG					
Domestic exports	57,852	60,402	Imports	52,728	44,066
Re-exports	357	390	Trade balance	+ 5,481	+ 16,726
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	29,135	23,129	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	22,192	17,799
Aircraft and parts (except engines)	38	8,572	Carpets and mats, wool	5,170	4,591
Asbestos, unmanufactured	3,694	4,523	Diamonds, unset	4,646	4,394
Flax seed (chiefly for crushing)	4,385	4,191	Glass, plate and sheet	4,345	2,474
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	3,251	2,527	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	2,635	2,171
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,466	1,551	Cotton fabrics	825	762
Rape seed	1,174	1,487	Cloth, coated and impregnated	667	753
Iron ore	0	1,176	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	697	578
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,094	1,017	Wire and wire products	1,216	354
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	1,046	509	Lime, plaster and cement	942	142

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1956 and 1957 - Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1956	1957		1956	1957
7. ITALY					
Domestic exports	37,744	62,842	Imports	24,967	33,012
Re-exports	149	206	Trade balance	+12,926	+30,036
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	315	8,958	Wool fabrics	2,610	4,549
Scrap iron and steel	6,952	8,165	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2,053	3,485
Wheat	11,429	5,884	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	2,609	2,870
Rape seed	386	5,840	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	1,722	1,480
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,692	5,466	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	1,014	1,305
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	1,307	3,751	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	460	1,112
Flax seed (chiefly for crushing)	799	3,250	Cryolite	0	1,007
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,499	2,830	Cheese	879	979
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	378	1,755	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,127	897
Fish, cured	1,186	1,476	Wines	602	704
Pulpwood	543	1,377	Leather footwear and parts	340	656
Wood pulp	1,194	1,266	Musical instruments	540	584
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	313	1,147	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	498	511
Iron ore	162	909	Rice	113	438
Rags and waste, textile	512	758	Nuts	1,027	357
Coal and coke	379	700	Mercury and quicksilver	415	44
8. NETHERLANDS					
Domestic exports	54,559	69,849	Imports	23,776	25,396
Re-exports	488	642	Trade balance	+31,271	+45,095
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	21,150	24,892	Non-commercial items	2,213	3,641
Flax seed (chiefly for crushing)	5,189	10,373	Florist and nursery stock	2,105	2,348
Iron ore	3,322	4,455	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	2,129	2,342
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	72	2,652	Cotton fabrics	1,618	1,551
Hides and skins (except furs)	1,047	2,553	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	813	1,391
Rape seed	96	2,364	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	866	923
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	4,417	2,318	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	748	892
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,464	2,270	Benzol	615	577
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,485	1,825	Diamonds, unset	586	555
Pulpwood	962	1,707	Cheese	420	449
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	3,270	1,570	Fruits, canned and preserved	499	373
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	140	939	Cocoa and chocolate powder	746	347
Wood pulp	1,136	607	Ships, foreign built	358	3
9. FRANCE					
Domestic exports	53,156	57,506	Imports	32,600	36,183
Re-exports	526	462	Trade balance	+21,082	+21,786
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	8,674	7,509	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	6,041	5,411
Asbestos, unmanufactured	5,280	7,129	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	842	3,265
Wheat	6,569	6,316	Wines	1,696	1,960
Flax seed (chiefly for crushing)	4,679	5,826	Books, printed	1,891	1,907
Wood pulp	3,861	4,377	Brandy	1,510	1,778
Newsprint paper	1,722	2,854	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	1,796	1,462
Pulpwood	2,414	1,646	Non-commercial items	678	1,003
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,062	1,508	Fertilizers, chemical	563	990
Scrap iron and steel	411	900	Wool fabrics	578	926
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	721	730	Rubber tires and tubes	1,086	872
Rape seed	360	702	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	676	828
Gasoline	0	575	Glass, plate and sheet	938	603
Planks and boards	449	510	Lace and embroidery	632	588
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	2,616	500	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	293	572
Synthetic thread and yarn	447	0	Cordials and liqueurs, n.o.p.	464	499
			Clocks, watches and parts	307	315
10. AUSTRALIA					
Domestic exports	47,747	48,883	Imports	26,310	28,728
Re-exports	90	256	Trade balance	+21,528	+20,411
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - continued:		
Newsprint paper	7,584	9,456	Automobiles, freight	522	484
Planks and boards	8,566	7,399	Packages	954	387
Automobile parts (except engines)	12,954	6,429			
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,673	4,335	Principal imports:		
Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,019	3,395	Sugar, unrefined	7,336	11,559
Automobiles, passenger	1,066	2,206	Fruits, dried	4,336	5,021
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,280	1,144	Wool, raw	6,833	3,928
Wood pulp	678	1,098	Meats, canned	2,172	2,523
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	979	1,034	Mutton and lamb, fresh	722	718
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,039	973	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	739	662
Fish, canned	611	721	Fruits, canned and preserved	510	640
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	0	625	Wines	556	612
Ferro-alloys	583	552	Sausage casings	564	584

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1956 and 1957 — Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1956	1957		1956	1957
11. MEXICO					
Domestic exports	39,385	42,613	Imports	41,699	21,113
Re-exports	237	263	Trade balance	- 2,077	+21,763
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Newsprint paper	7,514	7,439	Cotton, raw	28,205	4,699
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	6,203	6,397	Coffee, green	3,002	3,399
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	1,776	4,813	Nuts	3,034	3,060
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	4,669	4,125	Vegetables, fresh ..	1,991	2,711
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,145	2,912	Sugar, refined	227	1,591
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,495	2,374	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,253	1,011
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,889	1,334	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	232	548
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,637	1,252	Mercury and quicksilver	399	420
Wood pulp	620	1,169	Rice	0	387
Railway track material (except rails)	2,300	1,111	Fluorspar	645	270
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	975	995			
Whisky	519	392			
Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	1,205	108			
12. BRAZIL					
Domestic exports ..	13,026	25,798	Imports	34,832	35,325
Re-exports	40	340	Trade balance	-21,766	- 9,187
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Newsprint paper	2,778	4,543	Coffee, green	24,851	24,025
Locomotives and parts	0	4,339	Iron ore	1,791	3,686
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,933	4,170	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	2,194	1,895
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	995	2,830	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	1,598	1,315
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,329	1,334	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	699	1,109
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,168	1,229	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	595	1,053
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	207	977	Manganese ore	0	673
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,354	929	Cocoa beans, not roasted	795	513
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	220	857	Nuts	539	392
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	350	633	Logs, timber and lumber	588	165
Malt	617	547	Rice	542	0
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	330	455			
Fish, cured	0	397			
13. JAMAICA					
Domestic exports	17,222	19,487	Imports	24,633	40,210
Re-exports	84	176	Trade balance	- 7,327	-20,547
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Fish, cured	3,259	3,614	Bauxite and alumina, for aluminum	11,879	23,313
Wheat flour	2,798	2,471	Sugar, unrefined	10,929	14,885
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,359	1,893	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	253	423
Fish, canned	752	829	Rum	425	352
Tobacco, unmanufactured	878	786	Cotton fabrics	266	350
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	330	652	Cocoa beans, not roasted	309	117
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	741	660			
Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	397	596			
Newsprint paper	369	353			
Automobiles, passenger	446	218			
14. INDIA					
Domestic exports	25,714	28,991	Imports	30,898	29,248
Re-exports	137	1,065	Trade balance	- 5,067	+ 809
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports — continued:		
Wheat	0	5,300	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	666	118
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,022	4,402	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	354	5
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,893	3,664			
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	3,495	3,051	Principal imports:		
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,014	2,485	Tea, black	10,788	10,146
Fertilizers, chemical	0	1,724	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	10,102	9,863
Wood pulp	1,180	1,524	Cotton fabrics	2,762	2,736
Newsprint paper	1,762	1,298	Nuts	1,812	1,816
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	221	927	Carpets and mats, wool	1,027	994
Automobile parts (except engines)	741	668	Manganese ore	1,091	721
Engines, internal combustion, and parts	359	469	Spices	441	382
Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	1	314	Mineral jelly and wax	333	319
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	245	263	Natural gums, resins and balsam	289	292
Locomotives and parts	9,831	119	Carpets and mats (except wool)	251	236

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1956 and 1957 - Continued

(Values in \$'000)

	1956	1957		1956	1957
15. NORWAY					
Domestic exports	57,682	55,548	Imports	3,780	3,145
Re-exports	33	117	Trade balance	+53,925	+52,520
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - continued:		
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	28,474	32,897	Carbon and graphite electrodes	385	165
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	10,277	7,605	Rye	1,229	0
Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	3,657	4,641	Barley	364	0
Wheat	8,813	4,142	Principal imports:		
Ships, sold	0	1,724	Fish, canned	844	1,020
Flax seed (chiefly for crushing)	808	1,562	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,262	515
Chemicals and allied products	1,439	1,073	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	224	181
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	966	174			
16. UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA					
Domestic exports	64,616	48,441	Imports	8,401	6,859
Re-exports	373	552	Trade balance	+56,588	+42,134
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - continued:		
Planks and boards	8,440	10,365	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	589	654
Automobiles, passenger	6,360	9,333	Fish, canned	501	522
Newsprint paper	4,729	5,742	Book paper	604	482
Automobiles, freight	2,568	2,736	Bond and writing paper, uncut	386	315
Automobile parts (except engines)	2,251	1,980	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	14,237	376
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,201	1,739	Wheat	8,786	125
Packages	1,628	1,349	Principal imports:		
Leather, unmanufactured	814	1,290	Abrasives	1,738	1,564
Tallow	1,031	991	Nuts	930	1,234
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,154	880	Wool, raw	644	527
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	719	843	Brandy	241	373
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	825	804	Wines	281	311
Engines, internal combustion, and parts	651	759	Chrome ore	220	307
Wrapping paper	701	719	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	2,044	1
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	275	696	Sugar, unrefined	216	0
17. SWITZERLAND					
Domestic exports	33,535	25,045	Imports	22,301	24,660
Re-exports	280	225	Trade balance	+11,513	+ 609
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	19,459	12,358	Clocks, watches and parts	7,192	7,391
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	4,267	3,689	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	3,522	3,198
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,547	1,064	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2,212	2,673
Asbestos, unmanufactured	407	915	Dyeing and tanning materials	1,271	1,194
Flax seed (chiefly for crushing)	422	775	Cheese	1,050	1,109
Wood pulp	508	650	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	55	1,004
Fur skins, undressed	388	462	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	847	872
Barley	464	373	Drugs and medicines	487	749
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	283	333	Tools	391	672
Leather, unmanufactured	321	303	Hats and hatters' materials, textile	419	573
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	256	269	Non-commercial items	342	571
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,902	168	Silk fabrics	369	378
18. NETHERLANDS ANTILLES					
Domestic exports	1,349	1,330	Imports	38,119	39,269
Re-exports	2	19	Trade balance	-36,769	-37,921
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat flour	401	321	Fuel oils	25,635	30,091
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	75	160	Gasoline	11,419	9,168
Fish, canned	172	139	Kerosene, n.o.p.	574	0
Automobiles, passenger	79	102	Naphtha	319	0
Rubber tires and tubes	88	81	Phosphate rock	155	0
19. PANAMA					
Domestic exports	7,748	30,665	Imports	7,585	7,198
Re-exports	132	11	Trade balance	+ 295	+23,477
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - continued:		
Ships, sold	4,571	26,853	Automobiles, passenger	92	118
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	850	946	Fish, canned	91	104
Wheat flour	433	451	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	147	38
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	102	357	Principal imports:		
Newsprint paper	249	264	Bananas, fresh	7,558	7,062
Fish, cured	222	259	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	13	125
Whisky	154	197			
Rubber tires and tubes	163	180			

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1956 and 1957 — Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1956	1957		1956	1957
20. ARABIA					
Domestic exports	1,942	1,664	Imports	24,712	34,317
Re-exports	2	5	Trade balance	-22,768	-32,649
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	1,206	968	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	24,696	34,310
Automobiles, passenger	54	152			
Automobiles, freight	202	49			
21. COLOMBIA					
Domestic exports	17,589	14,627	Imports	23,056	18,190
Re-exports	144	205	Trade balance	- 5,323	- 3,358
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports — continued:		
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	344	2,997	Synthetic thread and yarn	101	390
Newsprint paper	1,851	1,804	Fertilizers, chemical	15	325
Malt	932	1,112	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	710	188
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2,416	1,076	Wheat flour	370	118
Asbestos, unmanufactured	822	1,000			
Wood pulp	886	565	Principal imports:		
Aircraft and parts (except engines)	2,961	545	Coffee, green	19,838	17,880
Oats	267	540	Bananas, fresh	907	258
Copper wire and copper manufactures	1,036	478	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	2,227	0
Engines, internal combustion, and parts	181	408			
22. CUBA					
Domestic exports	15,371	16,889	Imports	12,279	13,866
Re-exports	86	107	Trade balance	+ 3,178	+ 3,130
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports — continued:		
Newsprint paper	2,676	4,452	Potatoes, certified seed	169	228
Fish, cured	2,658	2,362	Whisky	162	223
Malt	1,257	1,210	Wood pulp	253	129
Copper wire and copper manufactures	1,742	1,189			
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	610	737	Principal imports:		
Machinery, (non-farm) and parts	551	724	Sugar, unrefined	6,373	10,452
Wheat flour	932	659	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	2,235	965
Automobiles, passenger	353	482	Tobacco, unmanufactured	548	598
Drugs and medicines	384	474	Molasses and syrups	170	521
Synthetic thread and yarn	540	416	Pineapples, fresh	578	472
Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	221	321	Spices	989	6
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	203	269	Cloth, coated and impregnated	678	0
Asbestos, unmanufactured	185	254			
23. MALAYA AND SINGAPORE					
Domestic exports	3,914	3,316	Imports	28,558	27,356
Re-exports	27	21	Trade balance	-24,617	-24,019
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat flour	891	781	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	22,081	21,198
Automobiles, passenger	653	532	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	2,981	3,099
Engines, internal combustion, and parts	786	449	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	2,779	2,378
Asbestos, unmanufactured	205	182	Spices	274	222
Automobiles, freight	256	75	Fruits, canned and preserved	99	219
24. NEW ZEALAND					
Domestic exports	17,995	16,964	Imports	12,321	11,770
Re-exports	77	282	Trade balance	+ 5,751	+ 5,476
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports — continued:		
Newsprint paper	1,889	2,394	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	209	376
Automobiles, passenger	2,122	1,724	Copper wire and copper manufactures	353	321
Engines, internal combustion, and parts	1,238	1,456	Bond and writing paper, uncut	323	280
Planks and boards	1,575	1,456	Automobiles, freight	506	7
Fish, canned	1,830	1,263			
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	901	938	Principal imports:		
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	894	773	Wool, raw	5,374	4,777
Automobile parts (except engines)	651	651	Sausage casings	4,727	4,002
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	268	646	Mutton and lamb, fresh	1,117	1,298
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	745	565	Beef and veal, fresh	107	532
Tools	401	500	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	185	495

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1956 and 1957 - Concluded
(Values in \$'000)

	1956	1957		1956	1957
25. SWEDEN					
Domestic exports	7,894	12,111	Imports	17,303	15,568
Re-exports	123	187	Trade balance	- 9,285	- 3,270
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	1,174	2,100	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	5,530	5,066
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	1	1,924	Ball and roller bearings	1,697	1,430
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	329	1,738	Firearms and parts	1,499	993
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	321	730	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	756	793
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	240	517	Tools	551	537
Asbestos, unmanufactured	348	493	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	631	531
Meats, cooked and meats, n.o.p.	261	459	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	331	482
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	286	405	Paperboard, paper and products	627	479
Fuel oils	0	341	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	8	442
Rye	245	50	Lime, plaster and cement	895	0
Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	1,371	0			
26. BRITISH GUIANA					
Domestic exports	4,351	5,069	Imports	20,498	21,003
Re-exports	34	75	Trade balance	-16,112	-15,859
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	253	452	Sugar, unrefined	10,307	10,769
Fish, cured	319	437	Bauxite and alumina, for aluminum	7,453	6,146
Peas, split or whole	153	285	Bauxite and alumina, n.o.p.	1,889	2,807
Wheat flour	623	271	Molasses and syrups	148	566
Fish, canned	204	191	Rum	623	559
Vegetables, fresh	254	173			
27. PHILIPPINES					
Domestic exports	18,060	17,540	Imports	2,467	3,976
Re-exports	27	109	Trade balance	+15,621	+13,673
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - continued:		
Wheat flour	11,965	10,795	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	260	26
Newsprint paper	1,526	1,657	Malt	168	0
Fertilizers, chemical	1,334	1,471	Principal imports:		
Copper wire and copper manufactures	450	681	Nuts	1,500	2,301
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	477	585	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	521	529
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	149	552	Chrome ore	265	494
Wood pulp	259	357	Fruits, canned and preserved	0	348
Asbestos, unmanufactured	304	258			
28. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO					
Domestic exports	12,491	11,811	Imports	11,051	8,205
Re-exports	46	79	Trade balance	+ 1,486	+ 3,685
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - continued:		
Wheat flour	3,307	2,653	Fish, canned	447	335
Tobacco, unmanufactured	840	823	Pork and beef, pickled	405	286
Fish, cured	703	817	Principal imports:		
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	839	690	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	7,387	3,491
Automobiles, passenger	359	610	Sugar, unrefined	2,046	2,873
Barite	639	383	Molasses and syrups	569	943
Planks and boards	557	377	Rum	306	388
Newsprint paper	306	340			
29. ARGENTINA					
Domestic exports	6,183	14,199	Imports	4,626	4,703
Re-exports	87	458	Trade balance	+ 1,643	+ 9,954
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Locomotives and parts	0	5,804	Meats, canned	840	1,712
Newsprint paper	1,866	2,962	Rice	802	1,084
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,929	1,322	Wool, raw	670	514
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	108	994	Dyeing and tanning materials	833	467
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	276	841	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	384	360
Asbestos, unmanufactured	422	523	Hides and skins (except furs)	354	72
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	155	316	Fur skins, undressed	211	55
30. CEYLON					
Domestic exports	3,341	3,213	Imports	16,564	14,916
Re-exports	25	95	Trade balance	-13,197	-11,608
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	151	805	Tea, black	11,056	10,450
Wheat flour	961	611	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	3,612	2,609
Newsprint paper	470	517	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	979	946
Locomotives and parts	545	27	Nuts	723	733

1. Less than \$500.00.

D. PRICES AND PHYSICAL VOLUME—GROUPS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES

TABLE XX. Prices¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1954-1957
Interim Indexes

Group and selected commodity	Calendar year				Change from 1956-57	1957			
	1954	1955	1956	1957		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and animal products	96.8	96.5	95.9	95.7	- 0.2	98.3	97.0	96.1	93.6
Barley	81.1	83.9	81.8	76.9	- 6.0	76.2	77.6	74.8	77.6
Oats	90.7	103.7	98.3	83.9	- 14.6	94.4	84.3	79.4	81.0
Rye	43.2	45.3	53.5	44.0	- 17.8	53.1	43.2	42.0	44.0
Wheat	100.6	99.4	94.4	91.6	- 3.0	96.6	92.2	89.9	88.8
Wheat flour	86.4	85.7	82.4	79.5	- 3.5	82.0	79.3	78.7	78.1
Whisky	120.4	119.9	119.2	121.0	+ 1.5	120.6	119.3	120.1	123.6
Tobacco, flue-cured	111.0	111.0	114.5	115.7	+ 1.0	118.4	115.5	115.7	107.0
Cattle, dairy	97.3	99.0	102.2	107.5	+ 5.2	106.4	103.2	108.7	111.9
Cattle, slaughter	108.5	111.2	96.3	93.9	- 2.5	80.0	104.0	102.8	89.4
Fish and fish products	105.0	108.0	122.9	121.9	- 0.8	125.9	122.1	119.7	125.8
Fur skins, undressed	74.5	87.1	78.3	72.5	- 7.4	71.1	64.9	63.8	75.8
Cattle hides, raw	58.7	53.9	61.2	59.8	- 2.3	65.9	62.0	58.6	57.0
Leather, unmanufactured	120.9	122.2	128.4	126.3	- 1.6	126.6	125.0	128.1	126.6
Beef and veal, fresh	81.9	105.0	95.4	94.6	- 0.8	100.6	112.4	96.9	91.2
Milk, processed	96.6	99.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	101.1	98.3
Eggs in the shell	91.4	88.6	93.6	69.9	- 25.3	71.7	83.6	73.1	68.3
Fibres and textiles	108.6	106.4	108.7	112.4	+ 3.4	111.6	112.5	113.9	111.7
Wood products and paper	116.3	118.0	120.1	119.9	- 0.2	118.2	120.8	120.4	120.4
Planks and boards	103.8	107.4	106.7	100.4	- 5.9	101.9	102.7	98.9	99.2
Shingles, red cedar	110.4	122.5	130.0	117.0	- 10.0	118.2	118.3	118.0	113.3
Plywood	110.5	116.7	109.6	95.6	- 12.8	97.4	95.6	94.7	94.7
Pulpwood	126.0	126.5	120.4	126.7	+ 5.2	116.0	122.6	132.5	133.8
Wood pulp	100.7	101.6	104.5	104.9	+ 0.4	103.6	104.8	104.6	107.1
Newsprint paper	130.0	130.5	134.1	136.8	+ 2.0	133.9	137.9	138.1	137.2
Iron and steel and products	132.3	134.8	143.1	151.5	+ 5.9	150.1	151.0	151.5	153.5
Iron ore	128.3	135.8	144.2	148.8	+ 3.2	147.3	149.0	149.0	149.6
Pig iron	112.0	118.1	124.1	129.7	+ 4.5	121.8	127.2	130.2	130.5
Farm implements and machinery	138.7	139.4	146.8	156.9	+ 6.9	156.3	156.7	157.2	157.3
Machinery (non-farm)	118.3	123.0	131.7	136.8	+ 3.9	135.2	135.9	135.9	140.3
Automobiles, trucks and parts	125.8	127.3	136.0	144.4	+ 6.2	142.5	143.7	142.6	148.6
Non-ferrous metals and products	134.6	149.4	165.0	156.3	- 5.3	162.7	158.0	152.9	151.6
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	130.8	141.3	161.8	164.5	+ 1.7	164.8	163.4	162.2	168.4
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	138.6	170.9	196.1	146.0	- 25.5	160.9	147.7	140.6	134.7
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	70.9	76.1	85.8	71.3	- 16.9	81.7	74.1	65.5	61.1
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	204.7	220.5	224.8	248.2	+ 10.4	247.3	250.6	249.3	245.4
Platinum metals, unmanufactured	97.1	93.6	118.3	103.7	- 12.3	114.5	104.8	101.3	94.3
Silver, unmanufactured	110.9	115.7	118.3	118.7	+ 0.3	117.0	118.3	119.1	117.8
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	80.1	92.6	106.7	91.6	- 14.2	108.5	97.6	81.0	79.7
Non-metallic minerals and products	150.2	149.9	156.1	159.6	+ 2.2	156.7	157.3	160.8	162.9
Asbestos, unmanufactured	154.2	154.5	163.6	165.8	+ 1.3	162.7	163.5	165.8	170.1
Coal	128.8	128.3	126.8	132.1	+ 4.2	130.9	131.3	133.2	132.3
Abrasives, artificial, crude	155.9	153.9	157.8	164.1	+ 4.0	160.3	160.2	168.8	167.0
Chemicals and fertilizer	115.0	114.8	113.9	113.3	- 0.5	112.9	113.0	113.9	113.3
Fertilizers, chemical	122.3	120.4	116.3	112.8	- 3.0	112.4	112.4	113.5	112.7
Miscellaneous products	123.5	125.2	126.6	128.9	+ 1.8	129.1	129.0	128.1	129.1
Rubber products	143.2	157.5	158.9	159.4	+ 0.3	156.9	161.5	158.3	159.1
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	117.8	116.7	117.3	118.9	+ 1.4	118.3	118.7	118.9	119.8
Total domestic exports	115.1	117.7	121.4	121.3	- 0.1	122.2	122.1	121.2	120.5

1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.
2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the statistical classification. See Ch. IV, p. 41.

TABLE XXI. Physical Volume¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1954-1957
Interim Indexes

Group and selected commodity	Calendar year				Change from 1956-57	1957			
	1954	1955	1956	1957		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and animal products	105.0	99.7	122.3	112.4	- 8.1	101.0	94.9	112.8	139.4
Barley	408.9	338.1	430.9	325.9	- 24.4	300.4	282.7	283.7	440.5
Oats	158.7	51.0	42.0	118.2	+181.4	51.1	119.7	120.7	187.8
Rye	90.0	99.3	117.6	47.7	- 59.4	17.7	147.0	26.2	3
Wheat	153.5	140.0	223.6	170.9	- 23.6	138.4	150.0	207.8	188.5
Wheat flour	81.4	69.4	69.4	61.5	- 11.4	63.9	51.7	56.5	73.6
Whisky	182.2	188.3	213.7	205.4	- 3.9	144.4	160.9	209.5	304.6
Tobacco, flue-cured	208.6	307.1	191.2	241.1	+ 26.1	471.5	319.8	64.0	106.5
Cattle, dairy	19.3	23.7	27.1	21.4	- 21.0	17.4	22.7	26.4	19.1
Cattle, slaughter	18.0	7.5	1.3	94.0	+ 4	1.3	8.8	90.8	279.2
Fish and fish products	145.5	136.4	124.3	125.8	+ 1.2	99.4	105.3	167.3	126.4
Fur skins, undressed	132.8	139.6	142.1	153.8	+ 8.2	218.0	136.7	58.0	218.3
Cattle hides, raw	107.7	111.9	87.3	130.9	+ 49.9	65.9	123.1	172.9	161.8
Leather, unmanufactured	62.9	70.6	74.9	83.7	+ 11.7	86.3	70.4	74.6	102.9
Beef and veal, fresh	15.1	7.0	10.5	38.6	+267.6	8.3	7.9	39.4	99.3
Milk, processed	52.0	53.2	58.9	49.8	- 15.5	24.0	38.7	77.3	59.6
Eggs in the shell	14.0	7.8	7.7	19.0	+146.8	3.2	0.7	21.2	51.2
Fibres and textiles	42.4	47.1	45.5	53.0	+ 16.5	45.3	45.1	59.9	62.0
Wood products and paper	124.2	135.2	132.2	127.4	- 3.6	120.1	129.0	136.5	123.4
Planks and boards	159.6	183.1	156.0	143.1	- 8.3	119.3	143.8	160.6	147.9
Shingles, red cedar	98.3	106.3	84.3	73.8	- 12.5	57.7	84.2	81.2	72.5
Plywood	79.5	116.9	104.6	103.5	- 1.1	85.0	122.1	94.4	112.9
Pulpwood	83.3	88.3	94.9	87.8	- 7.5	94.8	55.2	117.7	83.2
Wood pulp	127.4	138.3	137.7	131.7	- 4.4	133.3	138.5	136.3	118.5
Newsprint paper	127.6	133.2	137.9	136.5	- 1.0	131.6	140.6	145.0	128.7
Iron and steel and products	64.0	82.3	89.7	100.0	+ 11.5	71.8	100.7	133.4	93.7
Iron ore	584.0	1,386.6	1,889.7	1,930.6	+ 2.2	114.7	1,576.4	4,288.2	1,727.3
Pig iron ⁵	30,616	38,454	38,923	87,264	+124.2	20,733	60,566	141,536	127,296
Farm implements and machinery	74.8	74.0	62.3	60.2	- 3.4	64.4	79.8	54.8	41.9
Machinery (non-farm)	75.4	68.0	83.7	97.7	+ 16.7	88.4	108.2	89.0	104.9
Automobiles, trucks and parts	39.1	56.7	56.7	50.4	- 11.1	50.6	68.8	45.9	36.7
Non-ferrous metals and products	133.1	144.2	139.9	162.6	+ 16.2	150.3	166.7	158.9	175.1
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	150.4	161.0	156.5	150.4	- 3.9	167.1	164.1	175.5	95.7
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	122.2	127.6	131.7	147.7	+ 12.1	148.8	140.6	160.6	140.5
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	166.6	142.4	118.9	120.1	+ 1.0	109.7	133.3	146.4	95.4
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	120.6	132.2	134.3	135.5	+ 0.9	133.0	142.8	131.6	134.8
Platinum metals, unmanufactured	169.1	167.0	179.0	159.4	- 10.9	147.7	138.8	199.4	153.1
Silver, unmanufactured	264.6	258.8	244.6	216.9	- 11.3	212.9	226.6	188.7	244.5
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	172.2	180.0	163.8	167.4	+ 2.2	158.2	162.0	173.7	179.4
Non-metallic minerals and products	102.1	144.9	197.1	229.5	+ 16.4	211.7	253.3	247.3	207.2
Asbestos, unmanufactured	129.3	148.2	147.5	156.0	+ 5.8	106.0	178.2	161.2	178.4
Coal	11.5	32.8	32.2	22.0	- 31.7	25.4	15.5	20.3	26.9
Abrasives, artificial, crude	130.5	130.8	134.5	154.4	+ 14.8	156.7	154.4	160.3	146.4
Chemicals and fertilizer	175.7	200.2	251.4	215.9	- 14.1	211.6	228.1	221.2	203.0
Fertilizers, chemical	95.2	128.6	116.3	119.3	+ 2.6	149.7	112.0	120.1	95.7
Miscellaneous products	80.3	71.0	103.1	105.8	+ 2.6	86.4	87.4	100.3	149.3
Rubber products	31.1	24.6	23.2	23.4	+ 0.9	26.9	22.9	24.3	19.9
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	50.8	58.4	60.4	60.9	+ 0.8	43.4	61.2	74.6	64.2
Total domestic exports	109.6	118.3	128.3	129.8	+ 1.2	116.8	126.8	137.6	137.0

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XX into appropriate value indexes.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Ch. IV, p. 41.

3. Index of less than 0.1.

4. Over 1000%.

5. A very large index – not a misprint.

TABLE XXII. Prices¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1954-1957

Interim Indexes

Group and selected commodity	Calendar year				Change from 1956-57	1957			
	1954	1955	1956	1957		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and animal products	104.4	99.8	99.8	104.0	+ 4.2	102.3	107.1	104.1	102.2
Bananas, fresh	124.6	125.0	121.9	122.7	+ 0.7	116.2	120.2	131.7	121.0
Citrus fruits, fresh	147.3	143.4	160.1	160.7	+ 0.4	155.3	159.2	157.6	171.6
Fruits, dried	124.7	126.3	126.5	132.4	+ 4.7	120.4	125.9	132.4	137.5
Nuts	83.3	76.8	76.7	73.8	- 3.8	79.3	72.4	70.7	74.9
Vegetables, fresh and frozen	77.2	90.3	90.0	93.4	+ 3.8	88.4	95.0	93.1	109.1
Soybeans	89.5	71.6	72.7	66.9	- 8.0	67.7	68.6	70.4	64.8
Sugar, unrefined	77.7	76.5	76.9	110.5	+43.7	93.9	122.7	117.6	100.6
Cocoa beans, not roasted	137.9	110.6	70.8	61.7	-12.9	62.3	60.9	59.1	87.0
Coffee, green	252.1	205.6	214.2	200.4	- 6.4	216.5	205.6	195.9	184.6
Tea, black	104.1	118.4	108.5	104.2	- 4.0	115.5	103.5	89.1	104.3
Whisky	96.8	96.2	98.4	94.2	- 4.3	97.0	92.2	97.2	93.1
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	67.0	63.1	72.2	67.9	- 6.0	72.3	68.0	64.6	67.4
Fur skins, undressed	61.0	80.8	78.1	75.0	- 4.0	77.6	80.2	72.3	68.8
Fibres and textiles	99.8	95.5	89.2	90.2	+ 1.1	91.5	89.7	89.6	90.1
Cotton, raw	104.6	105.2	92.7	86.9	- 6.3	88.4	87.6	86.7	85.2
Cotton fabrics	66.1	71.1	70.9	69.0	- 2.7	73.1	68.2	66.9	67.7
Jute fabrics, unbleached	59.6	56.3	52.3	55.0	+ 5.2	56.3	55.0	54.3	54.3
Wool, raw	153.6	142.7	137.9	146.5	+ 6.2	145.2	147.3	148.8	142.5
Wool tops	111.9	97.8	94.8	110.4	+16.5	106.7	111.9	114.9	110.4
Worsted and serges	102.3	94.0	82.6	82.6	0.0	87.7	75.8	78.6	93.7
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	100.0	98.7	96.7	96.1	- 0.6	95.8	95.7	95.5	97.9
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	64.2	58.7	60.6	51.9	-14.4	52.9	51.9	50.6	52.1
Wood products and paper	117.5	119.4	123.8	126.0	+ 1.8	123.5	125.1	126.9	128.4
Paperboard, paper and products	103.1	105.3	112.7	113.2	+ 0.4	112.1	112.4	112.8	115.3
Newspapers and periodicals	136.5	138.4	138.9	144.1	+ 3.7	139.0	141.9	147.1	148.3
Iron and steel and products	120.4	125.2	133.2	138.1	+ 3.7	136.7	136.9	137.3	141.5
Iron ore	188.5	192.6	203.6	208.7	+ 2.5	204.9	208.1	209.4	211.6
Rolling mill products	127.4	138.3	148.8	158.1	+ 6.3	157.0	156.2	159.0	164.3
Farm implements and machinery	116.8	118.3	122.4	124.5	+ 1.7	123.3	124.0	123.6	127.2
Machinery (non-farm)	118.3	123.0	131.7	136.8	+ 3.9	135.2	135.9	135.9	140.3
Automobiles, trucks and parts	113.4	118.0	124.0	126.6	+ 2.1	126.2	126.2	125.8	128.1
Non-ferrous metals and products	120.4	124.8	132.8	134.4	+ 1.2	135.2	135.4	133.9	134.3
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	88.4	93.0	98.8	93.6	- 5.3	97.5	95.5	92.4	90.0
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	125.9	128.3	134.9	142.1	+ 5.3	140.0	141.0	141.6	145.7
Non-Metallic minerals and products	102.1	100.6	102.0	108.5	+ 6.4	107.9	109.8	107.7	108.4
Bricks and tiles	122.1	129.3	136.9	139.0	+ 1.5	136.4	137.7	139.7	142.0
China tableware	107.6	113.0	118.1	115.0	- 2.6	114.7	114.3	113.4	117.6
Coal, anthracite	112.4	107.6	111.4	121.4	+ 9.0	126.0	118.3	116.6	125.2
Coal, bituminous	89.3	88.0	96.8	104.5	+ 8.0	99.2	105.7	104.7	106.9
Glass, plate and sheet	139.0	143.4	149.6	149.2	- 0.3	149.1	148.8	148.2	150.6
Crude petroleum for refining	106.1	104.2	100.1	107.4	+ 7.3	107.4	111.5	107.4	103.5
Gasoline and fuel oils	88.0	88.8	91.4	94.3	+ 3.2	95.2	92.8	92.0	97.5
Chemicals and fertilizer	108.1	109.9	111.7	110.9	- 0.7	110.8	110.8	110.5	111.4
Fertilizer	109.8	112.6	117.1	118.6	+ 1.3	118.1	117.4	117.8	114.1
Paints and pigments	98.3	100.5	103.9	105.8	+ 1.8	104.5	104.6	105.4	108.8
Industrial chemicals	110.9	112.4	115.0	114.3	- 0.6	113.9	113.9	113.8	115.7
Miscellaneous products	105.3	119.7	118.3	113.2	- 4.3	116.4	112.4	112.1	111.9
Rubber and products	108.5	171.0	163.2	147.2	- 9.8	160.1	143.1	145.2	138.9
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	99.5	99.3	98.8	97.6	- 1.2	97.2	97.6	96.9	98.7
Total imports	109.5	110.5	113.0	116.6	+ 3.2	116.1	116.9	116.0	117.4

1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. IV, p. 41.

TABLE XXIII. Physical Volume¹ of Imports by Groups² and selected Commodities, 1954-1957
Interim Indexes

Group and selected commodity	Calendar year				Change from 1956-57	1957			
	1954	1955	1956	1957		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and animal products	137.8	149.3	167.5	168.3	+ 0.5	142.3	173.9	167.3	189.8
Bananas, fresh	107.4	107.3	111.7	115.6	+ 3.5	100.3	135.3	128.9	97.9
Citrus fruits, fresh	112.7	110.7	108.1	108.6	+ 0.5	110.3	117.0	81.8	123.3
Fruits, dried	101.0	107.5	94.2	96.8	+ 2.8	56.8	51.9	122.0	157.9
Nuts	87.4	78.6	88.0	94.4	+ 7.3	95.3	112.0	68.3	98.8
Vegetables, fresh and frozen	658.2	664.8	775.7	690.4	-11.0	781.8	1,039.3	422.7	465.1
Soybeans	475.2	550.6	679.1	718.4	+ 5.8	40.9	812.4	458.5	1,565.7
Sugar, unrefined	105.1	108.5	115.1	108.5	- 5.7	41.7	116.5	146.8	124.3
Cocoa beans, not roasted	76.6	70.8	71.5	76.5	+ 7.0	58.7	114.4	118.3	14.4
Coffee, green	108.7	118.4	124.9	125.9	+ 0.8	122.0	126.8	120.9	134.2
Tea, black	129.4	123.3	129.7	132.5	+ 2.2	143.7	153.3	96.4	135.8
Whisky	114.4	116.2	113.0	124.3	+10.0	82.4	126.8	123.9	162.5
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	187.9	188.1	166.3	171.7	+ 3.2	135.5	143.4	195.4	214.8
Fur skins, undressed	111.5	113.2	112.0	126.9	+13.3	173.6	114.3	113.0	106.0
Fibres and textiles	95.3	113.9	133.2	129.3	- 2.9	136.0	136.2	121.1	123.4
Cotton, raw	90.2	104.5	114.1	102.5	-10.2	116.7	105.1	62.5	125.4
Cotton fabrics	131.8	142.2	165.9	178.6	+ 7.7	213.0	181.2	152.2	164.8
Jute fabrics, unbleached	97.1	117.2	122.2	113.6	- 7.0	82.9	134.2	92.3	146.2
Wool, raw	40.6	54.5	62.7	46.3	-26.2	50.1	68.2	41.3	25.6
Wool tops	50.8	62.3	61.4	59.3	- 3.4	64.1	69.2	45.0	58.2
Worsted and serges	71.9	71.2	100.7	96.4	- 4.3	91.4	116.9	103.1	73.1
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	105.4	135.7	147.5	157.0	+ 6.4	169.5	149.6	159.8	150.5
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	78.3	89.8	90.8	103.5	+14.0	98.5	88.6	109.3	117.9
Wood products and paper	191.7	223.7	252.2	244.9	- 2.9	252.7	244.0	246.6	236.9
Paperboard, paper and products	245.5	290.7	320.8	319.4	- 0.4	302.1	325.4	320.2	330.5
Newspapers and periodicals	176.4	175.8	170.3	170.7	+ 0.2	176.2	164.1	170.8	171.9
Iron and steel and products	139.2	162.9	212.9	196.2	- 7.8	209.8	236.7	182.8	157.0
Iron ore	69.9	105.7	122.6	112.4	- 8.3	5.1	126.8	245.6	70.9
Rolling mill products	91.2	111.7	188.0	166.7	-11.3	179.2	201.2	163.9	120.7
Farm implements and machinery	87.6	107.6	135.5	116.1	-14.3	141.7	172.2	88.4	63.1
Machinery (non-farm)	148.0	167.0	219.8	212.6	- 3.3	221.5	252.2	206.3	171.8
Automobiles, trucks and parts	175.8	237.7	286.1	243.3	-15.0	283.4	302.9	156.8	230.1
Non-ferrous metals and products	195.8	210.8	242.3	235.7	- 2.7	223.2	236.0	241.9	239.7
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	106.6	120.0	105.0	115.5	+10.0	83.7	143.1	105.1	130.0
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	265.4	284.4	307.0	282.4	- 8.0	294.6	296.4	265.3	274.0
Non-metallic minerals and products	96.6	108.6	123.6	117.9	- 4.6	98.7	117.8	131.3	124.1
Bricks and tiles	107.5	137.6	164.8	143.9	-12.7	130.1	149.1	162.8	133.7
China tableware	95.7	94.2	94.2	89.8	- 4.7	76.0	104.8	91.3	87.4
Coal, anthracite	52.4	49.7	47.7	35.9	-24.7	29.4	31.3	43.7	39.5
Coal, bituminous	61.8	66.3	78.1	67.9	-13.1	51.2	83.2	73.5	64.0
Glass, plate and sheet	78.3	112.8	128.8	102.3	-20.6	102.1	104.4	89.7	112.7
Crude petroleum for refining	104.3	114.7	141.0	148.2	+ 5.1	134.5	145.5	161.2	151.5
Gasoline and fuel oils	150.5	160.6	160.7	150.9	- 6.1	68.6	145.7	195.5	193.7
Chemicals and fertilizer	171.6	198.8	216.8	222.8	+ 2.8	215.8	239.0	219.8	216.9
Fertilizer	162.7	166.0	171.1	178.8	+ 4.5	108.5	207.3	234.4	175.7
Paints and pigments	143.3	162.0	171.9	152.9	-11.1	167.2	170.2	143.0	132.2
Industrial chemicals	156.9	194.9	202.9	181.9	-10.4	160.1	187.4	192.8	187.0
Miscellaneous products	321.8	322.5	327.7	346.8	+ 5.8	305.6	379.5	376.0	327.6
Rubber products	133.4	138.7	149.4	153.5	+ 2.7	156.7	165.8	142.8	149.9
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	851.8	935.6	999.6	990.9	- 0.9	749.4	1,083.8	1,251.0	881.4
Total imports	141.0	160.3	190.0	182.2	- 4.1	177.0	199.9	181.3	170.4

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XXII into appropriate value indexes.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. IV, p. 41.

E. CURRENT SERIES

TABLE XXIV. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1953							
January	317,266	188,590	49,235	17,427	21,069	18,225	22,721
February	275,517	173,319	36,175	22,673	19,100	12,883	11,366
March	307,784	202,391	38,525	17,699	17,035	16,767	15,367
April	301,098	189,276	45,059	17,258	20,964	16,326	12,214
May	380,268	220,255	68,216	22,936	39,338	14,513	15,010
June	411,659	214,588	77,026	27,453	51,628	20,816	20,149
July	393,098	208,758	80,897	24,075	46,668	16,130	16,570
August	342,569	196,529	66,775	19,065	30,047	11,536	18,617
September	338,204	206,715	44,859	25,272	26,311	17,449	17,598
October	343,441	198,618	55,514	16,235	32,916	18,286	21,872
November	350,737	200,671	55,629	19,218	34,058	20,309	20,852
December	355,765	219,202	47,324	16,380	31,002	15,012	26,845
1954							
January	260,683	157,067	37,931	12,230	22,362	10,155	20,940
February	274,685	168,666	44,438	11,878	19,071	13,286	17,345
March	315,656	200,801	52,314	13,789	17,742	14,687	16,323
April	292,379	176,746	39,118	19,553	19,599	20,093	17,269
May	354,710	208,827	58,256	20,267	30,992	19,363	17,005
June	341,789	208,432	52,537	17,865	31,799	16,774	14,383
July	323,921	190,845	55,246	18,120	25,927	17,981	15,804
August	321,968	191,611	58,410	19,494	26,097	13,670	12,685
September	330,765	198,986	60,676	14,068	33,449	15,216	8,370
October	314,306	190,924	46,388	19,352	35,999	11,905	9,738
November	365,123	209,150	70,984	19,310	36,689	14,878	14,112
December	385,285	215,098	77,111	17,942	41,608	18,655	14,872
1955							
January	305,704	179,490	62,691	17,261	24,215	12,534	9,512
February	296,811	177,669	54,966	17,279	20,025	12,788	14,084
March	348,835	209,651	65,145	19,426	26,351	13,072	15,189
April	335,752	190,612	69,916	21,089	26,040	12,056	16,039
May	367,069	217,579	66,643	23,933	31,037	14,186	13,691
June	377,704	228,126	65,263	19,324	36,569	13,152	15,271
July	348,119	197,801	63,134	18,480	37,115	15,482	16,107
August	381,738	238,524	62,860	25,180	27,071	13,372	14,732
September	383,913	225,619	71,998	30,167	32,561	14,301	9,268
October	374,029	232,810	61,254	20,852	32,748	12,962	13,403
November	386,321	235,573	63,671	17,870	43,244	12,262	13,701
December	375,789	225,889	61,772	19,069	39,103	14,662	15,295
1956							
January	359,707	212,711	72,565	19,351	29,950	13,364	11,766
February	347,875	211,940	58,352	19,325	33,877	11,435	12,946
March	327,544	203,764	48,874	20,749	29,679	10,899	13,579
April	382,658	231,659	65,223	19,676	34,968	13,867	17,264
May	428,501	256,541	58,584	25,078	55,442	15,234	17,622
June	423,639	228,759	65,363	28,289	67,038	15,766	18,423
July	424,310	232,409	75,615	21,928	61,687	15,649	17,022
August	420,274	262,264	68,151	18,966	39,417	12,926	18,550
September	403,617	230,971	75,246	19,690	41,550	14,566	21,593
October	449,128	279,697	66,914	17,663	45,987	20,518	18,350
November	418,766	237,583	83,428	22,338	43,730	15,117	16,569
December	403,726	230,357	74,390	20,306	44,567	17,095	17,010
1957							
January	396,178	212,909	63,420	22,768	50,399	21,418	25,265
February	340,138	208,540	51,852	18,145	32,836	13,715	15,051
March	360,887	221,687	45,233	14,598	43,201	20,146	16,022
April	365,343	222,820	53,736	17,706	37,917	17,531	15,634
May	437,588	260,799	68,266	23,244	44,099	22,398	18,791
June	387,006	228,934	55,974	20,741	49,309	16,550	15,498
July	437,970	248,683	68,833	20,679	52,620	22,088	25,067
August	428,695	268,918	69,458	16,898	34,744	19,033	19,645
September	416,027	249,843	67,710	17,753	44,525	15,899	20,295
October	398,832	253,884	55,266	19,713	37,887	15,096	16,986
November	427,044	250,827	73,727	20,491	49,460	20,250	12,288
December	443,387	239,763	64,056	28,779	72,400	20,536	17,852

TABLE XXV. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1953							
January	327,814	249,199	30,557	9,458	10,294	21,207	7,098
February	310,048	241,010	27,153	8,927	8,771	20,835	3,351
March	360,102	272,845	37,568	11,018	11,880	22,059	4,732
April	391,758	297,246	37,947	12,497	18,064	22,724	3,280
May	420,561	312,315	43,534	17,625	14,753	27,680	4,654
June	406,281	299,798	42,831	17,150	16,269	23,226	7,007
July	405,435	286,528	47,070	17,965	15,902	31,093	6,877
August	345,239	244,738	38,409	14,687	14,898	26,404	6,105
September	367,488	268,018	34,338	16,901	14,615	25,296	8,320
October	358,271	258,252	36,782	18,491	16,098	22,169	6,478
November	351,400	244,519	38,857	16,956	18,899	24,793	7,387
December	338,435	246,747	38,346	9,427	12,731	22,480	8,703
1954							
January	280,217	202,681	28,302	9,132	10,289	23,578	6,235
February	292,612	217,449	29,026	10,478	9,093	21,633	4,932
March	353,036	269,951	30,890	9,636	12,226	25,011	5,321
April	348,484	255,737	35,289	14,885	15,386	21,449	5,737
May	359,710	259,977	35,999	17,296	15,827	24,100	6,510
June	416,054 ¹	296,986 ¹	44,622 ¹	20,274	16,886	29,091	8,195
July	341,246	240,557	34,989	16,409	14,974	25,110	9,208
August	335,201	238,937	31,146	17,618	15,635	22,194	9,671
September	324,780	227,720	30,379	18,887	16,935	22,160	8,699
October	333,070	234,864	31,520	19,017	17,502	21,892	8,276
November	372,130	273,459	26,475	20,286	19,710	22,178	10,022
December	336,658	243,062	33,834	8,934	14,102	26,009	10,717
1955							
January	306,637	228,048	27,545	11,350	10,010	21,851	7,833
February	307,873	232,692	25,562	10,882	9,554	21,628	7,556
March	376,200	284,934	32,326	13,488	12,555	24,743	8,154
April	332,577	284,784	33,792	18,228	15,464	23,679	6,630
May	433,995	318,515	37,069	20,620	18,209	28,625	10,956
June	402,132	300,271	26,588	20,569	16,903	26,735	11,066
July	372,637	274,385	33,508	16,319	16,208	23,466	8,751
August	429,830	301,691	45,398	18,471	18,110	32,571	13,590
September	414,188	302,354	31,652	23,144	19,536	27,219	10,283
October	456,745	331,090	38,627	21,231	22,701	31,253	11,843
November	443,708	303,483	40,348	24,678	26,729	31,641	16,830
December	385,848	289,932	28,116	11,029	18,365	25,845	12,561
1956							
January	403,650	294,463	33,124	12,877	15,741	33,048	14,397
February	405,024	305,274	30,896	13,076	14,655	30,392	10,731
March	463,536	361,737	33,774	13,208	15,854	27,867	11,095
April	532,401	400,294	50,046	13,987	25,934	30,705	11,435
May	550,039	397,666	49,523	26,478	29,194	32,293	14,885
June	490,609	357,811	41,429	18,328	27,171	28,097	17,773
July	482,544	341,676	45,867	22,467	27,691	29,736	15,107
August	473,650	329,683	42,801	21,121	26,336	35,029	18,681
September	437,704	309,899	35,829	21,163	26,654	28,397	15,762
October	542,832	394,554	43,651	21,571	33,771	27,657	21,627
November	521,516	368,726	48,486	26,271	32,840	30,617	14,576
December	401,944	299,885	29,253	11,098	20,807	28,010	12,891
1957							
January	459,034	346,141	35,703	16,333	18,558	30,426	11,874
February	431,414	329,755	34,767	10,257	17,774	29,877	8,986
March	468,861	353,382	43,272	15,258	20,819	27,738	8,392
April	537,212	392,772	52,318	19,961	31,196	30,528	10,438
May	554,086	394,596	50,716	29,883	31,294	35,944	11,653
June	453,966	319,374	43,277	19,310	26,103	31,957	13,946
July	479,467	330,695	45,527	21,698	27,385	37,121	17,042
August	471,281	320,802	47,200	20,981	28,162	39,790	14,346
September	445,302	309,064	38,914	24,709	29,203	26,720	16,692
October	479,587	325,491	44,331	26,167	29,377	32,316	21,906
November	450,593	299,942	49,758	22,936	31,621	28,523	17,813
December	392,606	276,536	36,177	12,588	21,285	28,969	17,052

1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in that month by an amount estimated at not less than \$40 million (some \$30 million of which represented imports from the United States, and some \$5 million imports from the United Kingdom). Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

TABLE XXVI. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Months
Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Months	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Price indexes										
Domestic Exports:										
January	97.2	106.9	104.8	116.3	125.5	119.6	115.8	114.5	119.3	122.7
February	99.2	106.7	104.0	118.2	124.8	119.2	115.7	116.0	119.9	122.0
March	98.4	105.2	105.2	119.7	124.3	119.4	115.5	116.7	120.8	122.7
April	99.1	104.8	106.3	121.6	123.1	119.5	116.2	117.7	121.4	122.3
May	97.8	104.1	105.6	122.4	121.5	118.7	116.0	117.4	120.0	121.8
June	97.8	103.8	107.1	123.4	121.4	119.1	116.6	118.4	122.2	122.2
July	98.6	102.0	108.9	124.3	121.0	118.6	115.4	117.6	121.7	121.4
August	99.9	101.2	110.1	126.0	120.7	118.7	115.0	118.1	122.0	121.0
September	102.6	99.9	111.7	125.4	120.1	118.8	114.4	118.5	122.0	121.1
October	104.8	102.9	111.2	125.9	120.3	118.3	114.7	119.2	122.4	120.6
November	105.0	103.5	112.0	126.4	120.4	117.1	114.5	119.1	122.5	120.5
December	104.9	104.0	112.2	126.2	119.2	116.1	114.5	119.4	122.2	120.6
Annual index	100.0	103.3	108.3	123.2	121.8	118.3	115.1	117.7	121.4	121.3
Physical volume indexes										
January	94.4	86.5	82.3	95.7	100.8	103.5	87.8	104.2	117.7	126.0
February	82.0	75.0	74.8	77.2	97.0	90.2	92.7	99.8	113.2	108.8
March	90.5	80.4	84.6	94.6	111.3	100.6	106.7	116.6	105.8	114.8
April	83.7	88.5	75.4	94.7	110.4	98.3	98.2	111.3	123.0	116.6
May	112.6	102.3	106.1	103.1	122.9	125.0	119.3	122.0	137.0	140.1
June	93.1	95.9	105.4	98.8	121.1	134.8	114.4	124.5	135.3	123.6
July	99.3	92.4	90.9	117.5	119.4	129.3	109.5	115.5	136.1	140.8
August	87.6	97.0	91.1	108.3	112.0	112.6	109.5	126.1	134.4	138.3
September	107.6	89.2	97.5	99.6	109.5	111.1	112.8	126.4	129.1	134.0
October	114.3	102.0	110.6	115.0	121.3	113.3	106.9	122.4	143.1	129.0
November	109.2	110.1	102.0	117.2	125.5	116.9	124.5	126.5	133.4	138.4
December	117.7	107.1	100.8	117.3	127.5	119.6	131.3	122.8	128.9	143.5
Annual index	100.0	94.2	93.6	103.5	114.9	113.2	109.6	118.3	128.3	129.8
Price indexes										
Imports:										
January	97.1	103.3	107.2	119.9	119.9	108.4	109.5	109.0	113.4	115.1
February	98.0	104.0	107.6	122.6	117.3	108.1	109.1	109.6	113.8	116.1
March	98.0	103.9	108.6	124.8	114.9	109.0	108.9	110.4	114.4	116.7
April	99.1	104.5	109.3	128.4	112.9	109.0	110.0	110.6	113.8	117.5
May	99.8	102.6	108.5	129.7	110.7	109.3	110.2	109.7	113.1	116.7
June	99.9	102.0	108.5	129.9	109.4	109.9	110.6	109.8	113.5	116.6
July	98.8	100.7	109.0	129.9	107.9	109.9	110.7	109.1	112.4	115.9
August	99.5	100.7	110.8	127.3	106.6	110.2	110.3	109.6	112.4	116.0
September	100.2	101.3	112.6	126.4	106.7	111.0	109.8	111.3	112.0	116.7
October	101.7	102.0	114.0	124.1	107.7	110.7	109.4	112.1	112.8	117.3
November	102.6	104.3	113.6	121.5	108.0	110.1	109.0	112.8	113.0	116.9
December	102.8	107.0	116.4	121.5	108.4	110.0	109.0	113.6	113.5	118.0
Annual index	100.0	102.6	110.3	126.2	110.4	109.4	109.5	110.5	113.0	116.6
Physical volume indexes										
January	96.6	98.5	90.0	124.3	116.4	136.1	116.2	127.5	161.6	180.9
February	84.6	90.2	84.7	101.9	109.1	130.0	121.7	127.1	161.2	168.4
March	91.5	103.4	99.5	125.0	128.8	149.9	147.2	152.7	183.6	182.3
April	104.0	105.7	96.2	139.4	130.4	163.2	143.5	156.3	210.9	207.5
May	102.6	111.2	121.8	142.0	157.8	174.3	148.3 ¹	178.4	219.3	215.4
June	106.1	111.9	118.5	126.1	134.4	167.6	170.6 ¹	164.5	195.2	176.8
July	103.7	104.4	108.4	129.9	144.5	167.6	139.4	153.6	194.0	187.6
August	94.5	95.6	109.8	127.3	129.0	141.7	137.2	174.5	189.4	183.7
September	100.6	99.5	113.1	111.9	148.4	149.4	132.4	168.6	175.2	171.6
October	108.9	104.6	128.1	125.8	158.6	146.0	137.8	184.7	217.5	185.3
November	105.7	104.6	131.3	121.7	152.2	144.9	154.7	178.2	209.1	174.8
December	102.7	90.7	104.2	102.0	143.7	139.2	139.7	154.1	159.5	151.1
Annual index	100.0	102.0	109.2	122.7	138.0	151.0	141.0	160.3	190.0	182.2

1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the volume index for that month by an amount estimated at not less than 10%. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

TABLE XXVII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Quarters
Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Quarter	Domestic exports					Imports				
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Price indexes										
First quarter	119.2	115.2	115.7	120.0	122.2	108.5	109.2	109.6	113.8	116.1
Second quarter	119.0	116.3	117.8	121.8	122.1	109.2	110.3	110.1	113.4	116.9
Third quarter	118.5	115.0	118.2	121.8	121.2	110.3	110.3	109.9	112.3	116.0
Fourth quarter	116.9	114.5	119.2	122.3	120.5	110.2	109.1	112.8	113.0	117.4
Physical volume indexes										
First quarter	98.2	96.1	106.9	112.2	116.8	138.7	128.3	135.9	168.9	177.0
Second quarter	119.5	110.6	119.3	131.9	126.8	168.7	154.0 ¹	166.2	208.6	199.9
Third quarter	117.9	110.4	122.6	133.3	137.6	152.5	136.4	165.8	186.2	181.3
Fourth quarter	116.9	121.0	124.0	135.2	137.0	143.4	144.2	172.3	195.5	170.4

1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the volume index for the second quarter by an amount estimated at not less than 3%. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

TABLE XXVIII. Foreign Exchange Rates, by Months

Month	U.S. dollar in Canada					Pound sterling in Canada				
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Canadian cents per unit										
January	97.05	97.29	96.60	99.87	96.07	273.05	273.56	269.12	280.35	268.63
February	97.73	96.65	97.69	99.91	95.83	275.55	271.93	271.97	280.43	268.21
March	98.33	97.08	98.43	99.87	95.61	276.92	273.29	274.81	280.17	267.10
April	98.37	98.25	98.62	99.68	95.97	277.13	276.93	275.86	279.93	267.71
May	99.41	98.43	98.59	99.18	95.56	279.80	277.48	275.69	278.49	266.76
June	99.44	98.13	98.44	98.53	95.32	279.82	276.61	274.66	276.16	266.02
July	99.18	97.44	98.46	98.18	95.09	279.29	274.59	274.25	274.30	265.12
August	98.83	97.02	98.51	98.12	94.80	278.25	272.95	274.56	273.11	263.83
September	98.43	96.97	98.78	97.77	95.92	275.94	271.65	275.22	272.14	267.19
October	98.25	96.98	99.53	97.32	96.47	275.76	271.34	277.96	271.06	270.13
November	97.77	96.92	99.94	96.44	96.24	274.89	270.90	280.04	268.36	269.76
December	97.31	96.80	99.95	96.05	97.74	273.52	269.88	280.15	267.54	274.29
Annual average	98.34	97.32	98.63	98.41	95.88	276.66	273.39	275.35	275.16	267.88

Source: Bank of Canada. Noon average market rate for business days in month (year).

Note: Exchange rates for these and other currencies are published currently in *Prices and Price Indexes*, D.B.S., monthly, and *Foreign Trade*, Department of Trade and Commerce bi-weekly.

TABLE XXIX. New Gold Production Available for Export, by Months

Month	Average 1935-39	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
\$'000,000										
January	10.0	9.7	15.8	17.3	13.3	16.0	11.5	11.5	12.5	13.9
February	9.4	9.6	11.7	11.7	13.0	16.1	10.2	14.7	12.7	12.5
March	11.6	12.1	13.5	8.4	15.0	15.6	12.8	12.2	12.4	12.1
April	8.4	9.8	11.4	16.2	11.2	11.7	13.8	10.9	12.5	10.8
May	9.8	12.4	15.8	13.0	8.5	12.0	13.7	15.0	14.0	15.4
June	10.7	9.8	15.0	13.8	14.6	13.7	15.6	13.3	12.9	5.2
July	9.2	9.4	14.8	13.4	14.9	9.3	13.6	11.9	11.1	12.7
August	9.7	13.8	13.8	11.0	9.6	10.7	13.3	13.1	14.5	3.9
September	10.9	11.2	10.8	10.8	12.8	10.4	11.9	12.2	12.2	10.2
October	12.6	13.2	16.4	8.2	10.1	9.9	12.3	11.7	12.3	16.3
November	11.2	15.4	12.3	7.7	13.6	9.1	12.3	15.0	12.3	16.4
December	10.9	12.5	11.3	18.3	13.5	9.8	13.7	13.4	10.4	17.1
Total	124.4	138.9	162.6	149.8	150.1	144.3	154.7	154.9	149.8	146.5

Note: Since March 21, 1956, mines not receiving aid under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act have been allowed to sell their gold to private residents and non-residents, either for export or for safe-keeping in Canada. Such sales, commencing in April, 1956, are now included in the figures for new gold production available for export.

F. TRADE BY THE STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION

TABLE XXX. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports) by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1956 and 1957

Section and division codes	Title description	To all countries		To United States		To United Kingdom	
		1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
0	Food	997, 747	858, 984	255, 284	292, 689	279, 435	203, 084
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	11, 957	51, 716	9, 667	50, 525	1	12
01	Meat and meat preparations	43, 253	43, 988	36, 442	37, 642	854	764
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	16, 618	14, 452	1, 281	627	3, 691	2, 712
03	Fish and fish preparations	120, 921	122, 649	86, 678	89, 098	7, 575	6, 287
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	720, 169	552, 541	76, 845	75, 451	237, 911	170, 801
05	Fruits and vegetables	28, 667	23, 563	17, 735	12, 610	4, 215	3, 693
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	6, 229	4, 938	6, 146	4, 721	2	72
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	2, 337	1, 445	809	1, 114	543	20
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	45, 969	42, 100	19, 311	20, 457	24, 417	18, 577
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	1, 627	1, 591	370	444	225	146
1	Beverages and tobacco	90, 111	93, 509	65, 882	64, 554	13, 560	17, 086
11	Beverages	72, 437	71, 266	65, 839	64, 502	665	647
12	Tobacco and manufactures	17, 674	22, 243	43	52	12, 895	16, 440
2	Crude materials, inedible¹	1, 424, 148	1, 482, 790	973, 015	975, 314	201, 255	209, 996
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	37, 204	39, 123	25, 249	24, 332	6, 219	6, 542
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	54, 474	85, 618	1, 987	965	22, 868	25, 990
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic ²	503	546	497	526	1	3
24	Wood, lumber and cork	391, 840	346, 106	303, 397	253, 846	48, 530	50, 707
25	Pulp and waste paper	307, 413	295, 158	247, 512	237, 571	30, 185	28, 953
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	8, 370	9, 079	4, 687	4, 861	1, 462	1, 731
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers	131, 360	138, 409	79, 743	77, 266	11, 181	9, 438
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap ¹	466, 469	541, 585	287, 363	353, 287	79, 332	85, 188
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.	26, 515	27, 167	22, 582	22, 660	1, 476	1, 445
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	137, 472	183, 647	130, 703	176, 272	2, 420	678
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	14, 721	13, 758	1, 914	1, 749	5, 139	7, 032
5	Chemicals¹	220, 508	234, 206	115, 479	113, 099	28, 574	33, 397
51	Chemical elements and compounds	50, 269	51, 303	36, 334	39, 728	10, 535	8, 186
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	944	1, 252	944	1, 218	0	0
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	1, 794	1, 469	883	506	12	77
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	5, 460	7, 277	1, 476	1, 503	37	23
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	369	476	184	263	5	4
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	49, 279	49, 134	41, 989	38, 851	0	1
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals ^{1 2}	112, 394	123, 296	33, 671	31, 029	17, 985	25, 106
6	Manufactured goods, classified by material	1, 585, 689	1, 607, 773	1, 124, 340	1, 083, 044	276, 519	259, 320
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	10, 703	11, 537	5, 479	5, 237	1, 553	1, 774
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	8, 908	8, 895	3, 876	3, 885	51	43
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture)	71, 931	59, 568	60, 539	47, 404	6, 019	7, 346
64	Paper, paperboard and products	738, 614	748, 644	630, 558	625, 326	50, 458	55, 114
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	13, 228	17, 369	6, 951	6, 003	423	2, 859
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	17, 722	19, 544	11, 864	12, 659	2, 482	3, 489
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	15, 947	17, 792	14, 234	13, 294	499	453
68	Base metals (including iron)	691, 632	705, 101	382, 069	360, 482	214, 662	187, 728
69	Manufactures of metals	17, 002	19, 343	8, 769	8, 754	371	513
7	Machinery and transport equipment	319, 450	370, 282	165, 948	176, 288	7, 390	8, 196
71	Machinery other than electric	157, 523	192, 265	105, 024	130, 510	5, 209	5, 237
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	33, 246	35, 671	17, 705	12, 757	753	1, 192
73	Transport equipment	128, 681	142, 346	43, 220	33, 022	1, 428	1, 767
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	35, 811	38, 884	20, 164	21, 738	2, 523	2, 010
81	Building fixtures and fittings	1, 260	1, 389	200	177	4	2
82	Furniture and related fixtures	757	898	308	346	44	4
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	68	61	32	30	1	2
84	Clothing	5, 761	4, 645	3, 436	2, 759	881	351
85	Footwear	2, 612	2, 313	1, 605	1, 179	269	227
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc.	11, 191	13, 073	5, 372	6, 435	754	699
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.	14, 163	16, 507	9, 210	10, 811	570	724
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities	37, 487	50, 525	26, 283	36, 928	1, 619	1, 886
91	Postal packages	86	5, 592	29	4, 580	1	87
92	Live animals not for food	1, 053	1, 769	988	1, 671	20	23
93	Returned goods and special transactions	36, 347	43, 165	25, 266	30, 677	1, 598	1, 776
	Grand total, exports covered by S.I.T.C.	4, 863, 143	4, 934, 380	2, 879, 014	2, 941, 675	818, 432	742, 687

1. 1956 figures for all countries and the United States are adjusted for transfer of uranium ores and concentrates from chemicals to non-ferrous metals. See *Review of Foreign Trade*, First Half Year, 1957, Ch. IV, Tables 10, 11, 12 and 13, pp. 28 to 31.
2. The provisions of the Statistics Act prevent the inclusion of exports of synthetic rubber in Division 23. They are included in Division 59.
3. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE XXXI. Imports by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1956 and 1957

Section and division codes	Title description	To all countries		To United States		To United Kingdom	
		1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
0	Food	494,867	524,936	240,280	244,778	14,764	17,283
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	3,400	3,077	3,297	2,953	102	124
01	Meat and meat preparations	27,522	27,620	15,409	14,248	504	522
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	7,767	8,370	3,703	3,533	62	291
03	Fish and fish preparations	15,889	14,917	6,012	5,811	305	358
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	25,307	27,214	19,456	20,885	2,787	3,527
05	Fruits and vegetables	213,814	220,797	155,085	159,145	1,924	2,030
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	65,678	88,419	3,533	3,740	2,774	2,874
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	116,830	117,646	15,817	18,278	5,907	7,172
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	14,831	10,910	14,813	10,896	3	7
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	3,829	5,966	3,155	5,290	395	379
1	Beverages and tobacco	26,420	29,255	5,223	5,976	10,585	11,358
11	Beverages	21,646	23,799	1,837	2,362	10,297	10,765
12	Tobacco and manufactures	4,773	5,457	3,386	3,615	287	593
2	Crude materials, inedible	494,774	463,207	320,745	308,732	27,352	26,406
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	28,480	38,414	21,620	21,597	3,269	2,963
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	37,465	34,231	28,432	26,407	2	19
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic	40,169	38,121	15,362	15,161	671	314
24	Wood, lumber and cork	48,925	38,422	46,683	36,939	3	4
25	Pulp and waste paper	12,001	12,097	11,993	12,077	5	12
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	121,273	110,624	50,613	68,869	17,593	18,931
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers	60,198	57,391	46,503	46,148	2,852	2,542
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	124,230	121,813	85,793	66,836	700	256
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.	21,983	22,093	13,745	14,699	2,256	1,364
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	562,270	590,524	254,879	258,877	2,852	3,393
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	27,307	27,317	15,141	13,849	697	1,262
5	Chemicals	298,179	301,690	255,361	257,217	23,945	24,804
51	Chemical elements and compounds	70,171	61,927	60,349	52,162	5,766	5,488
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	11,425	11,924	9,320	10,237	419	838
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	36,354	33,513	24,963	21,960	7,075	7,827
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	18,760	20,174	15,088	16,196	1,968	2,000
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	11,993	13,327	10,183	11,603	587	510
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	12,050	12,542	10,276	10,462	33	31
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals	137,426	148,283	125,183	134,598	8,097	8,109
6	Manufactured goods, classified by material	1,253,249	1,219,831	842,518	831,259	216,452	211,140
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	14,776	14,758	8,477	8,570	5,153	5,111
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	30,581	27,679	27,114	24,092	1,390	1,526
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture)	35,548	36,236	19,796	18,656	4,802	4,836
64	Paper, paperboard and products	55,730	56,143	52,354	52,945	1,945	1,827
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	245,381	245,932	119,217	120,577	70,208	67,651
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	112,674	100,293	66,046	64,129	25,014	21,141
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	40,242	35,330	8,541	8,272	21,253	17,237
68	Base metals (including iron)	429,034	430,995	300,730	311,412	58,751	62,784
69	Manufactures of metals	289,283	272,465	240,243	222,605	27,935	29,027
7	Machinery and transport equipment	1,925,929	1,833,260	1,728,972	1,589,697	136,549	167,427
71	Machinery other than electric	1,030,631	1,005,749	941,621	895,385	57,127	71,234
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	290,867	278,724	248,044	234,017	32,609	31,916
73	Transport equipment	604,431	548,787	539,307	460,295	46,813	64,277
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	389,974	408,108	290,916	298,550	41,245	42,001
81	Building fixtures and fittings	24,341	25,431	21,192	22,261	2,088	1,614
82	Furniture and related fixtures	16,605	16,626	14,651	14,437	806	690
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	6,714	7,121	4,394	4,472	1,037	1,116
84	Clothing	51,266	53,737	20,552	20,248	16,115	16,236
85	Footwear	10,594	10,462	3,411	3,445	4,030	4,008
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc.	85,245	94,942	61,221	67,099	4,620	5,315
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.	195,208	199,790	165,495	166,587	12,548	13,023
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities	232,412	224,530	207,581	188,899	10,238	16,884
91	Postal packages	49,371	51,982	47,141	49,370	1,238	1,378
92	Live animals not for food	1,918	2,217	1,426	1,420	258	461
93	Returned goods and special transactions	181,123	170,330	159,015	138,109	8,741	15,045
	Grand total, imports covered by S.I.T.C.	5,705,379	5,622,660	4,161,617	3,997,835	484,679	521,958

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